

# Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization

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16 June 1965—15 June 1966

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWENTY-FIRST SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/6301)**



**UNITED NATIONS**  
***New York, 1966***



#### NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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votes to none, with 18 abstentions, adopted this draft resolution as resolution 2066 (XX). By this resolution, the General Assembly, after noting with deep concern that any step by the administering Power to detach certain islands from the Territory of Mauritius for the purpose of establishing a military base would be in contravention of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV), and in particular of paragraph 6 of that Declaration, invited the administering Power to take effective measures for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). It also invited the administering Power to take no action which would dismember the Territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity.

## 12. Mauritius

The General Assembly considered the question of Mauritius at its twentieth session on the basis of the recommendation on the Territory in the Special Committee's report for 1964 and the additional information in its 1965 report.

The Fourth Committee was informed of two United Kingdom Government decisions affecting the Territory. The first was that Mauritius should become independent probably by the end of 1966. The second, announced early in November 1965, was that a dependency of Mauritius was to form part of a new colony which, according to reports, was to be used for the construction of a military base.

On 26 November 1965 the Fourth Committee approved a draft resolution on the question of Mauritius by a roll-call vote of 77 to none, with 17 abstentions. On 16 December 1965, the General Assembly, by 89

A/319  
16 July 1947

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Transmission of Information by Members  
under Article 73(e) of the Charter

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
BY THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT  
(FIRST PART)<sup>1</sup>

By letters of 21 June and 1 July 1947 the permanent United Kingdom representative to the United Nations forwarded information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government under Article 73(e) of the Charter in respect of the following Non-Self-Governing Territories:

Barbados	Jamaica
British Honduras	Malayan Union
Brunei	Mauritius
Cyprus	Nyasaland
Gambia	St. Lucia (Windward Islands)
Gibraltar	Sierra Leone
Gilbert & Ellice Islands Colony	Singapore
Hong Kong	Zanzibar Protectorate

The above information is classified under the following main headings:

- I. Area, population, and vital statistics
- II. Occupations, wages and labour organisations
- III. Finance and trade
- IV. Production
- V. Social services
- VI. Communications

1) By virtue of Resolution No. 66 (I) of the General Assembly, this Summary is also being laid before the ad hoc committee on the transmission of information under Article 73(e) of the Charter.

Summaries of the information follow, the territories being arranged in the order suggested by their geographical situations. The summaries are preceded by short descriptions of the territories. These descriptions have been compiled by the secretariat and any other explanation given by the secretariat is so indicated.

As a general rule, the complete information as transmitted by the United Kingdom Government has been given. In some cases certain detailed figures, however, have been summarized, as for example those relating to public finance and to the staffing of various Government departments.

In Non-Self-Governing Territories administered by the United Kingdom, the technical terms colonies, protectorates, and protected states are sometimes used. Some of these territories comprise under the one Governor and Administration a part that is technically a colony and the rest that is technically a protectorate. The distinction is juridical and historical; there is little or no difference in administrative practice. Generally speaking the colony is a small coastal strip which was taken over by the British during the period of their first contact; when later they extended their sway into the hinterland the latter was made a protectorate. All four British West African territories are a case in point. According to Lord Lugard (The Dual Mandate, pp. 35-36), a colony "is annexed territory and an integral part of the king's dominions, acquired either by conquest, settlement or cession, and since all inhabitants born in it have the status of British subjects, herein appears to reside the chief distinction between it and a protectorate." According to Halsbury (Laws of England, 1909, p. 521) "There is no statutory or authoritative definition of the term "protectorate"... Protectorates are not British territory in the strict sense... They are administered under the provisions of Orders in Council issued by virtue of powers conferred upon His Majesty by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act 1890... or otherwise vested in His Majesty."

As regards the Protected States the general rule is that such a state does not cease to be a Sovereign State and its head is still entitled to the immunities and dignity of a sovereign ruler. Relations between the United Kingdom and the Protected State are determined by treaty.

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## MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, distant 115 miles from Reunion, 934 from the Seychelles, 1300 from Natal, and 500 miles from Madagascar. It has an extreme length of 39 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 29 miles from east to west.

The dependencies of Mauritius comprise a large number of islands scattered over the Indian Ocean. The most important is Rodrigues, situated 344 miles from Mauritius. The island is 18 miles long by 7 miles broad. The remaining dependencies are the Oil Islands group, of which the principal island is Diego Garcia, situated about four days sailing from Mauritius.

### INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR THE YEAR 1946

#### AREA.

	<u>Area in square miles</u>	<u>Number of persons per square mile</u>
Mauritius	720	595
Rodrigues	40	297 )
Diego Garcia	11	46 )
Peros Banhos	4	83 )
St. Brandon	1/2	186 ) (1)
Agalega	27	17 )
Solomon	2	108 )

Note: Maximum density of population is for Port Louis: 4,100 persons per square mile.

#### POPULATION.

Sexes and Races estimated at 31 st December, 1946.

<u>General</u>			<u>Indian</u>			<u>Chinese</u>		
<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>
68,228	76,573	144,801	138,886	132,750	271,636	7,221	4,615	11,836

#### Religion. (1)

	<u>Christians</u>	<u>Hindus</u>	<u>Mahomedans</u>	<u>Budhists</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
% of total population	35.4	48.8	13.8	1.8	0.2

(1) Computed from Census data 1944.



VITAL STATISTICS.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Birth Rate	33.2	33.2	43.5	38.5	38.7
Death Rate	29.2	25.9	27.1	36.1	29.5
Infant Mortality Rate	163.4	141.6	141.0	188.0	145.2
Marriage Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	17.4	15.0	13.0	12.0	18.1

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, LABOUR ORGANISATION

Class of Workers	Monthly employed		Daily employed		Other Allowances
	No	Wages in Rupees (2) Average	No	Wages in Rupees Average	
<b>SUGAR INDUSTRY</b>					40% War allowances
Chief Mechanics	30	162	--	---	<u>Monthly Workers :</u>
Assistant Chief Mechanics	4	101	--	---	
Blacksmiths					War Bonus
(grade I)	34	65.85	--	---	40%
(grade II)	26	57	24	2,30	Regularity Bonus,
(grade III)	12	44	26	1,85	10% (crop)
Boiler makers & Coppersmiths					5% (inter-crop)
(grade I)	36	65.25	--	---	Except locomotive
(grade II)	19	45	14	2,65	drivers & electricians
(grade III)	--	---	10	1,85	who get
Carpenters-foremen	25	70.25	4	2,15	Rs.10 p.m. and Rs.5
Carpenters	31	41.35	177	2,15	p.m. respectively for
Cartwrights	8	48.50	3	1,50	crop & intercrop.
Car and lorry drivers	225	40	10	1,55	End of the year Bonus,
Locomotive drivers	198	35.50	4	1,50	5% of wages
-do- stokers	196	29.18	8	1,50	earned including bonus
Traction aids	323	26.20	123	1,13	for period July to December
Tractor drivers					
(grade I)	21	53	3	1,75	
(grade II)	28	29	7	1,75	
Electricians					
(grade I)	19	82.25	--	---	
(grade II)	28	45	5	1,28	
Fitters (grade I)	69	78.30	--	---	
-do- (grade II)	54	67	41	2,30	
-do- (grade III)	26	49.50	20	1,85	
-do- apprentices	15	26	78	.75	

(1) Ratio of the actual number of persons of both sexes newly married to 1,000 of the entire population.

(2) Note by Secretariat: By Proclamation of February 16th 1944 the currency was stabilised at 13.3 rupees to £ 1.  
1 silver rupee thus equals 1s. 6d.  
or 30.16 cents U.S.A.

Class of Workers	Monthly employed		Daily employed		Other Allowances	
	No	Wages in Rupees Average	No	Wages in Rupees Average		
Founders	18	51.70	17	1.90	<u>Daily Workers :</u>  War Bonus 40% Regularity Bonus, 10% during crop, 5% inter-crop.  End of year Bonus, 5% on crop proceeds.	
Harness makers	8	45	3	1.50		
Locomotive fitters:						
(grade I)	29	77.70	--	---		
(grade II)	13	60.50	12	1.96		
(grade III)	6	49.50	10	1.96		
Masons - foremen	24	55	--	---		
Masons	11	39.80	138	1.81		
Motor mechanics						
- foremen	19	106	--	---		
-do- (grade I)	13	62.95	2	2.30		
-do- (grade II)	17	44.50	8	1.39		
-do- apprentices	2	15	37	.98		
Mechanics	27	70.20	12	1.91		
Painters	4	50	10	1.91		
Pattern makers						
(grade I)	13	64.80	4	1.80		
(grade II)	3	44	3	1.80		
Pipe layers	11	57.50	3	1.85		
Plate layers	36	50	3	1.75		
Tinsmiths	15	44.25	8	2.20		
Turners (grade I)	49	68.50	--	---		
-do- (grade II)	23	48.40	14	2.30		
-do- (grade III)	--	---	12	1.85		
Welders (grade I)	7	71.75	--	---		
-do- (grade II)	8	49	5	1.61		
<u>SUGAR FACTORIES</u>						
<u>Boiler House</u>						
Attendants	81	28.95	9	1.25		
Sirdars or chief engine drivers	59	40	--	---		
Stokers	207	25.40	225	1.25		
Unskilled aids	77	22.86	168	1.00		
<u>Derrick and Cane Carriers</u>						
Derrick drivers	90	43	38	1.50		
Engine drivers	58	29.75	31	1.25		
Sirdars	43	32.70	10	1.25		
Unskilled aids	57	25.40	400	1.25		
<u>Mills</u>						
Chief engine drivers	41	32	--	---		
Engine drivers	209	27.50	12	1.25		
Assistant engine drivers	56	25.40	38	1.00		
Unskilled aids	168	24.13	286	1.13		
<u>Clarification of Juice</u>						
Sucriers	52	43.75	6	1.80		
Sirdars	45	35.50	--	---		
Filter press workers	168	24.13	152	1.10		
Unskilled aids	210	24.13	263	1.13		

Class of Workers	Monthly employed		Daily employed	
	No	Wages in Rupees Average	No	Wages in Rupees Average
<u>Pans and</u>				
<u>Crystallizers</u>				
Pan boilers				
(grade I)	58	102.50	---	---
(grade II)	68	66.80	13	2.90
(grade III)	44	44.50	25	1.85
Pan boilers				
apprentices	16	23	31	.55
Engine drivers	126	29.75	13	1.25
Unskilled aids	152	24.13	117	1.00
<u>Centrifugals</u>				
Engine drivers	63	29.75	3	1.25
Sirdars	57	35.50	3	1.25
Turbine attendants	172	25.40	302	1.25
Unskilled aids	54	28.85	84	1.00
<u>Bagging</u>				
Artisans (sewing				
machine)	39	60	6	1.87
Sirdars	30	30.50	7	1.87
Unskilled aids	157	25.40	149	1.25
<u>Laboratory</u>				
Attendants	110	36.25	59	1.25
<u>TEA FACTORIES</u>				
Artisans	4	82.50	22	2.12
Drivers	5	60	---	---
Skilled labourers	1	40	64	2.12
Sirdars	14	65	10	3.08
Watchmen	4	57.50	2	2.25
Labourers: Men	---	---	262	2.75
Women	---	---	370	1.70
Juveniles	---	---	293	1.20
<u>MATCH FACTORIES</u>				
Unskilled				
workers: Men	---	---	30	1.65
Women	---	---	15	.82
Juveniles	---	---	40	.65
<u>DOCKS</u>				
Artisans	23	160	22	3.60
Drivers	33	98	3	2.47
Sirdars	7	88	---	---
Labourers: Men	300	49	275	2.87
Women	---	---	---	---
Juveniles	---	---	10	.62
<u>PUBLIC WORKS</u>				
<u>DEPARTMENT</u>				
Artisans	24	75) (1)	950	2.75)
Drivers	2	75) (1)	30	3.00)
Sirdars	---	---	100	2.50)
Labourers: Men	---	---	2,000	1.85) (1)
Women	---	---	50	1.30)
Juveniles	---	---	100	.95)

(1) Average basic wage; overtime not included. War bonus 50% of Basic Wage.

Average hours worked per week

1	Sugar Estates & Factories	(Monthly employed)	46
		(Daily employed)	31
2	Aloe Fibre		46
3	Aerated Water Works		48
4	Biscuits		48
5	Distilleries		48
6	Docks		48
7	Lime Industry		44
8	Match		46
9	Salt		48
10	Sawmills & Timber stores		48
11	Tanning		48
12	Tea (factory)		48
13	Cigarettes		48
14	Motor Workshops		48
15	Wine Factories		43
16	Government Depots		
	(a) Public Works Department		48
	(b) Railways		48

Cost of Living Index. (1)

1939	...	...	100
1940	(first quarter)	...	117
	(fourth quarter)	...	133
1941	(first quarter)	...	138
	(fourth quarter)	...	172
1942	(first quarter)	...	177
	(fourth quarter)	...	217
1943	(first quarter)	...	218 (2)
1944	...	...	--
1945	...	...	--

	(Clerical & Upper Classes	210-230
First half of 1946	(Artisans ...	241
	(Labourers...	260
End of 1946 (3)	(Clerical & Upper Classes	287-308
	(Artisans ...	291
	(Labourers...	309

Labour Department.

Staff:

Headquarters Staff	(1 Labour Commissioner
	(3 Assistant Labour Commissioners
Labour Officers	(1 Factory Inspector
	(5 Labour Field Officers
	(3 Temporary Labour Field Officers

- (1) Determination made at the Department of Agriculture and base on items of food and clothing only.
- (2) Discontinued after first quarter; no subsequent information until March-May 1946. Figures which follow were determined the Statistical Bureau.
- (3) Combined index for food, clothing, household goods.

Registered Trade Unions and Industrial Associations.

With membership Under 50	.....	9
50 - 250	.....	8
250 - 1000	.....	5
1000 - 5000	.....	5
Over 5000	.....	-

Labour Disputes.

Number settled:		
by conciliation	.....	1947
after arbitration	.....	1
(official trade dispute)		
Industrial Magistrate's Court	.....	329
(legal disputes)		
Man days lost	.....	10,990

FINANCE AND TRADE

In the information transmitted tables are given showing items of Revenue and Expenditure, and of Assets and Liabilities.

Revenue amounted to Rs. 42,898,113-26 c  
Expenditure amounted to Rs. 43,587,752-72 c

Assets and Liabilities balanced at  
Rs. 36,648,670-73 cts with a favourable  
balance of Rs. 17,341,015-20 cts.

Savings Banks (as at 30.6.46).

Number : One, Government Savings Bank.  
Total depositors : 55,022.  
Total deposits: Rs. 17,180,346.-

Co-operative Credit Societies.

Total number.... 91 Active Societies.  
Total Depositors or  
Members..... 5,163

Total Capital :		
Share Capital	.....	Rs. 255,660.-
Deposit of members	.....	43,145.-
Deposit of non-members	.....	16,235.-
Government loans	.....	216,395.-
Reserve Fund	.....	263,442.-
Inter Society loans	.....	25,100.-
Advance cane sales account	..	1,300.-
Fixed assets		9,080.-
Profits of the year (excess of assets over liabilities to be credited to the reserve fund on the next finan- cial year)	.....	27,136.-
Total available Capital	.....	Rs. 857,493.-
		=====

All societies except one are of the  
unlimited liability type.

Total loans issued during the year  
ending 30th June, 1946..... Rs. 736,024.-

Friendly Societies<sup>(1)</sup> (as at 31.12.46).

Number : 184.  
Total depositors or members : 27,667.  
Total deposits : Rs. 843,000.- (approximately)  
Total Capital : Rs. 2,212,000.- (approximately)  
Total loans : Unascertainable.

Imports.

Article	Quantity imported	Value
		Rs
<u>Food, Drink &amp; Tobacco</u>		
Grain & flour	34,261,389 Kgs	9,112,140
Rice	18,627,292 "	9,700,880
Unmanufactured tobacco	113,492 "	596,625
Wines and spirits	170,879 litres	606,567
Edible oils & fats	1,430,921 Kgs	2,277,110
Potatoes	1,298 M.tons	491,913
Garlic & Onions	163 "	118,572
Fresh fruits	500 "	229,583
Spices	931 "	1,213,211
Salted fish	303,654 Kgs	373,722
Tea	72,190 "	276,199
<u>Raw Materials</u>		
Coal & coke	51,389 M.tons	1,916,133
Timber	1,716 c.metres	436,156
Unrefined oils & fats	48,586 Kgs	59,055
Guano	2,981 M.tons	221,037
<u>Livestock</u>		
Cattle	8,330 head	1,646,756
<u>Manufactured Articles</u>		
Chemical fertilisers	9,870 M.tons	2,578,449
Cotton piece goods	5,017 554 metres	4,479,386
Woollen piece goods	53,061 "	484,876
Soap (common)	190,367 Kgs	120,814
Motor spirit	8,465,800 litres	2,014,286
Bicycles	2,160 Units	184,522
Tyres & tubes	43,873 "	817,436
Gunny bags	28,400 "	5,680
Cement	7,876 M.tons	645,734
Machinery and Mill work (industrial)	1,084 "	1,856,289
Paints and pigments	378,170 Kgs	435,893
Ironmongery	1,037,678 "	594,794
Motor cars	259 Units	1,124,131

(1) Note by Secretariat: A Friendly Society is a voluntary mutual aid association.

Exports.

Article

Sugar	346,151 metric tons	51,483,648,-
Aloe fibre	11 " "	6,321,-
Rum	37,097 hectolitres	846,841,-

PRODUCTION

Agricultural Department.

Staff:

Director of Agriculture, is also principal, College of Agriculture; Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies; Chairman, Central Board; Chairman, Sack Factory Advisory Board; Chairman, Tobacco Board and Chairman, Supplies Council.

College of Agriculture

Registrar - Lecturer in Mathematics, Mechanics, and Agricultural Meteorology at the College of Agriculture. Is also the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture and keeps agricultural and meteorological statistics.

Clerk, College of Agriculture.-

Agricultural Division

Senior Agricultural Officer.

Agricultural Officer No. 1 - Central Experiment Station; Labour, Stores and Tools all Stations; Control and Record of Expenditure all Stations.

Agricultural Officer No. 2 - Field Experiments of all kinds all Stations; Abstracts economics suitable to Mauritius. Tea Industry (Factories and large planters). Lectures: Principles Tropical Agriculture and Agricultural Geology.

Agricultural Officer No. 3. - Vegetable Seed Production; in charge propagation and storage, propagation books all Stations, catalogue and index plant collections at Barkly experiment Station, Royal Botanical Garden and Abercrombie Nursery. - Exchange of Seed.

Agricultural Instructor No. 1 - Tea Industry :- Small planters. - 16 School gardens.

Agricultural Instructor No. 2 - 16 School gardens - Customs - Small planters.

Agricultural Instructor No. 3 - Allotments and St. Martin (assisted by Overseer Richelieu Allotments) - Small planters.

Overseers in charge of Gardens and Stations.

1 at Royal Botanical Gardens, Pamplemousses.  
2 at Barkly Experiment Station, Beau Bassin.  
1 at Central Experiment Station, Reduit.  
1 at Abercrombie Nursery, Terre Rouge.  
1 in charge of allotments.  
1 in Le Reduit Grounds.

### Chemistry Division

Chemist - In charge of all chemical investigations dealing with agricultural products and with local industries such as alcohol, tobacco, aloe fibres, pastures, etc, etc, . Lectures at the College of Agriculture. Now in charge of control and distribution of fertilisers.

Assistant Chemist - In charge of the chemical analyses in the Laboratory. Lecturer at the Agricultural College.

Scientific Assistant - Chiefly in charge of all the routine chemical work. Demonstrator at the Agricultural College.

Temporary Officer in charge of research work on the Aloe Fibre Industry.

### Plant Pathology Division

Plant Pathologist - Research on major plant diseases occurring in the Island with special reference to sugarcane. Advice to planters concerning outbreak of plant diseases. Control of plant inspection service at the ports. Lecturer Agricultural College.

Assistant Plant Pathologist - Research on major plant diseases especially those of the sugarcane and bacterial diseases. Lecturer Agricultural College.

Plant Inspector - Visit to planters - laboratory work connected with plant diseases, inspection of plant material at the ports.

### Entomological Division

Entomologist - Control - Administration, organisation of research work local and abroad. Lecturer in Entomology and Zoology at the College of Agriculture. Sometimes on Entomological mission abroad, searching for parasites, re: the control of various major pests existing in the Island.

Assistant Entomologist - Research on various insects pests re: their control. Assistant lecturer in Entomology and Zoology at the College of Agriculture.

Scientific Assistant - General taxonomy - assists in research work the Entomologist and Assistant Entomologist.

Two Phytalus Officers - Routine work re: control of Phytalus, i.e., surveys, collection and distribution of parasites.

Temporary Scientific Assistant for laboratory work re: breeding and study of the bionomics of various insects and parasites (imported and local ones).



Temporary Phytalus Officer to act in stead of the Phytalus Officer when this Officer is on mission abroad. Laboratory work re: the study of the bionomics of sugarcane borers and other insect pests. Is actually detailed to act as plant Inspector at Customs (2 days per week).

Temporary Assistant - Was initially employed for mass breeding of Trichogramma parasites during the war. Since then the work has been given up; this Officer is now employed on the mounting of insects, general care of collections and card indexing of literature in the division.

#### Sugar Technology Division

Sugar Technologist - In charge of research work of the division, of the workshop of the Department and of the Yeast Factory. Advisor of Sugar Factories on Sugar Technological problems. Lecturer in Sugar Technology, College of Agriculture.

Assistant Sugar Technologist - Assistant Lecturer in Sugar Technology. Lecturer in Engineering and Surveying, College of Agriculture.

Superintendent Yeast Factory. -

#### Tobacco Division

Government Officers - Government Tobacco Officer responsible for the operation of the Government Tobacco Station at Richelieu and for the running of the Government Tobacco Warehouse.

Temporary Scientific Assistant - To help in the work of the Government Tobacco Station, Richelieu.

One Overseer, employed at the Tobacco Research Station, Richelieu.

Assistants employed by the Government Tobacco Board to help in the conduct of experiments at Richelieu-3 in number.

#### Central Board Division

##### Administrative

Registrar - Preparation of preliminary reports on cases submitted to the Central Board for Adjudication. Calculation of the share of sugar accruing to planters or groups of planters who enter into provisional contracts. Registration of cane contracts. Is responsible for the executive work of the Central Board and is also the Surveyor of the Board.

##### Technical

Chief Chemist and Assistant Registrar - Principally in charge of the carrying out of sucrose content tests on planters' canes.

Assistant Chemist.

Senior Test Chemist.

Weighbridge Inspector & Investigational Officer - Responsible for the testing, verifying, marking, stamping and control of cane weighbridges; control of weighing of planters' canes. Investigations re: disputes between millers and planters.

Accountant - (vacant) - To calculate the costs of production of cane and sugar.

Clerical

Two Clerks.

One Clerk principally in charge of registration of cane contracts.

Sugarcane Research Station

Senior Chemist, Officer in charge Sugarcane Research Station and Assistant to Director of Agriculture - Research in soil and plant chemistry, organization of research; administration duties.

Assistant Chemist - Research in soil and plant chemistry.

Botanist - Research re: physiology of cane, tests for plant food deficiencies, weed control experiments.

Temporary Scientific Assistant Botanical Division.

Geneticist - Raising and testing of new seedling varieties of sugarcane.

Assistant Geneticist.

Assistant in charge of Cultural Operations - Conduct of demonstration plots on small planters' lands with a view to improving cultural methods and to increase the spread of new varieties of cane.

One Assistant for analysing canes.

Major Crops.

Nature of Crop	Estimated number of acres under cultivation as at 31.12.46.	Quantity produced in 1946
Sugar	148,000	291,061 M. tons
Aloe (raw fibre)	20,000	710 -do-
Tea	2,012	217 -do-
Tobacco	547	350 -do-
Maize	5,500	1,500 -do-
Manioc	1,000	3,000 -do-
Ground nuts	500	500 -do-
Sweet potatoes	500	2,000 -do-
Bananas	500	500 -do-
Vegetables	4,500	Unascertainable
Coconuts	650	100,000-150,000 Unit
Potatoes	1,000	2,000 M. tons
Pineapples	500	Unascertainable

Average yield of cane per acre for whole Island: 20 M. tons

Veterinary Department.

Staff:

Veterinary Officer - Control of diseases in the Colony. Inspection of Abattoirs. Examination of animals imported into the Colony. General supervision of the Veterinary Division. Is also Lecturer in Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of Farm Animal at the College of Agriculture.

Assistant Veterinary Officer - Is also in charge of the Government Dairy at Curepipe. Lecturer in Animal Husbandry at the College of Agriculture. In charge of breeding centres.

Stock Inspectors (Three permanent and one provisional) - Inspection of herds throughout the Colony taking samples of blood for examination and dipping task solutions.

Clerical Division

One Chief Clerk, one Financial Clerk, one Correspondence Clerk plus two Typists, one Store Clerk and one Librarian.

Livestock Returns.

Number existing on Estates at 31st December, 1941

<u>Bovines</u>	<u>Equines</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
8,879	32	1,151	3,843	590

Number imported during the year 1946<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>Bovines</u>	<u>Equines</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
8,330	61	1,558	2,887	2,677

Forestry.

Staff:

<u>Mauritius</u> :	Directing and Technical .....	2
	Inspecting Staff .....	2
	Supervising Staff on Utilisa-	
	tion, Plantation & Protection..	7
	Utilisation Staff .....	20
	Protection Staff .....	30
	Protection, Utilisation &	
	Plantation Staff .....	10
	Plantation Staff .....	4
	River Reserves Staff .....	9
	Plantation & Road Staff .....	3
	Clerical Staff .....	5
<u>Rodrigues:</u>	Supervising Staff on Protection,	
	Utilisation and Plantation....	1
	Protection, Utilisation and	
	Plantation Staff .....	4

GRAND TOTAL ..... 97  
=====

(1) Practically the whole of imported cattle is used for consumption as food.

Total area of forest lands.

Softwood (conifers)	...	0.6 sq: mile
Hardwood (broadleaved)	...	20.9 -do-
Mixedwood	...	37.0 -do-
Other land classed as forest	...	45.8 -do-
TOTAL	...	104.3 sq: miles

Fisheries.

Staff:

- 1 Fishery Officer
- 1 Superintendent
- 1 Chief Inspector, controlling West and South Coasts
- 1 Inspector controlling South-East and East Coasts
- 1 Inspector controlling North-East, North & North-West Coasts.
- 2 Sub-inspectors
- 49 Guards
- 1 Legal Prosecutor
- 1 Clerk and Storekeeper
- A Fishery Advisory Committee making recommendations to Government.

Organisation:

Number and tonnage of vessels employed :

The Fisheries Department has for supervising the Coasts and for sea-scouting along the shores, the following vessels :

- 1 Motor Launch
- 1 Pinnace
- 9 Pirogues(1)(3 with outboard motors

The Department is engaged solely on supervision and control and has no actual fishing enterprise.

There are 1,180 pirogues and 29 pinnaces actually used for fishing purpose by professional fishermen.

NOTE: The Department is creating a Research Laboratory on the West Coast under the direction of a qualified Marine Biologist. It also contemplates the acquisition of a 60-ton fishing trawler, equipped with proper refrigerating installations for large scale fishing on the surrounding banks of Mauritius & its Dependencies.

Mining. Nil.

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(1) Note by Secretariat :

A pirogue is a long narrow canoe made from a single tree trunk.

Other Industrial Production.

Industry	Number of under-takings	Number of employees	Quantity of output	Value of output
Sugar Industry	(a) 100 plantations supplying 33 factories	(b) 63,000 (c) 60,000	291.06 M.tons	Rs 88,600,000
Aloe Fibre	23 factories	1,100	710 -do-	375,500
Tea	72 plantations supplying 5 factories	1,051	217 -do-	77,400
Distillery produce	11 distilleries	275	8,850,000 litres	2,420,000
Tobacco	4 manufactures	220 <sup>(e)</sup>	359 M. tons	540,000
Match	2 factories	85	44,618 gross boxes	280,400
Soap	5 factories	Very variable <sup>(f)</sup>	1,513 M.tons	930,000

(a) Excluding small plantations covering less than 200 acres.

(b) During harvest season.

(c) Inter harvest season.

(d) Estimated value.

(e) Comprising about 200 artisans & skilled workers.

(f) 70 to 75 when in full production.

SOCIAL SERVICESEducation Department.Staff:

1 Director  
 1 Deputy Director  
 2 Assistant Directors (one is the Rector of the Royal College)  
 5 Inspectors (Education Officers Grade II)  
 1 Chief Clerk and 15 Clerks  
 2 Copy Typists  
 1 Head Master  
 27 Education Officers Grade I (22 Men; 5 Women)  
 22 Education Officers Grade III  
 7 Extra Teaching Assistants  
 1 Principal Training College  
 1 Medical Officer  
 1 Assistant Matron  
 3 Ushers & Gymnastic Instructors  
 1 Artizan Instructor  
 135 Head Teachers  
 112 1st Class Teachers & 1071 2nd Class Teacher

Expenditure By Education Department

Rs. 1,824,076.-	Education proper
Rs. 4,165.-	Cyclone expenses
Rs. 48,130.-	School meals
Rs. 538,965.-	Expenditure arising out of war conditions
Rs. 3,500.-	Extra teaching assistance
Rs. 2,418,836.-	
=====	

By other Government Departments

Rs. 45,655.-	By Public Works Department for maintenance of buildings.
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By local and/or native authorities

A grant of Rs. 1,000 from the Municipality of Port Louis.

From other sources, e.g. Missions

Information not ascertainable.

Pupils on the roll in Primary and Post-Primary Schools

	ENROLMENT			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools: (Aided & Govt.)	24,758	16,201	40,959	16,781	10,776	27,557
Aided Secondary Schools	734	1,055	1,789	582	909	1,491
Govt. Secondary Schools	457	---	457	423	---	423
	25,949	17,256	43,205	17,786	11,685	29,471

Besides, 2,973 pupils were enrolled in the non-Aided Secondary Schools, 2,813 pupils in the non-Aided Primary Schools and 2,656 pupils are in part-time and night schools.

(Details for boys and girls separately are not available)

The total number of pupils on roll during the year 1946, was thus ..... 51,647

The average number in attendance ..... 35,800

Number of children between the ages or 5-14 ..... 96,000

Percentage of enrolment to children of school age 5-14 ..... 53.8

Number of students from Territory receiving education  
in Universities, University Colleges and Teacher  
Training Colleges

Within Territory :

There is no University or University College in Mauritius; there is only a Training College for Teachers, which is attended by 88 students.

Elsewhere :

Exact figures are not available, but the number of students receiving education in British Universities is at present approximately 90.

Besides there are a few (about 5 or 6) who are being educated in South African Colleges and one studying medicine at Melbourne.

Statistical information comparing literacy to-day with  
Position 5 years ago.

The position of literacy in 1946 in respect of the position five years ago can be gathered from the following statistical table :

NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLL

(Exclusive of children attending private institutions)

1941	.....	44,213
1942	.....	42,527
1943	.....	40,315
1944	.....	41,225
1945	.....	43,081
1946	.....	43,205

Health.

Medical staff:

- 1 Director
- 1 Deputy Director
- 3 Medical Superintendents of hospitals
- 1 Radiologist
- 6 Resident Hospital Medical Officers
- 1 Medical Officer acting as Assistant to Radiologist
- 8 District Medical Officers (including 1 at Rodrigues)
- 2 Medical Officers of Health (including 1 Port Health Officer)
- 1 Senior Pathologist
- 1 Orthopaedic Surgeon
- 1 Dentist.

Expenditure.

Curative .....	Rs. 1,874,444.-
Preventive .....	Rs. 844,174.-
Educational .....	Rs. 18,920.-

Incidence of Diseases.

5 Convention Diseases = Nil  
Yaws = Nil  
Syphilis: 283 admissions to and 2 deaths in hospital were recorded during the year. 657 cases were treated at Dispensaries.

Other Diseases of local significance

Hospitals	No. of cases	Dispensaries	No. of cases
Malaria	2,522	Malaria	50,990
Anaemia	2,068	Anaemia	10,835
Diarrhoea & Enteritis )	1,094	Diarrhoea & Enteritis )	9,206
Dysentery	761	Dysentery	5,387
Ankylostomiasis	760	Ankylostomiasis	7,908
Deficiency Diseases	520	Ascariasis	5,665
Tuberculosis	410	Deficiency Diseases	954
Gonorrhoea	150	Tuberculosis	905
Soft Chancre	53	Schistosomiasis	392
Filariasis	42	Gonorrhoea	310
Schistosomiasis	33	Filariasis	86
		Soft Chancre	70

Government and other Doctors : One per 6,000 of population.  
Number of hospital beds : Three per 1,000 of population (excluding Mental and Leper hospitals)

Number and sex of students in local Medical Schools.

	Males	Females
Pharmacy .....	70	---
Nursing .....	26	44

Housing.

Owing to lack of building materials, no important building construction was undertaken during the war period and to this date.

Social Welfare.

Staff:

5	.....	Poor Law Officers
23	.....	Poor Law Visiting Officers
1	.....	Probation Officer



Organisation.

Remand Homes = 1 -Industrial School (place of detention for juveniles)

Staff

1 Chief Officer  
3 School Teachers  
14 Instructors  
1 Hospital Dresser

Other Welfare Institutions :

Child Welfare ..... 10 Centres  
Société de St. Vincent  
de Paul ..... 18 Centres  
La Goutte de lait ..... 1 Centre  
Welfare of the blind ..... 1 Centre

COMMUNICATIONS

Shipping.

Number and tonnage of foreign vessels entering ports

<u>British &amp; Foreign</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Steam vessels	112	310,276
Sailing vessels	---	----
TOTAL .....	112 =====	310,276 =====

Coasting

Steam vessels	22	10,617
Sailing vessels	---	----
TOTAL .....	22 ===	10,617 =====

Railways. (Financial year 1945-46).

	<u>Miles</u>
Total length of railways (Main lines) =	106 1/4
Passenger receipts =	Rs. 1,100,135.-
Goods =	Rs. 1,251,804.-
Total goods tonnage =	304,874 Metric tons.

Roads and Vehicles.

Total official road mileage = 700 Miles

Total length of all-weather roads:

Tarred Roads ..... 200 miles  
Water bound roads..... 315 miles

Total number of cars:

Taxi cars ..... 493  
Private cars ..... 1553

Total number of commercial vehicles :

Buses ..... 145  
Trucks ..... 536

Total number of bicycles:

Motor cycles ..... 159  
Bicycles ..... Unascertainable.

Air.

Civil aircraft engaged on internal services... Nil  
Arrivals of civil aircraft from outside  
Territory : Civil aircraft (Air France)..... 48

Airfields : One Aerodrome and One Sea plane Base.

Posts.

Post, Money Order and Telegraph Offices ..... 59  
Letters dealt with ..... 3,750,436  
Telephones :  
Main Exchanges ..... 11  
Subscribers to the main exchanges.....2,500  
Individual installations.....3,216

Broadcasting.

Stations..... 1  
Wireless receiving licences..... 3,086  
Radio diffusion subscribers..... Nil

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United Nations

Nations Unies

UNRESTRICTED

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLYASSEMBLEE  
GENERALEA/566/Add.2  
20 September 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Dual Distribution

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED

UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations forwarded information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the following Non-Self-Governing Territories:

Bahamas	
Barbados	Jamaica
Basutoland	Malaya
Bechuanaland	Mauritius
Bermuda	North Borneo
British Honduras	Singapore
Brunei	Swaziland
Gambia	Trinidad

Summaries of the information follow in the above alphabetical order. They are classified under the main headings which are contained in Parts II to IV of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of the information. They are preceded by brief secretarial notes on the geographical location and population of the territories. Unless otherwise stated the information relates to the calendar year 1947.

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## MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, distant 115 miles from Reunion, 934 miles from Seychelles, 1,300 miles from Natal, and 500 miles from Madagascar. It has an extreme length of 39 miles from north to south, and an extreme breadth of 29 miles from east to west.

The dependencies of Mauritius comprise a large number of islands scattered over the Indian Ocean. The most important is Rodrigues, situated 346 miles from Mauritius. The island is 18 miles long and 7 miles broad. The remaining dependencies are the Oil Islands group, of which the principal island is Diego Garcia situated about 4 days sailing from Mauritius.

The total land area of Mauritius and its dependencies is 804 square miles, and in 1946 the total population was estimated to be 428,273, including 271,636 Indians and 11,836 Chinese.

## II. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### A. Social problems of race and cultural relations.

The Mauritians of French descent numbering only a few thousand are all of the owning and managerial class. The labour force is composed chiefly of Indo-Mauritians of whom there are some 265,000, who are agricultural workers and peasants rather than town dwellers. The Chinese, wealthy and hard working, are mostly business men and retail traders. The English population consists of members of the Garrison, higher Government officials and business managers. With a population of such diverse origins there are wide differences in the standard of living, the average standard being low, due to insufficient production; housing conditions amongst the poor are faulty. In recent years the expenditure upon public assistance has steadily increased as a result of the gradual breakdown of the Indo-Mauritian family system.

No discrimination is imposed upon the indigenous population, and there has been no necessity for legislation to safeguard their interests.

B. Labour and employment conditions

The policy as regards labour is, by improving industrial relations and conditions, to increase production and to raise the living standard of the workers. It is the aim of the Labour Department to arrange for wage agreements through collective bargaining, and in cases where workers are insufficiently organized, to impose minimum rates of wages. Special problems include the displacement of labour during certain seasons of the year, poor housing accommodation, and the inexperience of both trade union officials and employers as regards trade union procedure and collective bargaining.

Skilled artisans and mechanics received in 1947 average rates ranging from Rs. 73.30 <sup>(1)</sup> to Rs. 101.42 per month, and semi-skilled workers from Rs. 39 to Rs. 76 per month. Daily paid labour in the sugar industry, whether field or factory workers, receives Rs. 2.24 per day from January to June and Rs. 2.40 per day from July to December, in class I; and Rs. 1.40 and Rs. 1.50 for corresponding periods, in Class II.

All workers receive a cost of living allowance of 50 per cent of their basic wage; monthly workers receive a regularity bonus of either 5 per cent or 20 per cent of their basic wage according to their category with an additional end-of-year bonus of half their basic wage, while overtime is paid at 1 1/3 the hourly rate for the first four hours and thereafter at 1 1/2 times.

A maximum of 48 hours per week is worked in all industries.

The legal status of employers' and workers' organizations is based upon the Industrial Associations Ordinance, 1938, as subsequently

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(1) Note by the Secretariat: 1 rupee = 1s. 6d. (sterling)  
= 30 cents (U.S.)

amended. There are 26 principal organizations in the Territory among which are included teachers' unions, Government employees unions and producers' and owners' associations.

The regulation of employer/employee relations and the machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes is governed by the Trade Disputes Ordinance of 1947.

Three strikes occurred in 1947, which involved a total loss of 106,289 working days.

The following is the principal labour legislation:

- Labour Ordinance
- Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance
- Apprenticeship Ordinance
- Minimum Wages Ordinance
- Workmen's Compensation Ordinance
- Shop Hours Ordinance
- Factories (Safety of Workers) Ordinance
- Industrial Associations Ordinance
- Trade Disputes Ordinance

In addition to the Labour Department staff, there is a Registrar of Trade Unions, an official chairman of Conciliation Boards and an Industrial Court Magistrate.

It is difficult to obtain reliable data on the incidence of unemployment in the main industry of Mauritius, the sugar industry, since a considerable portion of the agricultural labourers do not depend entirely upon wage earning for their livelihood. There is a degree of unemployment among certain categories of workers, and among certain occupations as well as under-employment in the thickly populated areas.

There is no appreciable migration of labour into, from or within the Territory.

#### C. Public Health and sanitation

The main functions of the Health Department are the protection of the community from disease, the improvement of social environment through better hygiene and sanitation and the provision of medical relief.

Endemic diseases form the main health problems, and, in particular, malaria, and intestinal diseases are common all over the Island. Wide powers have been given to the health authorities by an Ordinance which came into force in 1946, and a large malaria control organization has been active since the end of that year.

Anaemia is widespread as a result of food deficiencies created by the war, and malaria plays a significant role in aggravating this condition. Efforts are being made to increase the amount of foodstuffs imported and to encourage local production.

The programme of the Health Department includes the recording of accurate vital statistics, and an Ordinance was passed in 1948 providing for compulsory death certificates in certain proclaimed areas. The measures will later be extended to the whole Territory. Health education is provided through courses in hygiene and sanitation in all schools. Talks on public health are broadcast and house-to-house inspections are conducted by sanitary officers.

The expenditure of the Health Department for the financial year 1946-1947 amounted to Rs. 2,574,829. There are no grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government.

There are three general hospitals and five district hospitals, with a total of 1,110 beds. The three general hospitals have radiological facilities and are fully equipped for major surgical work. There is also a leper hospital with 47 beds, and a mental hospital with 680 beds. An orthopedic centre has been established in temporary buildings. There are 33 dispensaries, and two mobile dispensaries have recently been added to serve remote localities.

Ante-natal, maternity and child welfare work, hitherto carried out by two voluntary organizations is now supplemented by a public ante-natal clinic. There is a superintendent of midwives who co-ordinates and supervises the maternity and child welfare services.



The medical staff consists of 83 doctors, 9 dentists, 107 nurses, 238 midwives, 83 medical practitioners and 6 veterinary practitioners.

There are training facilities for nurses, sanitary inspectors and midwives.

The following is a summary of the vital statistics:

a)	Number of deaths	8,680
	Death rate per 100,000 population	2,007.3
b)	Number of births	18,926
	Birth rate per 1,000 population	43.8
c)	Number of deaths under one year of age	2,156
	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	113.9

d) Principal diseases causing high morbidity:

	<u>Number of cases</u>
Malaria	44,603
Anaemia	14,142
Dyspepsia	8,468
Ankylostomiasis	8,215
Ascariasis	7,574

e) Principal diseases causing high mortality:

	<u>Actual Number of deaths</u>	<u>Death rate per 100,000 population</u>
Malaria	1,782	412
Diarrhoea and enteritis	799	185
Anaemia	572	130

Malnutrition is widespread, partly due to malaria and hookworm, but there is insufficient evidence to assess accurately the extent. The local diet is characterized by the fact that a high proportion of calories (25 per cent in 1947) is obtained from sugar. This percentage is even higher for the poorer classes. On the whole there is a caloric deficiency and the diet is low both in protein and vitamin B.

D. Housing conditions and programmes

A fund of Rs. 6,000,000 is available for the reconstruction of estate housing, and a decision on the policy to be adopted by Government in this connection is pending.

#### E. Welfare and relief

There is no social insurance scheme as yet, but there is a Poor Law system which has recently been brought into line with modern practice. A Public Assistance Committee drawn from all sections of the population, together with the field officers of the Welfare Department, disposes of all applications for relief. About half a million rupees are disbursed annually, and in 1947, Rs. 560,219.24 were disbursed to 7,284 persons. Award of relief is dependent on the means test. The Poor Law Institutions also provide care for cripples, orphans and others. The majority of these institutions are run by Christian sisters, but Hindus and Muslims each have an institution of their own.

In addition to state-aided institutions, and voluntary organizations such as the British Red Cross, Toc H and Societe St. Vincent de Paul, there are two other organizations which play an important role. These are the Maternity and Child Welfare Society with 14 branches and the Oeuvre Pasteur de la Goutte de Lait, which is run by the municipal corporation of Port Louis.

#### F-G. Crime Statistics and description of penal administration

Information transmitted but not summarized.

#### H. Information on development programmes

See Section IV, I.

### III. Educational Conditions

The educational policy is directed towards building up a happy and useful agricultural community, and to this end the primary school is regarded as a centre to improve the conditions of the town or village in which it lies, and as the local agent of agriculture, health and social welfare services.

Primary education is free. Compulsory education was first introduced in 1945 in four villages on an experimental basis. Fees in secondary schools amount to about £1 per month.

One of the chief educational problems is that of language. Mauritius is polyglot. A creole patois derived from French is the lingua franca. There is, however, a growing demand for the teaching of Indian languages, in Government and aided primary schools. In addition, in communities with either creole or an Indian language as its mother tongue, the place of English and French is a matter of controversy and poses an educational problem hitherto insoluble.

Before the war, the Indo-Mauritian esteem for scholarstic proficiency as the passport to escape from the drudgery of field labour was creating a declasse and unemployable group. This problem, however, has been solved by war-time and post-war full employment and by an aggressive educational policy.

The Education Ordinance of 1944 extended inspection to non-Government secondary schools as a prerequisite to their approval for grants-in-aid, and teachers who have not qualified at the Government Teacher's Training College, have to be approved by the Director of Education. The Village Council is gradually becoming interested in the welfare of the school children and in time it is expected to play a part in the direction and control of the village school. It is now represented through the Civil Commissioner for questions concerning amenities of the school and the composition of its staff.

The educational budget for the current year is 2.4 million rupees. There is provision for building schools under the Ten Year Development Programme in which a total of 5.5 million rupees has been allocated for educational development.

Information on school buildings and other facilities and on the curriculum and languages of instruction was transmitted but is not summarized.

As regards opportunities for higher education, the Royal College and several of the other secondary schools go up to Higher School certificate. There is also a Teachers Training College.  
dd.

It is estimated that some 130 Mauritians are taking professional studies overseas, mostly in the United Kingdom.

Nineteen scholarships for studies overseas were awarded during 1947, and eleven scholarships to Mauritians who had left the Colony for the United Kingdom. Provisions also exist for awarding scholarships to Mauritian ex-servicemen.

No adult education campaign exists at present, but sectarian night schools do a little in this direction. Sporadic movements exist and receive Government encouragement.

There is an Agricultural College which provides a three-year course in sugar technology, factory engineering, agricultural engineering and chemistry. Facilities exist in the Territory for the training of pharmacists, and an ad hoc Board appointed by the Governor, examines for the local Diploma in Pharmacy which is also a licence to practice.

There are eight Mechanical Engineering Apprenticeships awarded annually, tenable in the workshops of Government Railways. A Committee representing the Department of Labour, employers and trade unions is at present working out a regularised apprenticeship system with a scale of graded remuneration.

A total of 140 educational institutions are under the direct supervision of Government.

There were 49,161 children enrolled in primary schools, of whom 45,188 were in Government and Government-aided schools, and 3,973 in unaided schools. There were 5,784 children enrolled in secondary schools; 2,302 were in Government and aided schools; while 3,482 were in unaided schools. The percentage of enrolment to the number of children of school age was 62 per cent for primary schools (between 5 and 12 years of age) and 8 per cent for secondary schools (between 12 and 19 years of age). There were 1,448 primary and 398 secondary school teachers. In Government-aided primary schools the pupil teacher ratio was 35 to 1, and in the secondary schools it was 14 to 1. In unaided

primary schools this ratio was 22 to 1; and in secondary schools it was 15 to 1. Per capita expenditure on education was Rs.32.21, primary education and Rs.75 for secondary education, both in Government-aided schools.

The British Council makes grants to public and school libraries, and maintains a small but representative library of British literature. The local press and broadcasting services are both extremely active. There is a full-time Visual Education Officer, and there are three 16 mm. sound projectors. The Government maintains the Mauritius Institute and Public Library which has now been developed into a teaching museum of high quality.

For information on development programmes, see section IV, I.

#### IV. Economic Conditions

##### A - C Natural resources and production

The Island has no mineral wealth of importance. The staple industry is the production of sugar, sugar cane plantations cover about 33% of the area of the Island. The 1947 production of sugar was valued at approximately Rs. 100 million. A by product of the sugar industry is alcohol distilled from molasses, valued at Rs. 2½ million annually.

The next industry of importance is the production of hemp (fibre) from the aloe plant. The finished product is valued at Rs. 700,000 annually.

Other products are tea, tobacco, salt and lime.

There are approximately 44,000 acres of pasture land and roughly 15 million litres of milk are produced annually with 20 thousand metric tons of butter.

Cultivation of food crops has so far proved insufficient for local consumption. Local fisheries produce some 2,000 tons of fish annually.

The total area of forest land is about 100,000 acres, and the value of products from the crown forests is estimated at Rs.675,000 annually.

Of a total of 430,907 acres, 214,093 (46.5%) are under sugar cane and mixed farming; 110,326 (23.9%) consist of private and crown lands suitable for agriculture including tea growing; and 106,488 acres (23.1%) consist of crown lands, including natural reserves, productive forests and protected areas.

The principal crop production was as follows:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Total Production</u> metric tons
Sugar	201,000	350,000
Maize	3,873	1,856
Aloe fibre	3,500	940
Manioc	734	2,816
Sweet potatoes	380	1,456
Groundnuts	256	123
Arouilles	183	700

There are 5,000 acres of forest reserves. Exploited areas consist of 50 acres, mostly pine and eucalyptus, and about 175 acres of underwood.

The Fisheries Department has a research station under two marine biologists. Approximately 1,855 metric tons of fish were caught in the coastal fisheries.

Sugar is the chief soil conservation agent, since its roots, which spread rapidly, hold the soil extremely well, and it adds organic matter to the soil in the form of dried leaves, with other crops terracing is sometimes done.

There are four main types of soil, mature and immature soils of lateritic formation, sandy soils and dark grey siliceous soils.

There are two large irrigation schemes operated by Government. Natural drainage is relied on for carrying off excess water.

Agricultural machinery used on estates at the end of 1946 consisted of: 1,827 kilometers of rails, 232 locomotives, 7,940 wagons, 215 lorries and 139 tractors.

Mechanization on the sugar plantations is limited, owing to the shortage of supply; in any case many fields are too rocky to benefit by use of machinery.

dd.

Artificial fertilizer and penmanure or compost are used for sugar and other crops.

The Sugarcane Research Station has carried out plant breeding work since 1930, and at least 90% of the sugar cane now being grown on the island is derived from local varieties.

The agricultural college admits about ten students annually for training as sugar technicians. Provision is made for the best student completing his studies in any one year to proceed overseas to take a degree course.

The Agricultural Department maintains five experimental stations and one dairy. There are many experimental and demonstration plots on the estates. The Sugarcane Research Station has an extension service to advise small planters, in particular, on more up-to-date methods of cultivation. There are instructors for improved cultivation of tobacco, and the Tobacco Board trains a certain number of apprentices each year.

The area of land alienated under freehold is 441,802.50 arpents<sup>1)</sup> The Government holds an area of 82,027.28 arpents, of which 10,435.69 have been leased.

About 25% of the land is cultivated by small planters, mostly Indians.

At the end of the financial year there were 79 credit societies in Mauritius with 4,975 share holders, and total loans during the year amounted to Rs. 918,278. The new Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1945, was put into operation as from 1 October 1946, and a drive was made in March 1947 for starting consumer societies. Three co-operative stores have been registered, and another five are about to be, while work has been begun on another twelve.

<sup>1)</sup> Note by the Secretariat: The arpent d'ordonnance = 1.26 acres, and the arpent commun = 1.04 acres.

In Rodriguez at the end of the year there were 21 credit societies in operation, with a total of 415 members, and total loans during the year amounted to Rs. 33,514.

There are four power stations, three of which are hydro-electric, with a total energy production of 12,397,800 kWh.

There are 31 sugar factories, 11 distilleries, 1 oil refinery, 5 soap factories, 23 aloe fibre factories and one factory producing sacks for packing sugar. There are 3 tobacco factories, 32 factories producing lime, 10 producing salt, and two producing matches.

Village industries are practically non-existent, but Mauritius is well provided with skilled workers such as carpenters, stonemasons, jewellers, rattanware workers, shoe makers, cabinet makers, and joiners.

D. Standard of living.

No figures are available for the Territorial income. Retail prices include: flour, Rs. 0.38 per kilo; beef, Rs. 1.70 per kilo; grey cotton shirting, Rs. 0.87 per metre; and shoes Rs. 23.50 a pair. Flour, rice and beans are subsidized by Government.

E. Communications and transport

Shipping	Inwards	190 steam vessels	524,633 tons
(British & Foreign)	Outwards	191 " "	530,559 "

Railways 106½ miles

Air. 1 aerodrome  
1 sea plane base  
no internal services

Roads	
Main roads	200 miles
Minor roads	315 "
Total length of roads	700 "

Motor vehicles	
Cars and taxis	2,109
Motor cycles	178
Buses	155
Lorries	502

Post and money order offices 66

Telegraph offices 31



Telephones	11 main exchanges
	2,671 subscribers
Broadcasting station	1
Wireless receiving licences	3,895

F. Public Finance

Revenue amounted to Rs. 50,511,566 and expenditure to Rs. 52,513,054. The revenue included Rs. 1,949,627 from special revenue, and Rs. 10,796,084 from Imperial Funds for assistance to the Sugar Industry.

Surtax and excess profits taxes were not re-enacted for the current year. Poll tax for companies was increased from 30% to 35%. Income tax in respect of individuals begins at incomes of Rs. 4,000 for which the tax chargeable is Rs. 60 and rises to Rs. 12,900 for incomes of Rs. 50,000. On incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000 a flat rate of 50% is charged, and 60% on incomes in excess of Rs. 100,000.

G. Banking and credit

Information was transmitted on the number of banks.

H. International trade

Total imports amounted to Rs. 110,707,720, including:

Food, drink, tobacco (including Rs. 20,843,891 for grain and flour)	Rs. 42,147,902
Clothing and textiles	Rs. 9,674,542
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers (including guano)	Rs. 4,088,287
Machinery, metals and vehicles	Rs. 5,440,899

Total exports amounted to Rs. 67,290,675. Only three items were exported:

Sugar	Rs. 66,075,683
Alcoc fibre	Rs. 45,159
Rum	Rs. 1,169,833

The chief direction of imports was as follows:

<u>Countries of origin</u>	<u>Approximate Percentage of trade</u>
United Kingdom	25 %
Australia and New Zealand	22 %
India	13 %
Egypt	8.4 %
Union of South Africa	5.9 %

No commercial agreements were entered into during the year.

#### I. Development programmes

There is a Ten Year Development Programme for Mauritius, which involves an expenditure of Rs. 102,821,609. General progress was handicapped by the lack of supervisory staff and materials.

Progress during the year included: plant breeding and pest control in the field of agriculture; the purchase of a new training school site for which building plans are being drafted; the establishment of domestic science and handicraft centres; the establishment of a new insecticide unit as part of the malaria control programme; the commencement of construction of the Mare Longue Irrigation and Storage Reservoir; and the establishment of a new Fisheries Experimental Station.

The development programmes will be financed as follows:

Rs. 23,330,000, with an additional Rs. 628,436 for research, from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; Rs. 50,000,000 from loan funds; and Rs. 28,863,173 from subventions and reimbursements.

The ten-year allocations of the funds fall under the following main headings:

Agriculture	Rs. 3,500,100
Education (Training College)	Rs. 2,000,000
Health and nutrition	Rs. 6,642,610
Sewerage, irrigation and water supplies	Rs. 34,013,000
Roads and buildings	Rs. 26,850,000
Sugar industry	Rs. 6,000,000
Other purposes	Rs. 5,499,702
Unallocated	Rs. 18,316,197



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Fourth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the  
Government of the United Kingdom<sup>1/</sup>  
(Africa)

On 28 June, 6 and 18 July 1949 the Permanent Delegation of the United Kingdom to the United Nations forwarded copies of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on certain territories, including:

Aden  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
Nyasaland  
Swaziland  
Uganda

Summaries follow in the above alphabetical order. Unless otherwise stated the information relates to the calendar year 1948. Use has been made of previous information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. Where, in addition, supplemental information has been consulted, this is indicated by footnotes. Where information was not specifically provided on the geography and population of the territories brief notes have been included by the secretariat.

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<sup>1/</sup> This summary is also submitted to the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

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## MAURITIUS

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Geography and people

Mauritius is an island of about 720 square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean, 115 miles distant from Réunion, 934 miles from Seychelles, 1300 miles from Natal, and 500 miles from Madagascar. It has an extreme length of 39 miles and an extreme breadth of 29 miles. The northern part of the island is a fairly flat plain which rises gently towards the Central Plateau. There are three mountain ranges with rocky peaks, the highest of which is 2,711 feet and numerous small rivers, the longest being about 25 miles. There are dependent upon Mauritius a number of islands scattered over the Indian Ocean, of which the most important is Rodriguez, 350 miles to the east, a volcanic mountain mass surrounded by a coral reef, 9 1/2 miles by 4 1/4 miles broad. Other dependencies are: Chagos Archipelago, 1,180 miles north-east, Agalega 580 miles; and Cargados Charajos 250 miles north of Mauritius.

The climate is tropical-maritime during summer and sub-tropical in winter. Cyclones, which occur during the summer season (November to May), often cause damage, but equally often, through bringing rain, prove beneficial. The rainfall is between 30 and 50 inches in coastal areas and reaches nearly 200 inches in the highest regions. The mean temperature varies between 67 and 74 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean relative humidity between 70 and 90 per cent.

There is no indigenous population. The French arrived some 200 years ago, and were followed by immigrants from Africa, Madagascar and, during the last century, from India. Though immigration in bulk from any country has now ceased, the population, which totals at present approximately 447,000, not counting the 15,000 inhabitants of its dependencies, has been increasing at an average rate of 4,330 annually during the last ten years. It has almost tripled in a century.

The population density varies greatly, from about 100 to the square mile in the low-lying district, to more than 1,500 to the square mile on the central plateau. Thirty-seven per cent of the total population live in towns.

/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### Social problems of race and cultural relations

The problem of overpopulation is aggravated by the problems of a plural society. The Mauritians of French descent, numbering only a few thousand, are all of the owning and managerial class. The labour force is composed chiefly of Indo-Mauritians (who number about 265,000); they are agricultural workers rather than town dwellers. The Chinese, wealthy and hard-working, are mostly businessmen and retail traders. The English population consists of members of the garrison, higher Government officials and business managers. With a population of such diverse origins there are wide differences in the standard of living, the average standard being low due to insufficient production; housing conditions amongst the poor are unsatisfactory. In recent years the expenditure on public assistance has steadily increased as a result of the gradual breakdown of the Indo-Mauritian family system.

No discrimination is practised; there has been no need for legislation to safeguard the interests of any particular ethnic section of the population.

### Labour and employment conditions

The policy as regards labour is, by improving industrial relations and conditions, to increase production and to raise the living standards of the workers. The hope of a rise in production sufficiently steep to outstrip the rise in population and so to undermine the high natality habit, is very slender, since the productive resources of the island are already exploited on an intensive scale. The introduction of new methods has not only increased the production of sugar, the single product on which the Colony is almost entirely dependent, but will eventually reduce the quantity of labour required. The labour force, between one and two hundred thousand strong, is divided into those entirely dependent on wages and those who have some other resources. One of the aims of labour policy is not to increase the number of the former division at the expense of the latter. The Employment Registration Bureaus are making inquiries into possible sources of employment.

The weighted average of basic wages for skilled artisans and mechanics in 1948 ranged from Rs.45.40<sup>1/2</sup> to Rs.120.37, and those for semi-skilled workers from Rs.29.85 to Rs.47.47 per month. Field or factory labourers in the sugar industry received basic wages ranging from Rs.22.65 to Rs.30.00 per month, and daily paid labourers from Rs.0.85 to Rs.1.60.

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<sup>1/2</sup> 1 rupee equals 1s.6d. (sterling), \$0.30 (U.S.).

All workers receive a cost of living allowance of 75 per cent of their basic wage; monthly workers receive a regularity bonus of between 5 and 20 per cent of their basic wage according to their category, with an additional end-of-year bonus, which is 1/12 of the wages actually earned during the calendar year, for skilled and semi-skilled workers, and 15 per cent of the monthly wages for ordinary labour. The monthly worker is also entitled to house allowance, free medical treatment and annual leave.

A maximum of 48 hours per week is worked in all industries except in the distilleries, where 60 hours are worked including overtime.

The legal status of employers' and workers' organizations is based upon the Industrial Associations Ordinance, 1938, as subsequently amended. There are 30 principal organizations in the territory, of which 21 are workers', employees' and Government Servants' unions, 6 employers' associations and 3 associations of self-employed persons. The total number of members is 13,429.

The regulation of employer-employee relations and the machinery for settling industrial disputes are governed by the Trade Disputes Ordinance of 1947, which provides for a Minimum Wage Advisory Board and a Board of Conciliation.

Seven strikes occurred in 1948, which involved a total loss of 8,158 working days.

The following is the principal labour legislation:

Labour Ordinance

Recruitment of Workers Ordinance

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance

Minimum Wages Ordinance

Factories (Safety of Workers) Ordinance

Shop Hours Ordinance

Apprenticeship Ordinance

Trade Disputes Ordinance

Industrial Associations Ordinance

Industrial Courts Ordinance

Regulations issued under these Ordinances.

In addition to the Labour Department staff there is a Registrar of Trade Unions, an official Chairman of Conciliation Boards and an Industrial Court Magistrate.

/The sugar

The sugar industry employs fifty to sixty thousand workers in the crop season, and forty to fifty thousand in the intercrop season. Since many of these workers possess other resources, such as a plot of land, the intercrop season is felt by the unemployed only through the fall in earnings, which is accentuated by the substitution of machinery for certain work. Unemployment has been reduced through the absorption of fifteen thousand men into the Army Pioneer Corps for service overseas. There are about five thousand unemployed registered. There is probably much underemployment. No demand for labour by new industries has arisen.

There is no appreciable migration of labour into, from, or within, the Territory.

#### Public health and sanitation

The main functions of the Health Department are to protect the community from disease, to promote higher standards of sanitation and hygiene and to provide for medical relief.

Malaria continues to be the principal disease. A Malaria Control Board has been set up, wide powers have been given to the Health Authorities, and since the end of 1946, a large malaria control organization has been in activity. In December 1948, a two years scheme was put into operation with a view to eradicating malaria by the use of insecticides alone, planned in collaboration with the Colonial Insecticides Committee. Malnutrition is common. One consequence is the prevalence of anemia. A Nutrition Officer is now at work.

Intestinal diseases are also common all over the island. A review was made of the contributing factors, such as water supplies, the handling of food, sewerage disposal, and propaganda on behalf of better hygiene habits among the people is being actively carried out.

A severe outbreak of whooping cough in the second quarter of the year was responsible for 1,729 deaths.

The programme of the Health Department includes the compulsory medical certification of death, antenatal, maternity and child welfare, spreading the knowledge of simple hygiene and sanitation through school lessons and house-to-house inspections, and the functioning of a quarantine service.

Teachers are adequately trained in sanitation and hygiene lessons, and sanitary inspectors are trained locally in practical and theoretical knowledge. Though some populous districts have an excellent water  
/supply



and the supply of other districts from protected catchment areas is satisfactory, quantity and quality of water are variable. Steps are now being taken to make available filtered and chlorinated water to nearly the whole island.

The number of hospitals is as follows:

General hospitals.....	3
District hospitals.....	5
Lepor hospital.....	1
Mental hospital.....	1
Estate hospitals.....	33
Private clinics.....	5

The number of beds is 2,824. There are also 33 dispensaries, 2 mobile dispensaries, 14 antenatal clinics and centres, 1 orthopedic centre and 1 ambulance service. There are training facilities for pharmacists, nurses, midwives, and sanitary inspectors.

The expenditure of the Health Department for the financial year 1947-48 amounted to Rs.3,151,432 as against 2,574,829 in 1946-47.

The following is a summary of the vital statistics:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
(a) Number of deaths	--	8,680	10,518
Death rate per 100,000 population	2,950	2,007.3	2,380.5
(b) Number of births	--	18,926	19,039
Birth rate per 1,000 population	38.7	43.8	43.1
(c) Number of deaths under 1 year	--	2,156	3,546
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	145.2	113.9	186.2
(d) Diseases causing high morbidity: Cases treated in hospitals, etc.		<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Malaria		44,603	58,965
Diseases of teeth and gums		--	24,712
Influenza		--	23,709
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue		--	20,890
Accidents, poisoning, violence		--	18,320
Anemias		14,142	15,349
Ancylostomiasis		8,215	10,331
Ascariasis		7,574	8,799
(e) Diseases causing high mortality: Death rate per 100,000 population		<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Rate</u>
Whooping cough	--	--	1,729 391
Malaria	1,782	412	1,580 358
Congenital debility	--	--	879 198
Enteritis and diarrhoea	799	185	869 197

### Housing conditions and programmes

The housing of the poorer classes was investigated by the Health and Welfare Committee of the Mauritius Economic Commission in 1948. After stating that housing conditions in general are bad, particularly in rural areas, with slum conditions developing in the towns, the Committee considered that improvement in housing was urgently required. Planning on comprehensive lines is going ahead, under the direction of a specialist.

### Welfare and relief

There is no social insurance scheme as yet in operation. Direct distribution of outdoor relief is undertaken by 36 Public Assistance Committees, drawn from all sections of the population. During 1948 they disbursed the sum of Rs.546,241.40 among 7,592 recipients. As for indoor relief, free maintenance in public homes, which number 13, is given to orphans, unprotected widows, the aged, the incapacitated and others. The number of inmates during 1948 was 1,300, and the amount spent by the government was Rs.182,664.48. There are also training facilities for the blind.

Three Social Welfare Centres have been added to existing services in rural areas more particularly in order to provide civic education and to vitalize rural community life over as wide a field as possible. These three centres are the forerunners of others which will be financed by the Labour Welfare Fund Committee. Other social welfare activities include Self-Help Centres, a Help the Children Fund and social services for people in their own homes.

### Crime statistics and penal administration

The number of cases reported to the police was as follows:

Homicide	7
Other offences against the person	10,702
Praedial larceny	374
Other offences against property	5,593
Other offences	<u>28,579</u>
Total	45,255

There were no death sentences.

/Among

Among the four institutions dealing with convicted persons, there are two prisons for adult persons, one accommodating 760 prisoners, and the other 70 male prisoners and a certain number of female prisoners. The inmates of the other two institutions, namely the Borstal Institution and the Industrial School are selected among juvenile first or minor offenders and from good-conduct inmates of the other prisons. Useful trades are taught.

The Industrial School is run on the lines of an approved school in England. Its daily average population in 1948 was 161.4. The Borstal Institution had 80 inmates at the end of 1948.

Probation of offenders applies to adults and to juveniles. The system is being widened to cover all district courts on completion of the training of new probation officers. District Probation Committees and a Central Probation Committee decide on questions of probation. The probation service, which is placed under the Judicial Department, has proved successful, since the majority of probationers have not committed a new offence. A committee also exists to aid discharged prisoners; it finds employment or other livelihood for them.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

##### Educational policy and administration

Educational policy is directed towards building up a happy and useful agricultural community, and to this end the primary school is regarded as a centre for improving conditions in the town or village in which it lies, and as the local agency for agriculture, health and social welfare services.

Primary education is free. Compulsory education was first introduced in 1945 in four villages on an experimental basis. Fees in secondary schools amount to about £1 per month.

One of the chief educational problems is that of language due to the fact that Mauritius is a multi-racial community. Although a creole patois derived from French (the lingua franca) or an Indian language is their mother tongue, children in Mauritius primary schools learn English and French. The growing demand for the teaching of Indian languages is also being met.

Before the war, the Indo-Mauritian esteem for scholastic proficiency as the passport to escape from the drudgery of field labour was creating a declassé and unemployable group. This problem,

/however,

However, has been solved by war-time and post-war full employment and by an aggressive educational policy.

During 1948 there has been increased demand for schooling, requiring new schools and the training of additional teachers. The Teachers' Training College has turned out 57 new teachers in 1948, and aims at the training of 500 new teachers in the period 1948/52. Three new primary schools were opened during 1948 and two rural schools were rebuilt to accommodate additional pupils.

The educational budget of 1948 amounted to Rs.2,800,000, as compared with Rs.2,400,000 for the budget 1947/48 and Rs.2,465,491 for 1946/47. Approximately Rs.90,000 is for administration, Rs.550,000 for secondary schools, Rs.1,600,000 for primary schools, Rs.300,000 for the training college.

Per capita expenditure on education was for primary education: 35 rupees in Government schools and 33 rupees in Government-Aided schools; for secondary education: 691 rupees in Government schools and 35 rupees in Government-Aided schools.

The British Council makes grants to public and school libraries and maintains a small but representative library of English literature. The local press and broadcasting services are both extremely active. There is a full-time visual education officer, and there are three sixteen millimetre sound projectors. The Government maintains the Mauritius Institute and Public Library.

#### Higher education and vocational training

A Centre for teaching homecrafts and handicrafts was opened in 1948 and the foundation of another such centre was laid. There are eight mechanical engineering apprenticeships awarded annually and tenable in the workshops of Government railways.

As regards opportunities for higher education, the Royal College and several of the other secondary schools go up to higher school certificate. There is an Agricultural College which provides a three-year course in sugar technology, factory engineering and chemistry. Facilities exist in the Territory for the training of pharmacists, and an ad hoc board, appointed by the Governor, examines for the local diploma in pharmacy, which is also a license to practise.

During 1948, scholarships were awarded from the funds of the British Council, Development and Welfare, and the Colony in: art, biology, education, engineering, law, medicine, sanitation and statistics.

/Scholarships

Scholarships were also awarded to ex-servicemen whose studies had been interrupted during the war. During 1947 thirty scholarships were awarded for studies overseas.

### Adult education

No adult education campaign exists at present, but sectarian night schools do a little in this direction. Sporadic movements exist and receive Government encouragement.

### Educational statistics

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Number of children enrolled in schools:			
<u>Primary schools</u>			
Government	) 40,959	) 45,188	18,009
Government-aided	)	)	26,486
Unaided	2,813	3,973	not available
<u>Secondary schools</u>			
Government	457	) 2,302	488
Government-aided	1,789	)	1,933
Unaided	2,973	3,482	no figures
Number of pupils in per cent of the number of children of school age:			
<u>Primary schools (5-12 yrs.)</u>	)	62%	26%
	) 53.8%		
<u>Secondary schools (12-19 yrs.)</u>	) (5-14 yrs.)	8%	38%
Number of teachers:			
<u>Primary schools</u>			
Government	) no figures	) 1,448	506
Government-aided	)	)	705
<u>Secondary schools</u>			
Government	) no figures	) 393	46
Government-aided	)	)	121
Pupil-teacher ratio:			
<u>Primary schools</u>			
Government	)	) 35:1	36:1
Government-aided	)	)	38:1
Unaided		22:1	

/Secondary schools

<u>Secondary schools</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Government	)	14:2	11:1
Government-aided			16:1
Unaided		15:1	

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### Agriculture

The staple industry is sugar production. Sugar cane plantations cover about 33 per cent of the area of the island.

#### Production of sugar

	Quantity in <u>metric tons</u>	Value in <u>1000 rupees</u>
1946	291,000	88,600
1947	400,000	100,000
1948	450,000	145,000

A by-product of the sugar industry is alcohol distilled from molasses, valued at 3.6 million rupees in 1948, against 2.5 million rupees in 1947 and 2.42 million rupees in 1946.

The next industry of importance is hemp production. The finished product is valued at about Rs.700,000 annually. Other products of importance are tea and tobacco.

There are approximately 44,000 acres of pasture land, and approximately 15 million litres of milk are produced annually with 20 metric tons of butter.

Cultivation of food crops has so far proved insufficient for local consumption; its extension is under consideration. Local fisheries produce some 2,000 tons of fish annually.

The total area of forest land is about 100,000 acres, and the value of products from the Crown forests is estimated at Rs.675,000 annually.

The utilized land totals 430,907 acres, of which 214,093 acres, or 46.5 per cent of the island's surface, are under sugar cane and mixed farming; 110,326 acres, or 23.9 per cent, consist of private and Crown lands suitable for agriculture, including tea growing; and 106,488 acres, or 23.1 per cent, consist of Crown lands, including natural reserves, productive forests and protected areas.

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The principal crop production in 1947 was as follows:

	Area (acres)	Production (metric tons)
Sugar	201,000	400,000
Maize	11,125	7,000
Aloe fibre	3,500	900
Ground nuts	2,555	700
Manioc	2,086	3,700
Sweet potatoes	730	1,300
Arouilles	522	1,300

There are 5,000 acres of forest reserves. Exploited forest land consists of 500 acres, mostly pine and eucalyptus trees, and about 175 acres of underwood.

The Fisheries Department has a research station with 2 marine biologists. In the coastal fisheries, 2,043 metric tons of fish were caught.

Sugar cane is the chief soil conservation agent, since its roots, which spread rapidly, hold the soil extremely well, and it adds organic matter to the soil in the form of dried leaves; with other crops terracing is sometimes done.

A soil survey of the Crown forest areas has been undertaken, and some of the lands surveyed might prove suitable for the cultivation of food crops.

There are two large irrigation schemes operated by the Government. A new reservoir is being constructed to supply irrigation water to the western cane area. Natural drainage is relied on for carrying away excess water.

Agricultural machinery used on estates at the end of 1948 consisted of: 1,900 kilometres of rails, 238 locomotives, 8,150 wagons, about 900 lorries, including 700 lorries working for the sugar industry, and 198 tractors.

Mechanization on the sugar plantations is making steady progress.

Artificial fertilizer and pen-manure or compost are used for all crops.

The Agricultural College admits about 10 students annually for training as sugar technicians. Provision is made for the best student completing his studies in any one year to proceed overseas to take a degree course.

/The Agricultural

The Agricultural Department maintains 5 experimental stations and 1 dairy. There are many experimental and demonstration plots on the estates. The Sugar Cane Research Station, which has carried out plant breeding work since 1930, has bred two new very promising cane varieties with higher yield and sucrose content; its extension service has been brought to full strength and advises small planters, in particular, on more up-to-date methods of cultivation. The Government dairy is now summarizing cross-breeding experiments with the object of up-grading and stabilizing the breed of dairy cows. A Tea Experiment Station is being established.

There are instructors for improved cultivation of tobacco, and the Tobacco Board trains a certain number of apprentices each year.

The area of land alienated under freeholds is 441,802.50 arpents<sup>1/</sup>. The Government holds an area of 82,027.28 arpents, of which 10,435.69 have been leased.

About 25 per cent of the land is cultivated by small planters, mostly Indians.

#### Industry

The island has no mineral wealth of importance, though salt and lime are produced.

There are 3 hydro-electric power stations, with a total energy production of 15.4 million kilowatt-hours in 1948 as against 12.4 million in 1947.

There are 30 sugar factories producing about 392,000 metric tons, 10 distilleries producing about 10 million litres of alcohol, 1 oil refinery producing about 1,000 metric tons, 5 tea factories producing 280 metric tons, 5 soap factories producing 1,500 metric tons, 25 aloe fibre factories and 1 factory producing sacks for packing sugar. There are also 30 lime producers, 10 salt pans, 1 match factory and 3 manufacture of tobacco.

Village industries are practically non-existent, but Mauritius is well provided with skilled workers such as carpenters, stonemasons, jewellers, rattanware workers, shoe makers, cabinet makers, and joiners.

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<sup>1/</sup> The arpent d'ordonnance equals 1.26 acres, and the arpent commun equals 1.04 acres.



Standard of living

No income figures are available.

Retail prices include:

	Rupees
Flour . . . . . per kilogramme	0.56
Beef . . . . . per kilogramme	1.85
Gray cotton shirting . . . per metre	1.25 to 2.17
Shoes . . . . . per pair	14.25 to 35.45
Soap . . . . . bar of 1.5 kilogr.	2.24

Communications and transport

- Sea: 203 steam vessels with a tonnage of 627,615 entered port during the year, and 204 steam vessels with a tonnage of 626,270 left port during the same time.
- Railways: There are 106 1/4 miles of main lines; 513,000 metric tons were carried in 1948 compared with 462,753 in 1947.
- Air: No internal services are maintained. There is 1 airfield and 1 seaplane base.
- Roads: The total length of roads is 700 miles; there are 200 miles of tarred roads.
- Motor Vehicles: Private cars number 2,226, taxis, 466; motor cycles, 205; buses, 182; lorries, 704; tractors, 58; and Government vehicles, 208.
- Post Offices: Post and money order offices number 74.
- Telegraphs: There are 31 telegraph offices.
- Telephone: There are 11 main exchanges with 2,956 subscribers, and 3,926 individual installations.
- Radio: There is one broadcasting station and 4,988 radio receiving licenses were issued.

Public finance, banking and credit

In the financial year 1947-48 revenue amounted to Rs.39,856,645 and expenditure to Rs.49,153,495, compared with respectively Rs.50,511,566 and Rs.52,513,054 in 1946-1947.

Poll tax for companies was increased from 30 to 35 per cent in 1947.

Besides 3 private banks, there is the Government Savings Bank with branch offices throughout the Colony, the Mauritius Agricultural Bank, and co-operative credit societies.

At the end of the financial year 1946/7, there were 79 credit societies in Mauritius with 4,975 shareholders, and total loans during

/the year

the year amounted to Rs.918,278. The new Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1945, was put into operation as from 1 October 1945, and a drive was made in March 1947 for starting consumer societies. Three co-operative stores have been registered, and 5 are about to be, while work has begun on 12 more.

In Rodriguez at the end of the financial year there were 21 credit societies in operation, with a total of 415 members, and total loans during the year amounted to Rs.33,514.

#### International trade

Total imports amounted to 136,205,000 in 1948 as against Rs.113,833,412 in 1947.

Imports included:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
	Value (Rupees)	
Food, drink, tobacco (including Rs.14,399,000 for grain and flour)	42,147,902	44,439,000
Clothing and textiles	9,674,542	10,061,000
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers (including guano)	4,088,287	6,944,000
Machinery, metals and vehicles	5,440,899	14,724,000

Total exports amounted to Rs.139,704,000 in 1948 as against Rs.67,290,675 in 1947. Only three items were exported:

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
	Quantity (metric tons)		Value (Rupees)	
Sugar	297,783	385,844	94,551,970	132,438,000
Aloe fibre	80	108	50,717	106,000
	(hectolitres)			
Rum	55,224	52,330	3,865,684	3,663,000

The chief sources of imports were as follows:

	Approximate percentage of trade
United Kingdom	37
Australia	13
India	8.5
Union of South Africa	5

The chief destinations of exports were as follows:

United Kingdom	49
Straits Settlements	21.8
Ceylon	17.6

## DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The details of the Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan, which is now under review by an ad hoc Committee, are given in the Estimates for 1948/9 and the accompanying memorandum, and the progress made during the financial year ended on 30 June 1948 is described in the Progress report No. 4. None of these documents has yet been received.

According to the information transmitted for the year 1947, the Ten Year Development Programme for Mauritius involves an expenditure of Rs.102,821,609. The various development programmes are to be financed as follows: Rs.23,330,000, with an additional Rs.626,436 for research, from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; Rs.50,000,000 from loan funds; and Rs.28,863,173 from subsidies and reimbursements.

The ten-year allocations of the funds fall under the following main headings:

	Rupees
Agriculture	3,500,100
Education (training college)	2,000,000
Health and nutrition	6,642,610
Sewerage, irrigation and water supplies	34,013,000
Roads and buildings	26,850,000
Sugar industry	6,000,000
Other purposes	5,499,702
Unallocated	18,316,197



# UNITED NATIONS

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY



GENERAL

A/1269  
20 July 1950

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of  
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.<sup>1/</sup>  
(Supplementary statistics)

On 28, 29 and 30 June, and 5 and 11 July 1950, the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations transmitted information in respect of Aden, Basutoland, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda and Zanzibar.

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under review, together with relevant statistics for previous years. The summary supplements the full summary of information transmitted during 1949, which is contained in chapter VII of volume II of the Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949.<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> This summary is also submitted to the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

<sup>2/</sup> United Nations: Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949, Lake Success, 1950.

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MAURITIUS

Area

720 Square Miles (Main island)

804 " " (With dependencies)

Population

1949: 487,000

Vital Statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
(a) Deaths	8,680	10,518	7,384
Rate per 1,000	20.07	23.80	15.61
(b) Births	18,926	19,039	20,472
Rate per 1,000	43.8	43.1	46
(c) Deaths under 1 year	2,156	3,546	1,863
Rate per 1,000 live births,	113.9	186.2	91

Health Staff

Doctors	83	86	88
Dentists	9	10	14
Nurses	107	140	141
Midwives	238	41	41
Medical practitioners	83	86	88
Veterinary practitioners	6	6	6
Sanitary inspectors	40	45	47

/Hospitals

Hospitals

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
General hospitals	8	8	8
Number of beds	1,110	1,110	1,161
Dispensaries	32	32	32
Estate hospitals	33	33	33
Number of beds	738	738	738
Mental hospital	1	1	1
Leper hospital	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis hospital	1	1	1
Private clinics	5	5	5

Housing programmes

Rs.6,000,000 were made available for the reconstruction of estate housing.

Welfare and relief

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Relief disbursed	Rs. 560,219.24	546,241.40	1,000,000
Number of persons assisted	7,284	7,592	6,252

Crime statistics

Number of persons prosecuted			
Homicide	11	4	26
Other offences against the person	2,353	2,150	2,876
Praedial larceny	310	263	132
Other offences against property	2,273	2,248	2,029
Offences against local laws	<u>21,707</u>	<u>20,039</u>	<u>21,098</u>
TOTAL	26,654	24,704	26,161

1 Prison with a number of workshops, enabling segregation of the prisoners into young prisoners, first offenders, recidivists and punishment yard.

1 Prison of selected prisoners making orthopedic appliances, transferred from the prison above.

1 Institution and Industrial School for Juveniles.

### Education

Compulsory education in primary schools was introduced in 1945 on an experimental basis. Its extension can be expected as soon the extra-accommodation is available.

Primary education is free.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Primary School (5 to 12 years)			
School enrolment	49,161	46,495	56,156
Percentage of the population of school age	62%	64%	
Secondary School enrolment (12 to 19 years)	5,784	2,421	4,144
Technical Schools			
1 Centre of Homecrafts & Handicrafts			
Teacher-Training Institution			
1 Training College			
Number of teachers			
primary schools	1,448	1,211	
secondary schools	393	167	
Teacher-pupil ratio			
primary schools	22 to 35 : 1	36 to 38 : 1	
Secondary schools	14 to 15 : 1	11 to 16 : 1	

/Higher education



Higher education begins in secondary schools.

1 Agricultural College.

Scholarships for studies overseas :

a) for United Kingdom :

10 Scholarships awarded in 1949 for students, and

9 for Civil servants

b) for France : 2

c) for India : 4

Crop production (in metric tons)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Sugar cane	350,000	400,000	
Maize	1,856	7,000	6,500
Manioc	2,816	3,700	) ( 6,000
Arrowroot	700	1,300	
Sweet potatoes	1,456	1,300	3,600
Groundnuts	123	700	800
Aloe fibre	940	900	1,300

Estimated livestock

Cattle	8,665	8,000	8,000
Sheep	1,096	1,150	1,100
Goats	3,824	3,500	4,000

Fisheries

(Coastal fishing - in metric tons)

Production	1,855	2,043	2,000
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/Power

United Kingdom: Mauritius

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
<u>Power (en Kwh)</u>			
Hydro-electric power	12,397,800	15,400,000	17,600,000
<u>Industry</u>			
<u>Sugar manufacture :</u>			
30 factories (in metric tons)	350,000	392,000	416,000
<u>Distilleries :</u>			
10 distilleries (in liters of alcohol)	9,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
<u>Textile factories :</u>			
30 aloe fibre factories (in metric tons)	940	850	1,300
1 sack factory (for sugar) (in sack)	750,000	854,000	980,000
<u>3 Manufactures of tobacco</u>			
<u>1 Match factory</u>			
<u>Two main iron works and foundries :</u>			
300 - 400 tons of casting			

Number of wage earners (estimates)

51,000 in Sugar industry, of which 4,000 are artisans and drivers, and 51,000 are labourers in the fields

In the secondary industries there were :

10,000 Indians and 5,000 Africans

2,500 others

/Sample of wages

United Kingdom: Mauritius

Sample of wages per mensem (1)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
a) Category "A" (mainly skilled artisans, mechanics & drivers)	38 - 118	35 - 120	30 - 175
b) Category "B" (unskilled artisans, attendants)	31 - 51	31 - 47	27 - 115
c) Factory and Sugar fields labourers	40 - 47	28 - 60	49 - 64

Labour unions

Employees	No figures	7,606	5,721
Government Servants	transmitted	5,219	6,483

Labour disputes

Number of working days lost	106,289	8,158	3,010
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Cost of living (in Rs.)

Flour (Kilo)	.38	.56	.56
Rice ( " )	.62	.66	.68
Beef ( " )	1.70	1.85	2.05
Cotton-grey shirting (meter)	.87	1.25 - 2.17	1.05 - 1.34
Shoes (per pair)	23.50	14.25 - 35.45	14 - 35

Public finance

Revenue (in Rs.)	50,511,566 <sup>2/</sup>	39,856,646 <sup>2/</sup>	55,951,194
Expenditure (in Rs.)	52,513,054	49,147,495	54,476,156

1/ Cost of living allowance 50 per cent of basic wage.

2/ Included aid from Metropolitan Government: 1947 : 10,796,984  
1948 : 254,791

/Medical

United Kingdom: Mauritius

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Medical expenditure	2,611,794	3,151,432	3,962,227
Education expenditure	1,971,161	2,159,687	2,441,857

Imports and exports

Imports	113,833,412	136,205,000	153,222,000
Exports (including re-exports)	101,012,108	144,345,000	163,072,000

## Main trends:

## Percentages imports :

United Kingdom	25	37	30
Australia	22	13	15
India	13	8.5	9

## Principal imports: (value in Rs. 1,000)

Grain, flour and rice	32,578	34,004	55,580
Cotton piece good	7,970	8,490	11,020
Machinery and Millwork	2,073	5,801	12,177
Motor Cars	2,555	2,656	2,706

## Principal exports (value in Rs. 1,000)

Sugar	66,075	132,438	156,089
Rum	1,169	3,663	4,788



# UNITED NATIONS

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY



GENERAL

A/1824

8 August 1951

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 c OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of  
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1/  
(Supplementary statistics).

On 6 and 12 July 1951, the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations transmitted information in respect of Aden, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Uganda.

In accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under review, together with relevant statistics for previous years. The summary supplements the full summary of information transmitted during 1949, which is contained in chapter VII of volume II of the Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949.<sup>2/</sup>

- 1/ This summary is also submitted to the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 c of the Charter.
- 2/ United Nations: Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949, Lake Success, 1950.

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MAURITIUS

Area

Mauritius 720 square miles  
Dependencies 84 square miles.

Population

	<u>1944 census</u>		<u>1950 estimates</u>
General	143,056	Mauritius	475,386
Indo-Mauritians	265,247	Dependencies	15,000
Chinese	10,882		
Total	419,185		

Public health

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Deaths	10,518	7,384	6,453
Rate per 1,000	23.8	16.6	13.9
Births	19,039	20,472	23,110
Rate per 1,000	47.	46.1	49.7
Deaths under 1 year	3,546	1,863	1,733
Rate per 1,000 live births	186.2	91.	76.3

<u>Health statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Doctors	86	88	87
Dentists	10	14	11
Nurses	140	141	80
Midwives	41	41	27
Medical practitioners	86	88	56
Veterinary practitioners	6	6	6
Sanitary inspectors	45	47	49

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	<u>No. Beds</u>	<u>No. Beds</u>	<u>No. Beds</u>
General hospitals	8 1,110	8 1,161	
Dispensaries	32	32	
Mobile dispensaries	2	2	
Estate hospitals	33 738	33 738	
Mental hospitals	1 680	1	
Leper hospitals	1	1	
Poliomyelitis hospitals	1	1	
Private clinics	5	5	

Housing programmes

Loans for house-building totalling Rs. 10.5 million to municipal authorities and Rs. 125,000 to a new Co-operative Building Society were made by Government, while house construction loans were also made by the Mauritius Agricultural Bank.

Welfare and relief

	1948 Rs.	1949 Rs.	1950 Rs.
Outdoor relief	600,016	703,841	794,704
Indoor relief	225,520	220,968	264,724
Relief work	42,973	55,464	57,312
Old age pensions			845,390
Maternity and Child Welfare Society	42,375	47,900	48,000
Milk for poor mothers and babies	4,800	7,320	30,000
Provision for meals	6,666	6,315	6,806
Blind schools	6,000	6,800	6,800
Total	934,350	1,055,408	2,054,536

Crime statistics

	1948	1949	1950
<u>Convictions</u>			
Offences against the person	319	302	278
Offences against property	862	604	416
Other offences	762	750	662
Total	1,943	1,656	1,356

Education

Literacy: Primary education is free. Compulsory education was first introduced in 1945 on an experimental basis.

<u>Schools</u>	1948			1949			1950		
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided
Elementary & Primary	59	76		62	76	61		140	
Secondary	2	6	28	3	9	29		11	
Vocational	1			1			2		



<u>Enrolment (Govt. and aided schools)</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary	45,157	53,151	55,283
Secondary	6,149	7,038	2,912
Vocational		25	
Higher education, overseas		181	206
<u>Teachers</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary	1,241	1,546	
Secondary	398	339	

Crops

<u>Type</u>	<u>Area (Acres)</u>			<u>Production (Metric tons)</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar	201,000		170,600	392,000	416,000	404,807
Maize	11,125	10,000	6,260	7,600	6,500	3,900
Potatoes		950	1,435		3,600	4,128
Groundnuts	2,555	1,800	1,430	700	800	960
Sweet potatoes	730		331			699
Manioc	2,086	3,000	1,343	3,700	6,000	3,670
Eddoes	522		472	1,300		1,178
Aloe fibre	3,500	3,000- 4,000	5,100	900	1,300	1,185,000

Livestock

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950 cens</u>
Cattle	8,000	8,000	40,300
Sheep	1,150	1,100	2,000
Goats	3,500	4,000	53,500
Pigs	360	300	4,000

Fisheries

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Total catch (tons)	2,043	2,000	1,983

Power

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Total electrical energy generated (KWH, millions)	5.40	17.60	20.76

Number of industrial establishments

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar factories	30	29	29
Distilleries	10	10	10
Oil refinery	1	1	1
Tea factories	5	5	5
Iron works	nil	4	4
Soap factories	5	4	4
Aloe fibre factories	25	30	40
Sack factories	1	1	1
Tobacco factories	3	3	3
Match factories	1	2	2
Saw mills		26	26

Industrial production

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar (metric tons)	392,000	416,000	45,700
Alcohol (million litres)	10	10	5
Raw aloe fibre (metric tons)	850	1,300	1,185,000
Casting iron (tons)	400	300-400	300-400
Matches (gross boxes)	14,000	46,000	71,000
Tea (metric tons)			340
Salt (metric tons)			2,600
Soap (metric tons)			350
Sacks			1,800

LabourWage earners

<u>Type</u>	<u>1948<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1949<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>1950</u>
Sugar industry			
Artisans and drivers	4,000	4,000	
Field labour (including women and child labour)	51,000	52,400	
Secondary industries			
Artisans	5,000	3,700	
Labourers	10,000	7,500	

- 1/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report on Mauritius, 1948, HMSO, London, 1949, page 18.
- 2/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report on Mauritius, 1949, HMSO, London, 1950, page 15.

<u>Wage earners</u>		<u>Labour (cont'd.)</u>		
<u>Type</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Public services				
Artisans			2,200	
Labourers			8,500	
Small planters		16,000		
Others		49,000	56,700	
Total		135,000	135,000	
<u>Average wage rates</u> (monthly)		<u>1948<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1949<sup>2/</sup></u> (Rupees)	<u>1950<sup>2/</sup></u>
Category "A" (mainly skilled artisans, mechanics and drivers)		35-120	36-117	45-120
Category "B" (unskilled artisans, attendants)		31-47	27-50	29-48
Factory and sugar field labourers		28-30	49-64	49-66
<u>Labour unions</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number		21	31	17
Membership		13,825	13,450	79,063
<u>Labour disputes</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of strikes		8	7	22
Man-days lost		8,158	3,010	23,344
<u>Cost of living</u>				
<u>Commodity</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> (Rupees)	<u>1950</u>
Flour per kilo		0.56	0.56	0.50
Rice per kilo (ration)		0.66	0.68	0.66- 0.68
Beef per kilo		1.85	2.05	1.60-2.70
Cotton, grey shirting per metre		1.25-2.17	1.06-1.34	0.75-1.1
Shoes (men's)		14.25-34.45	14-35	13-35
Charcoal per kilo		0.18	0.18	0.16-0.20

1/ Cost of living allowance 75 per cent of basic wage.

2/ Cost of living allowance 85 per cent of basic wage.

Public finance

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> (Rupees)	<u>1950</u>
Revenue	39,856,646	55,951,194	55,100,216
Expenditure	49,147,495	54,476,156	50,199,178
Medical expenditure	3,151,432	3,962,227	3,948,429
Education expenditure	2,159,687	2,441,857	4,494,851

Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme some Rs. 552,200 were spent on extensions and alterations to existing schools and on new school buildings, Rs. 1,655,000 were provided for 1950-51, and the total expenditure envisaged under the plan for educational purposes amounts to Rs. 3,300,000.

International trade (value)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> (Rupees)	<u>1950</u>
Imports	136,265,540 <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	153,221,654 <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	176,446,000
Exports	144,345,359 <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	166,002,646 <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>1</sub>	149,457,000
Principal imports:			
Grain, flour and rice	34,004,000	55,580,000	38,510,000
Edible oils and fats	4,182,000	4,720,000	6,062,000
Cotton piece goods	8,490,000	11,020,000	10,470,000
Machinery and mill-work	5,801,000	12,177,000	18,470,000
Chemicals and fertilizers	6,745,000	15,106,000	8,176,000
Principal exports:			
Sugar	132,438,000	156,089,000	142,152,000
Alco fibre	1,106,000	189,000	567,000
Rum	3,633,000	4,188,000	2,638,000

1/ United Kingdom: Colonial Annual Report on Mauritius, 1949, HMSO, London, 1950, page 33.

Direction of trade

Percentage of imports from principal countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
United Kingdom	37	35	34
Australia	12	14	7
India	8	10	10
France		4	7.4

Percentage of exports to principal countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
United Kingdom	48	68	48
Canada		13	18
(South Asia)	21	14	21

Other statistics

<u>Public debt</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>£</u>
Amount of loans or debt	3,296,585	3,253,378	2,933,979
Sinking fund	1,376,899	1,444,270	1,251,856

Important legislation of the year

The Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1950.

The Income Tax Ordinance, 1950 which replaces Poll Tax as from 1st July 1951.

UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



GENERAL

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Seventh session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION  
TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF  
THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1/

In accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following full summary of information transmitted in 1952 showing the progress made over the past three-year period in respect of economic, social and educational conditions.

The information has been classified under the main sections contained in parts II to IV of the revised Standard Form approved by General Assembly resolution 551 (VI).

The present summary relates to information transmitted in respect of British Somaliland, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Seychelles and Uganda.

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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## MAURITIUS

Mauritius, including its dependencies, has an area of 804 square miles and a population as follows:

	<u>1944 census</u>	<u>1951 estimates</u>
General	143,056	162,466
Sino-Mauritian	10,882	15,651
Indo-Mauritian	<u>265,247</u>	<u>316,402</u>
Total:	419,185	494,519

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### General

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which accounted for 93.25 per cent of the total exports in 1951. Production has risen from 224,000 tons thirty years ago to a record of 485,000 tons in 1951. An agreement covering the next seven years and governing the quantity and price of sugar to be exported to the United Kingdom was made in 1951 between the Commonwealth Sugar Producers and the United Kingdom Government. The production of the two main subsidiary cash crops, tea and fibre, has also increased; tea production increased sufficiently in 1951 to meet local requirements, with 89,292 pounds over for export, while fibre production provided 1,084,708 sacks for the bagging of sugar.

Meanwhile the population has continued to increase with a direct bearing on imports, especially rice, the staple diet of the majority of the inhabitants.

The total estimated expenditure of the Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten Year Plan is Rs. 108,691,600,<sup>1/</sup> of which Rs. 34,629,470 were spent up to 30 June 1951.

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<sup>1/</sup> One rupee equals ls. 6d. (sterling).



Agriculture and livestock

The Department of Agriculture is composed of fourteen Divisions with a Director and two Deputy Directors in charge of the following staff:

<u>Divisions</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Administrative	12	8	16
Agricultural (including Tea and Tobacco)	19	18	19
Chemistry, Botanical, Entomological and Plant Pathology	22	21	17
Central Board	23	27	34
Sugar Research	15	17	16
Veterinary	23	16	23
Fisheries	62	62	64
Library	--	--	2
Rodrigues dependency	--	3	2

The total budgets were as follows:

	<u>1949/50</u>	<u>1950/51</u>	<u>1951/52</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General estimates	887,000	1,009,000	1,121,940
Development and Welfare Estimates	360,900	1,057,000	4,078,345
Other expenditures	<u>314,440</u>	<u>2,157,000</u>	<u>--</u>
Total:	<u>1,562,340</u>	<u>4,223,000</u>	<u>5,458,408</u>

Of the Territory's total area of 460,800 acres, 196,500 acres are under sugar-cane and mixed crops; 72,600 acres are forests; 13,500 acres are arable land; 108,700 acres are meadow, grassland and scrub; and 69,500 acres are natural reserves, built-up areas, and waste lands.

There is little danger of serious soil erosion, since most of the cultivated land is under sugar-cane. Several schemes for water conservation were undertaken to increase electricity supply and to increase the area of cultivable land. The setting up of a Natural Resources Board is awaiting the preparation of a land utilization map.

Much of the land is freehold but some is held on lease-hold, either from the Government or private owners. In some cases, land is rented under a /crop-sharing

crop-sharing scheme; e.g. metayers on sugar estates grow sugar-cane on estate lands, free of rent but the price paid for the sugar-cane is less than that grown on other lands. Formerly a large amount of land was mortgaged to individuals or to commercial banks, but with the institution of the Agricultural Bank most of the mortgages are now held by this institution, which charges a lower rate of interest.

There are no indigenous inhabitants, so that all the alienated land is held by non-indigenous inhabitants. About 25 per cent of the cultivated land is held by small planters, practically all of whom are Indians.

Three pilot land settlement schemes were drawn up and one was started.

The production of principal crops was as follows:

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Area</u> (acres)	<u>Annual Production</u>	<u>Annual Production</u>
		<u>by amount</u> (metric tons)	<u>by value</u> (Rs.)
Sugar	166,024	484,000	210,000,000
Mauritius hemp	wild growth	2,000	3,000,000
Tea	2,205	845,398 lbs.	2,355,000
Tobacco	747	485,688 kgs.	1,400,000

All crops, except tobacco, which are grown for local consumption, increased considerably. The increased output of sugar-cane was due to extra land being brought into cultivation, better methods of cultivation and higher yields. A long-term agreement was made to fix the price of fibre to be bought by the Government, resulting in more stability for the hemp industry. Tea production increased five-fold during the last decade. An important factor in these increases is that there has been no destructive cyclone since 1946.

Livestock figures were as follows:

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Numbers slaughtered</u>	<u>Animal production by value</u> (Rs.)
Cattle	40,282	7,000	875,000
Goats	53,561	20,000	600,000
Sheep	2,013	250	12,000
Pigs	4,009	2,500	325,000

Livestock is fairly free from diseases of a serious nature. Work was concentrated on improving the local Creole milk breed, which is of European

/descent,

descent, by improved methods of feeding and management resulting in milk yields being increased three-fold or more. Experiments were conducted to make legume hay. Water supply is generally not a serious problem, as animals are stall-fed.

No data are available in regard to agricultural indebtedness, but it is considerable. There are three trading banks and the Mauritius Agricultural Bank, which make advances to agricultural concerns. In addition to these, many small planters of sugar-cane are members of Co-operative Credit Societies while others market their crop through middlemen, who in turn advance funds to the growers for the expenses of current crop production.

There are central boards for the marketing, storage, grading and processing of sugar, hemp and tobacco. The formation of marketing organizations for tea and milk has been discussed, but the producers do not appear to favour such organizations. Primary processing of the main agricultural products is carried out at twenty-seven sugar factories, about forty fibre mills, five tea factories and many flue and air-curing barns for tobacco.

Proceeds from the sale of sugar were paid into a Rehabilitation Fund, which was originally designed for the renewal of factory and transport equipment. Arrangements were made to divert part of these funds for the formation of a mechanical equipment pool, to cultivate planters' lands. A mechanical implement unit was operated by the Food Production Board, to help in food production. These machines were hired out to cultivators on a non-profit making basis.

Research is carried on at the Department's seven experiment stations. The Agricultural College gives a three-year course in tropical agriculture, with an emphasis on sugar-cane cultivation and technology. A one-year course was arranged for junior sugar estate employees.

Agricultural extension work is organized in three sections to deal with sugar-cane, other crops and animal husbandry, respectively.

The Government started two experimental plots and one plantation on a commercial scale, for the improvement of the fibre and tea industries.

/Forestry

### Forestry

The Forestry Department was staffed as follows:

Senior staff (European) .....	2
Intermediate staff (local) .....	171
Headquarters (local) .....	16
Subordinate field staff (local)...	1,159

The expenditure for 1951 amounted to Rs. 1,232,422 as compared with Rs. 880,331 in 1950 and Rs. 722,944 in 1949. The revenue for 1951 amounted to Rs. 1,168,034, of which Rs. 1,108,260 were derived from the sale of timber and fuel. In addition, a further sum of Rs. 252,102 was granted from Development and Welfare funds.

No inventory of forest resources was taken. The total area of Crown Forest Estate is approximately 67,000 acres. During 1951 about 4,500 acres of forest were proclaimed as "National Reserve" which are stocked with indigenous species and include the best remnants of the native forests.

The Department continued to exploit and distribute all timber and fuel deriving from Crown Lands. Fuel is sold to the public at fixed rates considerably lower than the current market prices.

The training of personnel was confined to practical instruction given during normal working hours in the field. One Forester was a student at Bangor University in Wales and completed a year's study under the Four Years' Development and Welfare Scholarship.

### Fisheries

All the fish available are consumed locally; 1,508 metric tons were caught in 1951, as compared with 1,483 in 1950.

A survey of the grounds in the Mauritius-Seychelles arc of bank was completed under the Development and Welfare Scheme, and a fishing company was formed to exploit fishing on the remote banks.

### Power

The electricity services are provided by three private undertakings, mainly for domestic purposes, but there is a steady increase in the demand for /industrial

industrial use. In 1951, legislation authorizing the constitution of a Central Electricity Board to take over the control and development of electricity services for the island, was passed by the Council of Government.

The work of increasing the capacity of the General Electric Supply Company to 25 million kilowatt-hour units involved the building of a new dam to increase the water storage; the installation of a new pipeline, about one half mile long, and the installation of a new turbo-alternator of 3,000 kilowatts capacity at the power station. The new dam was completed in 1951 and it was anticipated that the remaining work would be completed in 1952.

#### Industry

The main produce and export of the Territory is cane sugar. The promotion of industrial development is envisaged under the Development and Welfare Plan, from which an allocation of one million rupees was made to finance non-agricultural industries. Loans were made to companies formed for manufacturing bricks and wall boards. The processing of sugar by-products, especially megasse, was under consideration.

#### Transport and communications

There was an increase of 75 lorries, 6 buses and 84 taxis, giving totals of 1,114 lorries, 192 buses and 697 taxis.

There are 161 kilometres of main line railway and 15 kilometers of light railway. Twenty-eight more vessels entered Port Louis harbour than in 1950, giving a total of 255, with a tonnage of 720,044.

There are 81 post offices and postal agencies; 51 telegraph and 79 Money Order offices.

A terminal air centre was opened in 1951 and the number of passengers handled amounted to 4,849, as compared with 4,149 in 1950.

There were 1,300 radio sets when Government took over the responsibility for broadcasting in 1944, as compared to 10,771 in 1951. Successful broadcasts were made to Primary Schools, and a number of Village Councils are now equipped with communal receiving sets.

/Public finance,

Public finance, banking and credit

The revenues and expenditures were as follows:

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1948-49</u> Rs.	<u>1949-50</u> Rs.	<u>1950-51</u> Rs.
General	44,632,466	53,502,627	58,930,570
Development and Welfare	--	--	--
Special	1,639,427	1,597,587	1,457,800
Assistance to sugar industry from Imperial Funds	<u>254,791</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total:	46,271,893	55,000,214	60,415,766
<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
Ordinary and Extraordinary	43,110,534	47,946,710	53,979,424
Welfare and Development	--	--	1,300,000
Special	<u>890,223</u>	<u>2,252,477</u>	<u>429,567</u>
Total:	44,000,757	50,199,187	55,708,996

There are four local authorities, the main sources of whose revenue include contributions from the General Revenue; a Rs. 4 per head on township inhabitants; a tax on property and a Tenants Tax. The assets and liabilities of the Territory as of 30 June 1951 balanced at Rs. 81,798,992.

In addition to the Mauritius Agricultural Bank and the Government Post Office Savings Bank, there were three private banks.

Loans from the Agricultural Bank totalled	Rs. 15,446,410
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank totalled	Rs. 21,239,464
Deposits in the Commercial banks totalled	Rs. 65,469,163

/International trade

International trade

The total values of imports and exports were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Imports	153,139,958	175,802,374	203,062,064
Exports	166,002,646	149,457,000	237,005,361
Principal imports:			
Food, drink and tobacco	66,190,000	51,734,000	71,907,819
Raw materials	3,586,000	4,377,000	5,873,732
Manufactured articles	63,605,000	72,660,000	119,128,367
Other			6,152,146
Principal exports:			
Sugar	156,089,465	142,152,126	220,848,312
Aloe fibre	188,779	567,272	924,141
Rum	4,187,677	2,638,407	5,001,826
Sugar molasses	105	5,316	593,828
Tea	67,017	108,621	202,374

Direction of tradePercentage of imports from principal countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
United Kingdom	37.9	36.5	37.6
Other preferential tariff countries	40.1	37.5	36.1
General tariff countries	22.0	26.0	26.3

Percentage of exports to principal countries

<u>Country</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
United Kingdom	68.5	48.7	56
Other preferential tariff countries	30.5	50.9	43.6
General tariff countries	1.0	0.4	0.4

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General

The population of Mauritius comprises an Indo-Mauritian group, which includes about 70,000 Moslems and constitutes roughly 64 per cent of the total population; a self-contained and self-sufficient Sino-Mauritian community

/comprising

comprising about 3 per cent of the population; a white population, mainly of French origin; a few British officials; and a population of mixed French and African origin known as the "General" population. Although Mauritius became a British colony in 1810, the influence of the French language and culture has remained strong; French and its derivative, Creole, are still the normal medium of conversation among the majority of the population. British influence is propagated by the comparatively few British government officials and the British staff of the large commercial firms. Until recently, the various communities did not mix socially but now a greater awareness that the Territory's problems will have to be solved on an all-community basis, together with the spread of education, the emergence of a professional class drawn from all communities and active work in fields of social welfare, are helping to remove communal barriers.

#### Status of women

The proportion of men to women has a considerable bearing on the subject; the over-all percentage is 99.2 men to 100 women.

Franchise in Mauritius, which is based on literacy, is open to both men and women over 21. There is no occupation from which a woman is debarred by law. All the conventions regarding the employment of women; e.g. prevention of night work, are observed. Men and women receive the same pay for the same work in government service.

Apart from two women members of the Legislative Council, one elected and one nominated, women serve on the three Town Councils. A woman is the Chairman and 28 others are members of the 37 Public Assistance Committees. Many others serve voluntarily on various welfare committees and cultural societies.

#### Labour and employment conditions

The staff of the Labour Department under the Labour Commissioner is composed of:

/Inspection of



Inspection of labour conditions: 1 Assistant Labour Commissioner, 9 Labour officers.

Settlement of disputes and industrial relations: 1 Assistant Labour Commissioner; 1 Labour officer.

Employment Bureau: 1 Manager, 7 officers, and 8 clerks.

Safety, health and welfare: 1 Assistant Labour Commissioner, 2 Labour officers, one of whom is a woman.

The number of wage earners exclusive of small planters were:

<u>Type</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Sugar industry;			
Artisans and drivers	4,000	5,732	6,017
Field labour (including women and child labour)	52,400	49,774	56,155
Secondary industries:			
Artisans	3,700 )	11,479	5,963
Labourers	7,500 )		9,416
Public services:			
Artisans	2,200 )	10,805	10,805
Labourers	8,500 )		
TOTAL:	78,300	87,790	88,356
<u>Average wage rates</u> (monthly)	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Skilled artisans, mechanics	36-117	45-120	53-186
Drivers and attendants	27-50	29-48	47-75
Factory and Sugar Field labourers	49-64	49-66	20-53

All workers receive a cost-of-living allowance of 40 per cent of their basic wages. Factory workers work 45 hours a week and field labourers 36. The number of unemployed varied from 1,798 in January to 1,197 in December as registered in the Department. Normally workers have little difficulty in obtaining additional employment in agriculture. The sugar industry employed on an average 51,564 workers during the 1951 interdrop (January to June) and 62,172 workers during crop time (July to December). The extra number of

/workers

workers engaged during crop time is normally self-employed as small planters during inter-crop periods. There is no migrant labour.

Registration of employers and workers' organizations is compulsory. There were fifteen trade unions with 20,393 paid-up members. The T.U.C. of Mauritius is affiliated with the International Confederation of the Free Trade Unions, and maintains relations with the British T.U.C. There were no labour disputes in 1951.

The Labour Welfare Fund, which is financed by a levy imposed on the export of sugar, provides workers in the sugar industry with indoor amusement, social welfare centres, a mobile cinema and housing. In addition, the sugar estates provide housing for their labour and maintain a hospital, with maternity wards.

In the heavy engineering trade, the automobile repairs and the printing industry, there are apprenticeship schemes.

There is a comprehensive body of labour legislation, and information is supplied annually to the ILO on the twenty-eight Labour Conventions applied in the Territory.

#### Co-operative societies

The number and membership of co-operative societies were as follows:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>	
Credit Societies:			
Unlimited liability	136	6,800	
Limited liability	2	--	
Thrift Savings Societies	39	--	<u>Savings</u> Rs. 102,068
The Mauritius Co-op. Central Bank	119	--	<u>Capital</u> 113,434
Consumer Societies	60	7,525	Rs. 3,000,000
Co-operative Wholesale Society	1	56	Rs. 26,323
Co-operative Housing Society	1	--	--
Co-operative Transport Society	1	--	--

The Federation of Co-operative Credit Societies now has 104 societies affiliated with it.

/Standard of living

Standard of living

Consumers' price indices for 1949-1951 were as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Higher income groups</u>				<u>Manual workers</u>	
	<u>Rs.100-300</u>	<u>Rs.300-550</u>	<u>Rs.550-1000</u>	<u>Over Rs.1000</u>	<u>Labourers</u>	<u>Artisans</u>
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949-June	278	262	248	237	318	289
1950-June	285	273	263	243	329	295
1951-June	309	298	287	267	356	319

Surveys of family expenditure are carried out periodically on inquiry forms, issued by the Central Statistical Office and circulated at random to householders through the trade unions and similar bodies. These sample budgets provide the structure of expenditure and consumption of the various income groups and permit the preparation of "weighting diagrams".

Town and rural planning and housing

Overcrowding is prevalent in urban areas and rents are high. In rural areas labourers not employed on sugar estates usually build their own houses at a cost of between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. Comprehensive town planning and building legislation was before the Legislative Council. Two experimental demonstration housing projects financed by Labour Welfare Funds were completed in recent years for rural and urban areas. The first rural prefabricated housing scheme will be completed in 1952. Financial assistance for housing takes the form of loans to local authorities from the allocation of Rs. 10,625,000 provided under the Development Plan. Generous financial assistance is also provided by the sugar industry. The Mauritius Agricultural Bank has also provided loans to individuals for the building of houses.

Social security and welfare

Sugar estates are required by law to provide medical treatment and medicines for workers and their families. They are also required to pay certain benefits in cash and kind during sickness. No contributions are paid by the workers.

/Compensation

Compensation for industrial accidents is provided by law. Each year help is given to several thousand manual workers who pay no contribution.

There is a non-contributory Old Age Pension Scheme under which over 12,000 persons were in receipt of pensions, all but 40 per cent receiving the maximum award of Rs. 15 from the age of 65, or if blind from the age of 40. Outdoor relief is paid to about 6,500 persons at any one time; about two thirds of the recipients are women. Both indoor and outdoor relief are a direct charge on Government.

The expenditures in social welfare activities were as follows:

	<u>1949</u> Rs.	<u>1950</u> Rs.	<u>1951</u> Rs.
Outdoor relief	703,841	794,704	1,024,382
Indoor relief	220,968	264,724	234,979
Relief work	55,464	51,312	59,400
Old Age Pension	--	845,390	2,340,613
Contributions to Maternity and Child Welfare societies	47,900	49,851	41,575
Milk for poor mothers and babies	7,320	7,400	16,162
Provision for meals	6,315	6,806	8,296
Blind School	<u>6,800</u>	<u>6,800</u>	<u>6,800</u>
TOTAL:	1,048,608	2,026,987	3,732,207

Maternity benefits are provided by sugar estates in regard to children born to workers in their camps, of which the total population is 21,541.

The present high birth-rate (49.7 per cent of the population) makes the question of care of expectant mothers and of children a most important one. Midwives of the Maternity and Child Welfare Society were responsible for handling about 2,500 confinements a year, or 10 per cent of all confinements. The Society received a grant from the Development and Welfare Fund to build three more clinics. It has ten branches, which provide twelve weekly clinics. There were three maternity centres on sugar estates. In addition, each of the five social welfare centres employs a midwife and normally provides a weekly doctor's consultation and weighing of babies. One Village Council employs a midwife. The mobile maternity and child welfare clinic performs ante-natal work and arranges hospital bookings where necessary. In Port Louis, there were two public experimental nurseries for working mothers. Children in those two  
/nurseries

nurseries numbered about 40. Another experimental nursery was sponsored by a Village Council and received 12 children for each of whom the mother paid one rupee a week.

There were two industrial schools for young delinquents of 7 or 8 years of age. For older delinquents there is a Borstal Institution with an average population of 56, where training is given mainly in carpentry, tinsmithing and gardening. As a deterrent to juvenile delinquency, the development of playing fields is fostered in addition to Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. Delinquent girls, including young prostitutes, are committed to a convent to which a school is attached.

The epidemics of poliomyelitis in 1945, 1948 and 1952 raised a serious problem. Occupational therapy as well as some vocational training are given at an orthopaedic hospital.

A Blind Welfare Committee runs a small hostel and training centre for blind persons in Port Louis at which 17 blind men are received; 23 children and 8 blind women come each day from a local convent. The Development and Welfare Fund provided Rs. 100,000 for the erection and equipment of a school for the blind.

The establishment of social welfare centres and community centres has aided community development.

#### Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

Crime statistics were:

	<u>Convictions</u>
Crime	430
Misdemeanours	3,421
Contraventions	22,403

There are 625 male and 79 female juvenile offenders of whom 115 males and 7 females were sent to the Borstal Institution and Industrial School, while 245 males and 20 females were deprived of liberty.

Among adult persons, 1,195 males and 61 females were sent to prison. There was no corporal punishment and no death penalty.

There are four prisons, one of which is a central prison with two hospital wards and one isolation ward, workshops, recreational facilities and a separate /women's

women's prison. There is a probation service for both juveniles and for adults.

Public health

The activities of the Medical and Health Department are co-ordinated by the Director assisted by two Deputy Directors with the following staff:

A. Medical and Health Staff	Government	Private
1. Registered physicians	38	61
2. Nurses of Senior Training	7	
Nurses under training	2	
Nurses in Hospitals as of 8/4/52	93	
Dressers in Hospitals as of 8/4/52	145	
3. Superintendent of Midwives	1	
Midwives	34	
4. Sanitary Inspectors	54	
5. X-ray technician	1	
6. Pharmacists	1	35

In addition to the above there are two pathologists, two dentists, an entomologist, a rehabilitation officer, two physiotherapists and two occupational therapists, thirteen laboratory assistants, clerical staff and over 1,000 subordinate staff; plus the Malaria Organization with one Medical Officer, one Engineer, one Chemist, one Entomologist, nine field officers, fifteen clerks and 950 subordinate staff.

The actual expenditure on medical services for the financial year 1950-51 was Rs. 4,475,201 or 8.21 per cent of the total expenditure. This represented a sum of Rs. 9.41 per head of the 1950 estimated population. In addition, the expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan amounted to Rs. 1,926,684. Out of this; the assistance received from the metropolitan Government amounted to Rs. 801,668 for engineering works and Rs. 193,168 for research on the Malaria Eradication Scheme. Work on water supplies was carried out by the Public Works Department and amounted to Rs. 1,971,162.

/Institutions

Institutions comprised the following:

Government	Number	Number of beds	
Hospitals	8	1,160	
General Hospitals			
Dispensaries			
(including 2 out-patient			
Depts. of prison hospitals)	45	--	
Specialized Units	In general hospitals	In dispensary	As separate unit
Leprosaria	--	--	1 with 54 beds
Mental Institutions	--	--	1 with 653 "
Others: Poliomyelitis Hospital	--	--	1 with 200 "
Prisons Hospital	--	--	2 with 73 "
Mobile Units	No. of Units	Total staff	
Travelling Dispensaries	4	8	
Ante-natal clinic	1	2	
Private	Number of institutions	Number of beds	
Hospitals (sugar estates)	33	738	
Dispensaries (sugar estates)	8	--	
Specialized units			
Others (private clinics)	5	53	

A new orthopaedic hospital of 200 beds will be constructed in the near future. More radiological equipment, including an additional diagnostic plant, one deep X-ray therapy and one superficial therapy unit, one mobile diagnostic set for use in the wards and one mass radiography unit, were received in 1951. A supply of radium amounting to 98 milligrammes was available.

No one can practice medicine, surgery and dentistry in the Island unless he is eligible for registration in the United Kingdom or France. Persons authorized to practise as pharmacists are those possessing diplomas or certificates entitling them to practise as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom, or provided with diplomas as chemists from foreign universities or colleges. Nurses and midwives must be registered.

/There

There are no local facilities for training doctors and dentists. Training for pharmacists, nurses and midwives is available locally. There were 191 nursing students and 36 pupil midwives in training on 1 January 1951. Sanitary inspectors are trained during 18 months on a syllabus similar to that of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

. Vital statistics were:

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Total births	19,039	20,472	23,110	22,968
Deaths under 1 year	3,546	1,863	1,763	1,918
Infant mortality per 1,000				
live births	186.2	91.0	76.3	83.5
Total deaths	10,518	7,384	6,453	7,208
Death rate per 1,000 population	23.8	16.6	13.9	14.9

There was no outbreak of communicable disease and the incidence of enteric fever was low. Malaria was reduced during the year to negligible proportions and no longer presented an economic problem to the Island.

Tuberculosis testing and BCG vaccination with freeze dried vaccine imported from the Pasteur Institute started in May 1951. Measures taken to reduce infant mortality and to preserve maternal health were mainly carried out by the Maternity Society, which has its personnel seconded from the Medical and Health Department and receives a government grant. In 1951 the Government started a mobile ante-natal clinic in charge of a woman doctor.

Provision of sewage facilities for the densely populated district of Plaines Wilhems was under active consideration. In rural areas conservancy services were handed over to Village Councils.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is free in the primary school. It is not free in the post-primary stage, but fees are low, amounting to Rs. 8 to 16 per month in the government colleges and Rs. 15 to 30 in private schools. There is no racial or religious differentiation whatsoever in the provision of education.

The Department, under a Director and Deputy Director, consists of Assistant Directors for Primary and Secondary schools, an Adult Education Officer, a Youth Organizer, a Visual Education Officer, the Primary Schools Inspectorate

/and a



and a clerical staff. Outside headquarters are the staffs of the Royal College, Royal College School, Teachers' Training College and Girls' Government Secondary School. The teaching cadre consists of 1,668 primary school and 73 secondary school teachers, with 173 teachers in the grant-aided secondary schools, three quarters of whose salaries are paid by the Government.

There are five advisory committees composed of non-officials apart from the Educational Authorities belonging to the different religious sects.

Educational expenditure was:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (estimated)
Rupees	3,456,028	5,908,301	6,070,237	9,307,312

The recurrent expenditure in 1951 was 10.87 per cent of the Territory's total expenditure. In addition, financial assistance from the Development Programme amounted to Rs. 3,214,500 in 1951.

Entrance to the primary schools is at the age of 5 and most children leave at about the age of 13, though a few stay on three or four years longer. Secondary education is provided for the age-group 12 to 20, although many pupils leave on taking their Cambridge School Certificate Examination at the age of 16 or 17.

One of the chief education problems is that of language owing to the fact that Mauritius is a multi-racial community. In the schools English and French are compulsory and Hindi, Urdu, Tamil and Chinese optional. The population, whatever its origin, speaks a lingua franca of French origin, known as Creole. Although it is not officially encouraged, its use in the classroom as a vehicle of expression is common.

At present 81 scholarships are awarded every year: 55 of these are secondary school entrance scholarships, 14 are free places granted needy students; 5 are senior scholarships and 6 "English" scholarships. Scholarships are open to both boys and girls of all races or religions. There is a post-secondary College of Agriculture which trains technicians for the sugar industry. A number of primary schools are served by homecrafts and handicrafts centres.

There is a Government Teacher-Training College, which has trained a total of 269 teachers in the last four years, including 96 in 1951. During the year /it offered

it offered special courses to 80 relief teachers and social welfare workers. In 1951, 114 students were enrolled.

Extension classes in science subjects were given in 1951 at the laboratories of the Royal College, Royal College School and College of Agriculture to 75 students preparing for Inter-B.Sc. courses in physics and biology; for B.Sc. courses in chemistry and professional examinations on pharmacy.

Special schools exist for children handicapped by poliomyelitis, for young delinquents and the blind.

Statistics were:

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary schools	67	76	84
Secondary schools	3	9	33
Teacher training	1	-	-
Higher education	-	-	1

<u>Total number of teachers</u>	<u>Government</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Private</u>
Primary schools	747	921	198
Secondary schools	55	173	265
Teacher training	18	-	-
Higher education	-	-	12

<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary schools proper	38,150	26,260
Primary Section of secondary schools	1,592	1,479
Secondary schools	3,789	1,690
Teacher training	53	61
Higher education		
in the Territory: whole-time	30	-
part-time	73	1
overseas	207	19

There is in the rural areas an adult literacy movement which is engaged in the teaching of Hindi and of Indian culture in general. The Village Councils are taking a keen interest in adult literacy classes together with classes in dressmaking, knitting, child welfare and kindred domestic subjects for women. Much work is done by unofficial organizations. Reading material in English, French and Hindi is easily obtainable from libraries and bookshops.

/A survey

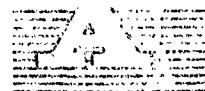
A survey of the condition and capacity of all government and aided primary schools and of secondary school buildings indicates the need for a building programme involving the construction of 56 new government primary schools; 55 teachers' quarters in rural districts; 3 new government secondary schools with expanded capacity for 1,000 boys and 330 girls; loans to non-government secondary schools, and extensive additions to the Teachers' Training College, at a total estimated cost of over Rs. 16 million.

A Youth Organizer is attached to the Education Department for the organization and supervision of two school camps and the formation of 63 boys' clubs, nine girls' clubs and three mixed clubs, with a total membership of 4,300. The Youth Service extends its advice and help to the Scouts' and Guides' Association whose membership is over 2,000. Youth clubs, scouts and guides are represented on the Youth Advisory Committee, and send their own nominees to the Youth Council. These young people's associations recruit their members from all sections of the community, white and non-white, Indian and Chinese.

There are seven public libraries, two national museums and five cultural and scientific societies.

Three main daily papers are published mostly in French with an average circulation of about 7,000 each. One paper, Le Cerneen, has been published since 1832. In addition, there are five other dailies in French and Chinese, four weeklies in Hindi, English and French, and 14 other periodicals of fortnightly, bi-monthly, quarterly and annual publication.

There are 31 cinemas and two mobile cinema units. Mauritius Broadcasting Service broadcasts 52.5 hours per week.



UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

GENERAL

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7 August 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventh session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARY  
AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER  
ARTICLE 73 c OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of the  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 1/

(Human Rights)

In the information transmitted under Article 73 c of the Charter by the United Kingdom Government for the year 1951, data relating to human rights have not been included; instead, in the information transmitted on behalf of each Territory under United Kingdom administration, reference has been made under the heading of Social Conditions, Part III (B), to a "separate statement" on the subject.

By a memorandum dated 5 August 1952, observations of the United Kingdom Government regarding the protection of human rights in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration were communicated to the Secretary-General. The text of these observations is herewith reproduced in extenso.

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Part III (B) of the Standard Form - Human Rights

Legal principles and procedures

Human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration are similar to those which have been developed in the United Kingdom itself in the course of its history. These are described in the essay "Human rights and fundamental freedoms in the United Kingdom" on pages 318 to 321 of the Human Rights Year Book for 1946.

Basic legislation and its application

The British concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms is based on a general acceptance of the principles of liberty, an acceptance which is so fundamental that the existence of these rights and freedoms is taken for granted. It follows that the current legislation which can be said to relate to human rights and fundamental freedoms in Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible, is, as in the United Kingdom itself, principally concerned, not with the establishment of particular theoretical rights and privileges, but with the clarification of means of preserving and operating already existing rights, having regard to those of the rest of the communities involved, in such a way as to enable the rights of the individual to be preserved in the changing context of day to day life. The constitutional instruments of most of the Territories are therefore limited to providing for the establishment of the Legislature and for the office and duties of the Governor, and the fundamental rights are not to be found in these instruments but in the ordinary law of the Territory. It is the Ordinances and the case law of the Territory which afford protection for these rights, and thus the legal position closely resembles that obtaining in the United Kingdom. In many Territories there is specific provision that the basic law shall be the law in force in England on some particular date, subject to subsequent enactments of the Territory. Further, uniformity in the administration of justice and in the maintenance of the rule of law is guaranteed by the existence of an ultimate Court of Appeal for all Territories, composed of the most eminent judges of the United Kingdom.

/In certain

In certain Territories, some legislation has the effect of introducing concepts of human rights and fundamental freedoms which, though taken for granted in the United Kingdom and other parts of the world, are as yet foreign to the generality of the people of the Territory concerned, and such legislation can be said to initiate a particular rights for that people, e.g. legislation restricting such practices as child marriage.

There is, moreover, a great deal of legislation dealing with the economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (e.g. relating to the granting of government assistance to schools, the establishment of trade unions, and penal administration) which has the effect of entrenching those human rights generally regarded as appropriate within those fields. This legislation is transmitted regularly to the Secretary-General and may be drawn upon in the compilation of his summaries and analyses, subject to the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter. The most important points of such legislation are mentioned in the relevant sections of the transmissions made in accordance with Article 73 e in respect of individual Territories.

#### Application

As to the application of this legislation, every Non-Self-Governing Territory under United Kingdom administration is equipped with police and a system of courts whose task it is to apply the legislation in force.

#### Anti-discrimination legislation

Apart from differential legislation designed to protect the less developed sections of the population (e.g. against economic or cultural submergence by other communities), or to exempt indigenous inhabitants from certain obligations imposed on non-indigenous peoples, such discrimination as exists in the Territories under United Kingdom protection stems from the customs and practices of the individuals and communities concerned. To this the enactment of legislation is not a conclusive answer; the best safeguard against such practices lies in the advancement of the less highly developed communities and in a healthy public opinion which will itself discountenance prejudice. As the previous Secretary of

/State for

State for the colonies assured the House of Commons on 1 August 1951, it is the fixed policy of the United Kingdom Government "to encourage the advancement of all communities in the colonial Territories, without discrimination as to race, or colour, and to make every effort within the power of Government to secure equal treatment for all." It was with this object in mind that the United Kingdom Government subscribed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and has become a party to the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms made at Rome on 4 November 1950, which is applicable to the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible, at the request of the Governments of those Territories.<sup>1/</sup>

These Governments are now being consulted as to whether they wish to adhere to this Convention, and a large number have already signified their desire to do so. The effect of any such application will be to establish a code of human rights and freedoms embodying the most important of those ideals which in the past have been regarded as axiomatic and inherent in the constitutions of these Territories.

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<sup>1/</sup> Note by Secretariat: The full text of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed at Rome on 4 November 1950 is reproduced on Pages 416-444 of the Year Book on Human Rights for 1950, United Nations, New York, 1952.



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GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION  
TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF  
THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of General Trends in Territories under  
United Kingdom Administration 1/

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from  
Non-Self-Governing Territories.



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Summary of General Trends in Territories under  
United Kingdom Administration

1. Section C of the explanatory preface of the revised Standard Form invites Members to provide a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories concerned, in order to permit the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to review the progress achieved in the Territories in the fields covered by Article 73 e of the Charter. In response to this request, the United Kingdom has transmitted its published review on the Colonial Territories 1951-52, from which the following details have been summarized.<sup>1/</sup>

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

2. As a result of high prices for most primary products, the Territories, until recently, have been enjoying boom conditions and the position is reflected in greatly increased public revenue. More money has thus been available for economic and social betterment and the territorial development plans have changed shape considerably. On the other hand, much of the new proposed expenditure is required to meet rising costs. The situation is rendered less satisfactory on account of the difficulty in obtaining capital goods, and colonial development is inevitably hampered because the steel and machinery essential for building and transport do not come forward quickly enough. Until the general problems of the sterling area have been solved, it is not possible to make good the requirements from other than sterling sources.

3. The principal factor affecting the economic situation was the external balance of payments difficulties of the sterling area. Import controls continue to be necessary in the Territories for the purpose of conserving hard foreign currencies. The territorial Governments have been asked to take measures which

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories 1951-52, Cmd. 8553, London, 1952. Where more detailed information given in this publication appears to be of basic importance, reference to the page numbers will be given in footnotes.

would restrict imports during 1952 from the non-sterling areas to below the 1951 level. The action most generally proposed is a return to the specific licensing of many items previously on open license.

4. The balance of trade between the years 1949 and 1951 was as follows, in million pounds:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u> (1st half)	<u>1951</u> (2nd half)
West Africa	+ 28	+ 58	+ 73	+ 1
East Africa	- 19	+ 2	+ 11	- 2
Malaya	- 15	+128	+117	+ 37
West Indies	- 16	- 12	- 3	- 12
Other Territories	- 9	+ 21	+ 11	+ 11
Total (excluding Hong Kong)	- 31	+197	+209	+ 35
Hong Kong	- 27	- 5	+ 15	- 42

5. The volume indices of colonial exports, with the year 1948 as equivalent to 100, were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Minerals</u>	<u>Oilseeds, vegetable oil and whale oil</u>	<u>Foodstuffs other than edible oils</u>	<u>Other agricultural and forestry products</u>	<u>Total</u>
1936	89	118	116	64	90
1946	59	76	97	61	71
1947	81	95	95	94	91
1948	100	100	100	100	100
1949	114	127	111	109	113
1950	136	129	114	110	120
1951 (provisional)	139	108	115	109	118

6. Imports into the Territories were affected by world shortages, particularly of iron and steel, semi-manufactures, non-ferrous metals and sulfa-containing chemicals. The prices of many imports rose together with freight rates. World shortages also affected supplies of copper, copper alloy, zinc and aluminum products. Exports of these products from the United Kingdom were restricted but the total imports into the Territories continued to increase.

7. Of the major imports from 1949 to 1951, the following examples are given:<sup>1/</sup>

<u>Article</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Imports</u>	<u>Chief Sources of supply</u>			
			<u>U.K.</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Japan</u>	
Cotton piece goods (million sq. yards)	1949	877	276	209	227	
	1950	937	228	469	161	
	1951	865	224	390	157	
Cement (thousand tons)	1949	1,096	769	83	51	
	1950	1,315	999	122	21	
	1951	1,500	900	260	150	
Iron and steel (rolled, cast, forged or drawn) (thousand tons)	1949	400	213	10	54	18
	1950	515	265	40	58	37
	1951	593	242	70	141	60
Motor car and vehicles (hundreds)	1949	415	335	39	18	
	1950	394	344	16	9	
	1951	569	469	26	23	

<sup>1/</sup> Cf. pp. 131-134

## II. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

8. Almost all territorial governments have by now adopted long-term plans of economic and social development. Many of these have been revised since their initiation to take account of such new factors as rising costs and unforeseen changes in the governments' financial resources. The general tendency is to place more emphasis on productive development.

9. The expenditure provided for in the various plans and approved up to 31 March 1952 totalled approximately £456,000,000. In this total, funds provided from metropolitan sources as colonial development and welfare totalled £78,419,000; of the remainder £156,771,000 is covered by loans and £220,877,000 from local territorial sources.<sup>1/</sup>

10. In the period under review plans were adopted in the Gold Coast and St. Kitts, and draft plans for Antigua, the British Virgin Islands and British Honduras were under consideration. The Gold Coast plan provides for expenditure of £75,000,000, of which about 17 per cent is to be directly applied to increasing productive capacity, 35 per cent is to be devoted to communications, 33 per cent to social services, and 15 per cent to common services and general administration. The plan will be financed partly from loans and ordinary revenue, but mainly from an additional export duty on cocoa.

11. Among the plans which have been revised is that of the Kenya Government. The total estimate expenditure during the ten years ending in 1955 is now £35,489,500 compared with the previously approved programme of £20,751,500. Emphasis is placed on measures designed to improve the agricultural industry and educational and health facilities also have a high priority.

12. Eight new Colonial Development Corporation projects were sanctioned during the year. This brought the total number of projects in operation at the end of March 1952 to 53, involving a total capital commitment of approximately £35,000,000.

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<sup>1/</sup> Cf. p. 125.

13. More definite evidence has been obtained regarding the value of physical assets created each year in the form of machinery, vehicles, public works and plantation, and mining developments. In 1948 and 1949, this gross capital formation (including replacements) amounted to approximately £200,000,000. Provisional figures for 1950 and 1951 suggest that the annual rate is rising and that it passed the £300,000,000 mark in 1951 (no adjustments being made for changes in price levels).

14. Grants-in-aid of administration, and grants to assist Territories in countering exceptional difficulties were again made. Following the Jamaican hurricane, the British Government, after making an immediate grant of £250,000, agreed to provide up to £4,600,000 towards the cost of repairs, re-housing and the restoration of agricultural production. Issues totalling £6,885,200 were made to the Governments of Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak as further installments of assistance for war damage compensation.<sup>1/</sup>

15. During the year ending March 1952, various territorial governments raised a total of approximately £18,500,000 as loans on the London market, in order to finance their development programmes.<sup>2/</sup>

### III. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

16. The expansion of the public health services over the past 25 years is illustrated by figures of government expenditure. In Nigeria, for example, expenditure on the Medical Department rose from £437,944 in 1928 to £3,614,811 in 1951. A great measure of control has been gained over many of the tropical diseases. On the other hand, stubborn problems remain, such as tuberculosis. The steady increase in the number of doctors and trained auxiliaries has brought about improved efficiency and enabled more and more attention to be paid to preventive medicine. The effects of efficient public health measures are beginning to create new problems. The rate of population increase is becoming a

<sup>1/</sup> Cf. p.73

<sup>2/</sup> Cf. p.71

matter of concern from the public health, as well as the social and economic aspects. In the prevention of disease, it has proved possible, in Mauritius, to complete a campaign against the principal insect carrier of malaria. Mauritius has thus emulated the achievement of Cyprus where in a three-year campaign the malaria-carrying mosquito was entirely eradicated. In the case of tuberculosis, increasing use is being made of BCG vaccine. In Jamaica, a campaign was launched in October 1951 to immunize all the Colony's children and young adults within two years. In the Far East, mass BCG vaccination was aided by UNICEF teams, and in Singapore this form of vaccination is now a routine feature of school and rural health work. Other large-scale action with the help of UNICEF has been undertaken in Aden and Trinidad.<sup>1/</sup>

17. The understandable demand for curative services continues to increase and it is not always easy to demonstrate the need for a balanced development between these services and preventive measures. The development of rural health centres is noted in Kenya, Nyasaland, Nigeria, Barbadoes, and elsewhere.<sup>2/</sup>

18. An Applied Nutrition Unit has been established in London in order to help the territorial governments to survey the problems of nutrition and to work out practical nutrition programmes. Various local projects have been developed and assistance in the forms of supplies of milk and supplementary food was again received from UNICEF.<sup>3/</sup>

19. Despite the variations in local conditions, a housing policy with common features is beginning to emerge in many Territories. The main aims are to clear slums and relieve over-crowding, particularly in urban areas, to improve standards in rural areas, to keep in step with the requirements of economic development, and to accomodate the natural increase in population. It is becoming the general aim to work to long-term programmes and fixed minimum standards, to provide permanent dwellings with adequate services and amenities, and to cater for families rather than single workers.<sup>4/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Cf. pp. 92-93.

<sup>2/</sup> Cf. p. 91.

<sup>3/</sup> Cf. pp. 96-97.

<sup>4/</sup> Cf. pp. 97-100.

20. A comprehensive review of community development has been undertaken, particularly with a view to training methods. A community development training course was held in England in June 1951, and in the previous months a conference was held on work by and among women in colonial Territories.
21. A conference of heads of labour departments was held in London in September-October 1951. The need for industrial harmony in carrying out plans of economic development and as a permanent social factor in colonial progress was one of the underlined themes of the conference. A close examination was undertaken of the means of resolving industrial disputes and of encouraging co-operation between worker and employer. The problems of technical training, apprenticeship schemes and trade testing were examined, as well as the general problem of social security.<sup>1/</sup>
22. Provisional figures show that in September 1951 there were some 1,220 trade unions registered in the Territories, with an estimated membership of 737,000. A special review has been undertaken of trade union legislation, the results of which were communicated to colonial governments for their consideration. Trade union courses have been organized, notably in Barbados and Singapore.
23. The increase in the activities of co-operative societies between 1945 and 1950 is shown by the fact that the numbers of registered societies and of members have doubled; paid-up share capital has almost trebled; reserve funds have trebled; the value of produce marketed has increased five-fold; and the turnover in consumer societies eight-fold.<sup>2/</sup>

#### IV. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

24. The universities and university colleges of Hong Kong, Malaya, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, East Africa and the West Indies continued to progress. Large building programmes are nearing completion and the university institutions are developing as important centres of research.

<sup>1/</sup> Cf. p. 85.  
<sup>2/</sup> Cf. p. 56.



25. Courses began in January 1952 at the two colleges of technology in the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

26. In respect of primary and secondary education and teacher training, in some ways, particularly for the African Territories, the year marked the culmination of a generation of educational development. In Southern Nigeria, in 1920-21, there were 212 government and assisted schools with an enrollment of 30,000 pupils. In Nigeria as a whole today, there are some 9,000 schools with 1,000,000 pupils. Further examples of this increase are given.<sup>1/</sup> The need for a new comprehensive review of educational objectives in Africa had been felt for some time and in 1951 teams visited West, East and Central Africa, studying all aspects of African primary and secondary education. Their findings will be discussed at a conference to be held in 1952.

27. In addition to expansion in teacher training facilities in the Territories, important efforts were made during the year to bring teachers into closer touch with educational thought and practice in the United Kingdom. Secondary school teachers are being attached as working members of the staff to secondary schools in the United Kingdom. Teachers were brought from South East Asia and West Africa for special courses. A Malayan teacher training college was opened near Liverpool, and in January 1952 received its first batch of 150 students, men and women, to begin a five-term course.

28. Mention is made of the work of the Departments of Extra-Mural Studies at the University Colleges of the West Indies, Ibadan and the Gold Coast.<sup>2/</sup> The firm establishment of these Departments has given to adult education in the areas which they serve a direction and leadership which could not perhaps have been achieved in any other way. Here and elsewhere the work had been assisted by peoples' education associations or adult education associations. For the purpose of reviewing the whole position of adult education, a conference was held in August 1951 at Cambridge University, at which colonial students participated.

29. Enrollment at the colonial universities and university colleges totalled 3,417. In the United Kingdom, colonial students numbered 5,154. The Gold Coast

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<sup>1/</sup> Cf. p. 76.  
<sup>2/</sup> Cf. p. 78.

Government launched a scheme for the training of artisans and technicians in the United Kingdom and 30 trainees arrived in January 1952.

30. A newly formed Colonial Office Consultative Committee met in November 1951 in connection with the welfare of colonial students in the United Kingdom. The Committee comprises representatives of the political parties in the United Kingdom, the heads of the main colonial students' unions and representatives of London University and the national union of students, as well as members of the Colonial Office and British Council staff.<sup>1/</sup>

#### V. PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

31. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held a Trade Promotion Conference at Singapore in October 1951; a prominent Singapore Chinese businessman was elected Chairman, and commercial interests in Malaya/Borneo and Hong Kong were represented. Meetings were also held of Working Parties on the Mobilisation of Domestic Capital, Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, and Standard International Trade Classification, and of the Committee on Inland Transport, and Sub-Committees on Iron and Steel and Electric Power, to most of which the United Kingdom territories sent delegates. The Fourth Session of the Committee on Industry and Trade, and the Eighth Plenary Session of the Commission were held at Rangoon in January/February 1952; at both the Malaya/Borneo group and Hong Kong were represented by delegations.

32. The Colonial Office was represented on the United Kingdom delegation to the F.A.O. Biennial Conference. Colonial Governments have continued to play an active part in regional meetings, sending representatives to meetings on rice breeding, foot and mouth disease, land use problems and Desert Locust control, among others. Colonial representatives attended a training course held by F.A.O. in the Middle East on agricultural and allied development plans and in the United Kingdom on nematology.

33. Meetings held under the auspices of the I.L.O. at which there was colonial representation included the 34th session of the International Labour Conference

<sup>1/</sup> Cf. p. 100.

in Geneva in June 1951, a Migration Conference in Naples in October, a Regional Technical Conference on Asian Manpower in Bangkok in December, a seminar on labour statistics in New Delhi in November and a seminar on labour inspection in Calcutta in February 1952.

34. The First Session of the Regional Committee of WHO for the Western Pacific, in June 1951, was attended by a United Kingdom delegation headed by the Deputy Chief Medical Officer in the Colonial Office. The United Kingdom delegate to the Second Session held in Manila in September 1951 was the Director of Medical Services, Hong Kong. The First Session of the Regional Committee for Africa was held in Geneva in September and was attended by a United Kingdom delegation again headed by the Deputy Chief Medical Officer in the Colonial Office. In September also, the Directing Council of the Pan-American Sanitary Organisation, acting in its capacity as W.H.O. Regional Committee for the Western Hemisphere, held its Fifth Meeting in Washington; the United Kingdom delegation to this meeting was led by the Medical Adviser to the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies, who was accompanied by advisers from Jamaica and Barbados.

35. The Secretary of State's Deputy Educational Adviser and the State Secretary of Selangor, Federation of Malaya, attended the Sixth Session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. at Paris in July-August 1951, as advisers to the United Kingdom delegation. The Second Regional Conference of National Commissions was held in Bangkok in November-December 1951. Member States in South Asia and the South Pacific were invited to participate and the Member for Education, Federation of Malaya, led the United Kingdom delegation of advisers from the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong.

36. The Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference held in Geneva, from August to December 1951, was attended by a delegation representing the Colonial Ensemble. Advantage has been taken of the introduction of provision for Associate Membership to sponsor the East African (Kenya-Uganda-Tanganyika) and West African (Nigeria-Gold Coast-Sierra Leone-Gambia) groups of territories for Associate Membership of the Union as two group members. The question of sponsoring other groups of territories is under consideration.

## VI. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

See Document A/AC.35/L.96

## VII. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

37. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was signed in December 1951. The signatories of the agreement are on the one hand the United Kingdom Ministry of Food and on the other the Queensland Sugar Board, the South African Sugar Association, the British West Indies Sugar Association, the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, and the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd., Fiji. Special clauses provide for the accession of East Africa, British Honduras, and St. Vincent. The agreement covers the period 1950 to 1959 but may be extended for a year at any time during its course.

38. During 1952 the Ministry of Food will purchase the total exportable surplus of the Commonwealth. From 1953 to 1959 inclusive the United Kingdom has undertaken to purchase 1,568,000 tons of sugar (1,118,000 tons from the colonies) at annually negotiated prices designed to give reasonable remuneration to the producers. In addition 75,000 (54,000 tons from the colonies) of sugar will be bought on this basis to supply New Zealand's requirements. The Commonwealth producers on their part have undertaken to plan for the present for aggregate exports which will not exceed 2,375,000 tons a year. The difference between the total production and the total amount which the United Kingdom has undertaken to buy is expected to find a market either in the United Kingdom or Canada at current market prices plus preferences.

39. The price negotiated for each year under the agreement will be a single Commonwealth price applicable to all exporting territories. The agreement contains a formula subject to revision at the request of any party to the agreement for computing each year a price which will reflect changes in the levels of wages and other factors affecting costs since 1950.

40. The International Sugar Council met in June 1951 and considered further the preparation of a revised draft International Sugar Agreement.

/41. A "deficiency

41. A "deficiency materials" agreement was signed during the year by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration with a Northern Rhodesia company, providing for a £3 million sterling advance against the production of copper by the company. In addition a sterling loan of £5 million was made to the Rhodesia Railways for development of the railway system. A dollar advance of \$3,300,000 was made to a Jamaica company for bauxite production.

42. A basic agreement for the provision of technical assistance to United Kingdom dependent territories was signed on 25 June 1951 between the United Kingdom Government and the United Nations and Specialized Agencies operating the expanded programme.<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Cf. Document A/AC.35/L.59

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of  
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland<sup>1/</sup>

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under review, together with relevant statistics for previous years. The summary supplements the full summary of information transmitted during 1952, which is contained in document A/2134 submitted to the General Assembly at its seventh session.

The present summary relates to information transmitted in respect of British Somaliland, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Mauritius, St. Helena and Swaziland.

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<sup>1/</sup> This summary is also being submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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Note.- The symbols used in this document are:  
(...) data are not available  
(-) amount nil or negligible

## MAURITIUS

Area

720 square miles

Population

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Total	475,386	494,519	513,116
General population		162,466	
Chinese		15,651	
Indian		316,402	
Excess of arrivals over departures:			
General population (incl. Chinese)		2,013	
Indians		1,360	

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The average annual production of sugar, the main product, for the last three years was 452,000 metric tons compared with an average production of about 224,000 tons thirty years ago. Considerable progress was made in the opening up of the Government tea estate where it is intended to plant as much as 500 acres in the next few years. The population has continued to increase and employment and housing are among the main problems to be solved.

Progress continued under the Mauritius Development and Welfare Ten-Year Plan (1946-56). The total estimated expenditure over the 10-year period is about 109 million rupees. No significant change occurred in the direct and indirect means by which the development plan is worked out. The total expenditure at 30 June 1952 amounted to 42,917,937 rupees.



Principal crops

	Area (arpents)		(acres)	Annual production (metric tons)		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Sugar	151,028	157,714	172,389	456,726	483,904	467,897
Tobacco	684.82	718.71	863	323.4	485.7	648.6
Fibre (Mauritius hemp)	...	...		1,713.6	1,880	2,001
Tea (in lbs.)	2,065	2,120	2,270	749,193	841,160	885,300
Coconut oil	...	...		1,247.7	1,568	...
Food crops	11,456	8,584	13,300	15,053	14,077	...

Forest products

	Area (acres)		Annual production (cubic feet)	
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Crown forest estate	72,500	72,650		
Privately owned forests		115,200		
Total area exploited	1,761	...		
Timber			540,300	432,143
Firewood			1,590,050	1,726,850

Principal livestock

	Numbers	Numbers slaughtered		Value
	<u>1950 (census)</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	(in thousands of rupees) <sup>1/</sup> <u>1951</u>
Cattle	40,282	7,000	6,500	875
Sheep	2,013	250	...	12
Goats	53,561	20,000	...	600
Pigs	4,009	2,500	...	325

1/ 1 rupee equals 100 cents equals 1 shilling 6 pence.

Animal products

		Annual production		
		<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Milk (Government Dairy)	kilos	100,631	132,822	...
Hides	units	...	7,000	...

Fisheries

	Annual catch (metric tons)			Annual production (in thousands of rupees)		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Total fish caught	1,483	1,508	1,648	...	2,790	...

All the fish available is consumed locally.

Power

	Capacity installed (kilowatts)		Annual output (in units)		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Hydro-electric	600	600	2,340,000	2,771,470	3,318,430
Other	5,310	8,310	18,420,000	20,278,540	23,610,153

Industrial production

	Number of establishments	
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Sugar manufacture	29	27
Distilleries	10	...
Tea	5	5
Salt	10	...
Ironworks	2	...
Soap	4	2
Aloe fibre	40	40
Tobacco	3	...
Matches	2	1
Saw mills	26	32

Transport and communications

	Length of network (miles) (kilo- metres)			Passengers carried			Tonnage transported		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
Railways	109.75	161	148	2,500,748	2,395,264	2,088,085	503,761	482,209	496,829
Railway-road transport					53,626	153,396	...	48,892	40,272
Roads	730	...	...						

## Sea-borne shipping

Arrivals of ships	249	255	283
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## Air

Arrivals of planes	86	230	240
-----------------------	----	-----	-----

Ports:	Passengers carried		Tonnage handled	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
Port Louis	...	5,168	827,324	868,066

Public finance

<u>Ordinary budget</u>	<u>1950</u> (rupees)	<u>1951</u> (rupees)	<u>1952</u> (rupees)
Total revenue	55,000,214	60,415,766	82,612,698
Total expenditure	50,199,187	55,708,996	73,861,434

Expenditure:

for public health	...	4,475,201	5,447,097
for education	5,908,301	6,070,237	8,733,659

Extraordinary expenditure:

for financing development programmes	1,300,000
---	-----------

Banking and credit

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Number of banks		
Private	3	(no
Government P.O. Savings Bank	1	change)

International trade

	<u>1950</u> (rupees)	<u>1951</u> (rupees)	<u>1952</u> (rupees)
Total imports	175,802,374	203,062,064	230,800,423
Food, drink, tobacco	51,734,000	71,907,819	73,566,619
Raw materials	4,377,000	5,873,732	6,088,170
Manufactured articles	72,660,000	119,128,367	144,834,848
Total exports	149,457,000	237,005,361	251,699,466
Sugar	142,152,126	220,848,312	232,872,966
Aloe fibre	567,272	924,141	685,685
Spirits	2,638,407	5,001,826	3,199,504
Sugar-molasses	5,316	593,828	5,950,285
Tea	108,621	202,374	42,285

Direction of trade:

## Percentage of value

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Country of origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	36.5	37.6	41.2
Other preferential tariff countries	37.5	36.1	37.5
General tariff countries	26.0	26.3	21.3
Country of destination of exports:			
United Kingdom	48.7	56	49.7
Other preferential tariff countries	50.9	43.6	48.6
General tariff countries	0.4	0.4	1.7

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### Labour and employment conditions

<u>Working population</u>	<u>Number of wage earners</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Public employment	10,805	10,805	10,029
Sugar industry	55,506	62,172	58,523
Secondary industries	11,479	15,379	12,776
Unemployed (in December of the year)	...	1,197	872
<u>Categories of wage earners</u>	<u>Wages (in rupees per month)</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Sugar industry: Labourers (men)	62.50-68.50 <sup>a/</sup>	49.50 <sup>b/</sup>	<sup>c/</sup>
Artisans	60-262 <sup>a/</sup>	55-147 <sup>b/</sup>	<sup>c/</sup>
Other industries:			
Dock workers	73-145	72.08-157.78	83.46-222.80
Artisans	85-150	46.20-150	50-200
Printing workers	3-5.25 <sup>per</sup> <u>day</u>	58-188.33	42.59-155.60
Shop assistants	60-160	60-160	... ..
<u>a/</u>	Includes cost-of-living allowance paid to all employed in the sugar industry at the rate of 40 per cent on basic wages.		
<u>b/</u>	Does not include cost-of-living allowance paid to all employed in the sugar industry at the rate of 40 per cent on basic wages.		
<u>c/</u>	Same basic wages as in 1951, but cost-of-living allowance was 45 per cent on basic wages.		

### Labour organizations

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Number	35	38	15 <sup>a/</sup>
Membership	33,139	33,758	16,529 <sup>a/</sup>
<u>a/</u>	For the most important organizations only.		

### Labour disputes

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Number of disputes	22	nil	nil
Number settled by arbitration or conciliation	...		
Number of man-days lost	23,344	nil	nil

Co-operative societies

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Number	220	233	250
Membership	15,387	16,830	18,526
Total assets (rupees)	3,816,108	5,635,486	6,158,113
Scale of operations (rupees)			
Agricultural credit societies			
(loans issued)	2,255,671	3,262,990	3,474,311
Thrift-Savings Societies			
(working capital)	64,692	103,970	140,848
Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank			
(loans issued)	1,544,733	2,499,421	2,765,076
Consumers' Societies			
(total sales)	2,939,532	3,125,552	3,742,319

Standard of living

1950  
(retail prices rupees per kilo)

## Principal items of consumption

Flour	0.50
Meat-beef	1.60-2.70
Edible oil	1.50-1.90
Sugar	0.43-0.44
Potatoes (local)	0.40-1.60
Manioc	0.10-0.20

Cost of living index  
(basis: early 1939=100)

	<u>1951</u> December	<u>1952</u> December
Manual workers, unskilled	390	405
Manual workers, skilled	344	356
Moderate income group	309-327	315-334
Higher income group	272-296	274-299

Social security and welfare

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Social security budget:			
Total (rupees)	2,026,987	3,732,207	3,792,459
In respect of:			
Health			
Blind school	6,800	6,800	15,000
Provision for meals	6,806	8,296	15,276
Indoor relief	264,724	234,975	307,925
Old age and disability	845,390	2,340,613	2,189,736
Outdoor relief	794,704	1,024,382	1,147,073
Maternity benefits	57,251	57,737	58,887
Other relief work	51,312	59,400	58,568

Prevention of crimes and treatment of offenders

		<u>Crime statistics</u>			
		Number of persons convicted		Number of cases prosecuted	
		<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Main categories of offences					
Crimes	)		430	456	426
Misdemeanours	) 30,400		3,421	3,899	4,477
Contraventions	)		22,403	21,897	29,950

Treatment of offenders

		<u>1950</u>		<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>	
				Adults		Non-adults	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Persons sentenced to:							
Death	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Deprivation of liberty							
(imprisonment)	1,240	87	933	35	184	531	15
Financial penalty	...	...	262	26	81	132	8
Non-adults							
Borstal institution and industrial school	29	...	...	...	115	...	150

Prevention of crimes and treatment of offenders (cont'd)Penal institutions

## Total daily average of population

	<u>1951</u>			<u>1952</u>		
	Male	Female	Non-adult	Male	Female	Non-adult
Prisons	393.14		8.05	369.56	7.44	...
Borstal institution	-	-	68.96	-	-	98.22
Industrial institution	-	-	178.55	-	-	153.84

Daily average by cases in prisons

	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Convicted persons	375.06	6.74	332.80	6.31
Remanded or detained	17.9	1.31	36.68	.93
Debtors	.18		.08	

Staff

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Custodial	187	193
Other	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	201	206

Public healthExpenditure

	<u>1950</u> rupees	<u>1951</u> rupees	<u>1952</u> rupees
Recurrent expenditure	3,948,429	4,475,201	5,447,097
Capital expenditure	...	70,498	...
Expenditure for public health or sanitation works carried out by other departments	...	1,971,162	690,690
Percentage of budget expenditure	...	8.21 %	7.37 %
Financial assistance from the metropolitan government	...	994,836	1,213,074



Public health (cont'd)Staff

	1950		1951	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>and Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	87		38	61
Medical practitioners	55		...	...
Dentists	11		...	...
Nurses of senior training	80		7	-
Certificated nurses			93	-
Partially trained nurses			2	-
Dressers	...		145	-
Midwives	27		35	-
Sanitary inspectors	...		54	-
Laboratory and X-ray technicians	...		1	-
Pharmacists	...		1	35
Veterinary practitioners	6		...	...

Institutions

	1950		1951	
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Hospitals	8	33	1,160	738
Dispensaries	45	8	...	...
Clinics	-	5	-	53
Leprosaria	1	-	...	-
Mental institutions	1	-	...	-
Poliomyelitis and prison hospitals	3	-	...	-
Mobile units	5	-	-	-

Vital statistics

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Total births	23,110	22,968	24,120
Deaths under 1 year	1,763	1,918	1,948
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	76.3	83.5	80.8
Total deaths	6,453	7,208	7,447
Death rate per 1,000 population	13.9	14.9	14.8

Principal causes of death

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Diseases of the respiratory system	978	1,072	1,150
Infective and parasitic diseases	975	863	713
Diseases of the digestive system	913	1,335	1,301
Diseases peculiar to the first year of life	782	793	852

United Kingdom: Mauritius

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Expenditure

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>
Recurrent expenditure	5,908,301	6,070,237	8,733,659
Capital expenditure	...	...	848,390
Percentage of total expenditure	...	10.87 %	11.8 %
Financial assistance from the metropolitan government	...	3,214,500	...

Number of schools

<u>Government schools</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Primary schools	64	67	69
Secondary and post secondary schools	3	4	3
Teacher education		1	1
<u>Independent schools</u> (assisted and non-assisted)			
Primary schools	113	160	161
Secondary and post secondary schools	39	42	44
Higher education		1	1

Number of teachers

## All schools

	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Primary schools	688	792	816	777	1,074	1,268
Secondary schools	244	210	231	226	283	163
Teacher education		12	9		6	8
Higher education		12	15		-	-

Government schoolsIndependent schools  
(assisted and non-assisted)

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Primary schools	633	747	793	832	1,119	1,291
Secondary schools	54	55	66	396	438	328
Teacher education		18	17	-	-	-
Higher education		-	-		12	15

	<u>Number of pupils</u>					
	Boys			Girls		
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
<u>Government and independent schools:</u>						
Primary schools (incl. primary sections of secondary schools)	35,106	39,642	41,624	25,281	27,739	30,130
Secondary schools	2,804	3,789	4,500	1,247	1,690	2,084
Teacher education	72	53	79	70	61	95
Higher education						
(a) in the territory		103	149		1	2
(b) in the metropolitan country and Eire	206 <sup>a/</sup>	207	191	<sup>a/</sup>	19	17

<sup>a/</sup> includes girls.

#### Adult education

In November 1951 an Adult Education Officer was attached to Education Department Headquarters. During 1952, he organized public lectures and started evening classes.

#### Cultural institutions

There are 7 public libraries with a total of some 93,000 volumes, and 2 museums of natural history. There are 46 permanent cinemas and 3 mobile units; of the 78 film projectors, 20 are used for educational purposes. The Mauritius Broadcasting Service operates for 52-1/2 hours per week; there are 13,763 radio receiving sets.

#### Newspapers and periodicals

<u>Frequency of issue</u>	<u>Number</u> <sup>1/</sup>		<u>Circulation</u>		<u>Language</u>
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	
Dailies	8	7	24,400	...	French, English, Chinese
Weeklies	4	4	6,300	...	Hindi, English, French
Monthly	1	2	1,000	...	French
Bi-monthlies	3	4	1,065	...	English, French
Quarterlies	6	6	3,700	...	English, French, Chinese
Annuals	2	2	550	...	English and French
Irregular	1	3	250	...	English and French
Fortnightly	1	1	1,000	...	Hindi, French and English

<sup>1/</sup> One daily and two quarterlies ceased publication in 1952.

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERALSummary of information transmitted by the Government  
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern  
Ireland 1/

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 218 (III) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1948, the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under review together with relevant statistics for the previous two years. It supplements the full summary of information transmitted during 1952 which is contained in document ST/TRI/SER.A/7/Add.1.<sup>2/</sup>

The present summary relates to information transmitted in respect of Aden, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Seychelles, Swaziland and Zanzibar.

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1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

2/ United Nations: Non-Self-Governing Territories; Summaries and analyses of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1952, Vol. II, 1953.

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# MAURITIUS

## Area

720 square miles

## Population

	<u>1951</u> (estim.)	<u>1952</u> (census)	<u>1953</u> (census)
General population	162,466	...	153,763
Chinese	15,651	...	18,699
Indo-Mauritians	<u>361,402</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>352,405</u>
Total	494,519	501,415	524,867

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### Agriculture and livestock

<u>Principal crops</u>	<u>Area</u>			<u>Production</u>		
	<u>1951<sup>a/</sup></u> (arpents)	<u>1952</u> (acres)	<u>1953</u> (acres)	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u> (tons)	<u>1953</u>
Sugar	157,714	172,389	168,446	484,000	467,897	512,076
Tea (lbs)	2,120	2,270	2,585	841,160	885,300	907,804
Tobacco	718	863	764	486	649	486
Fibres (Mauritius hemp)	...	...	2,800	2,000	2,001	2,059
Foodcrops	8,584	13,300	13,300	14,077	...	...

a/ One arpent is roughly one acre.

### Livestock

1950 (census)

Cattle	40,282
Sheep	2,013
Goats	53,561
Pigs	4,009

### Livestock products

120,000 gallons of milk are produced annually and consumed fresh.

### Forestry

#### Production

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Timber (cu.ft.)	591,512	432,143	620,527
Firewood (cu.ft.)	1,590,050	1,674,600	3,014,020
Charcoal (kg.)	...	1,009,085	1,126,520

### Fisheries

#### Catch

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Marine fish (tons)	1,508	1,648	1,684

### Power

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Hydro-electric stations			
Capacity installed (kilowatts)	5,910	8,910	8,910
Output (kwh)	23,150,010	26,828,583	31,473,638

### Industry

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Sacks (pieces)	1,143,000	1,203,754
Cloth for filter presses (yds)	44,700	34,518

### Transport and communications

<u>Railways</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Passengers carried	2,395,264	2,088,085	2,128,966
Tonnage transported	482,209	496,829	470,111

#### Air transport

Movements of planes (landings and take-offs)	230	240	308
Passengers (incoming and outgoing)	4,849	4,999	5,982

#### Sea-borne shipping

Vessels entered Port Louis	255	283	330
Passengers (entered and left)	...	5,168	7,668
Tonnage (imported and exported)	827,324	868,066	914,667

<u>Postal service</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Mail received by sea (kg)	168,125	150,462	168,140
Mail despatched by sea (kg)	13,020	13,137	15,545
Mail received by air (kg)	12,463	16,394	17,414
Mail despatched by air (kg)	5,214	5,952	6,505

Public finance

	<u>1950-51</u> Rs. 1/	<u>1951-52</u> Rs.	<u>1952-53</u> Rs.
Revenue	58,856,470	81,465,724	
Expenditure	54,509,012	72,935,214	

International trade

	<u>1951</u> Rs.	<u>1952</u> Rs.	<u>1953</u> Rs.
Imports	203,062,064	230,800,423	
Exports	237,005,361	251,699,466	

Principal imports

Food, drink, tobacco	71,907,819	73,566,619
Raw materials	5,873,732	6,088,170
Manufactured articles	119,128,367	144,834,848

Principal exports

Sugar	220,848,312	232,872,966	
Sugar molasses	593,828	5,950,285	
Spirits	5,001,826	3,199,504	1,073,704
Aloe fibre	924,141	685,685	56,363
Tea	202,374	42,285	170,990

Direction of trade

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Imports:			
United Kingdom	37.6	41.2	38.3
Other preferential tariff countries	36.1	37.5	41.2
General tariff countries	26.3	21.3	20.5
Exports:			
United Kingdom	56.0	49.7	61.1
Other preferential tariff countries	43.6	48.6	37.8
General tariff countries	0.4	1.7	1.1



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### Labour and employment

<u>Number of wage-earners</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Public employment	10,805	10,029	9,815
Sugar industry	62,172	58,523	59,518
Secondary industries	15,379	12,776	13,741
Unemployed (in December of the year)	1,197	872	979

<u>Wages</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
	(rupees per month)		
Sugar industry			
Artisans	55-147 <u>a/</u>	55-147 <u>b/</u>	55-147 <u>b/</u>
Labourers	49.50 <u>a/</u>	49.50 <u>b/</u>	49.50 <u>b/</u>
Other industries			
Artisans	84-213	95-223	115-229
Drivers	84-158	86-185	87-185
Labourers	53-92	70-130	76-141

a/ does not include cost-of-living allowance paid to all employed in the sugar industry at the rate of 40 per cent on basic wages.

b/ same basic wages as in 1951, but cost-of-living allowance was 45 per cent of basic wages.

<u>Employers' and workers' organizations</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of organizations <u>a/</u>	15	15	15
Membership	20,493	16,529	14,626

a/ principal organizations only.

### Co-operative societies

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Number of societies	242	265	275
Membership	16,830	18,256	23,437
Total assets (rupees)	5,635,486	6,158,113	7,660,074
Total turnover (rupees)	...	23,530,140	27,917,020

Standard of living

<u>Cost of living index</u>	<u>1951</u> December	<u>1952</u> December (1939 = 100)	<u>1953</u> December
Manual workers, unskilled	390	405	404
Manual workers, skilled	344	356	355
Moderate income group	309-327	315-334	313-332
Higher income group	272-296	274-299	274-298

The national income for 1952 was assessed at Rs. 518,000,000 or Rs. 1,016 per person.

Town and rural planning and housing

In 1953, 185 houses were built by local government authorities with the assistance of loans from the Development Fund.

Social security and welfare

<u>Social welfare budget</u>	<u>1951</u> Rs.	<u>1952</u> Rs.	<u>1953</u> Rs.
Outdoor relief	1,024,382	1,147,073	1,911,134
Indoor relief	234,975	307,925	440,285
Relief work	59,400	58,568	65,240
Old age pensions	2,340,613	2,189,736	3,184,849
Maternity and child welfare	41,575	41,751	24,847
Milk for poor mothers and babies	16,162	17,156	12,200
Provision for meals	8,296	15,276	8,371
School for the Blind	6,800	15,000	15,000
Total	3,732,207	3,792,459	5,661,926

A separate Social Welfare Department, responsible for social welfare activities, social welfare centres, community centres and community projects, was created in 1953.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

<u>Crime statistics</u>	<u>Number of cases prosecuted</u>		
	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Crimes	456	426	473
Misdemeanors	3,899	4,477	4,402
Contraventions	21,897	29,950	27,441

<u>Treatment of offenders</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Adults	Non- adults	Adults	Non- adults	Adults	Non- adults
Death penalty	-	-	3	-	1	-
Imprisonment	968	184	546	135	591	115
Financial penalty	288	81	140	27	131	11
Corporal punishment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borstal institution and Industrial school	-	115	-	150	-	101

<u>Institutions</u>	Total daily average of population					
Prisons	393	8	377	...	373	...
Borstal Institution	-	69	-	98	-	105
Industrial School	-	179	-	154	-	153

Public health

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1951</u> Rs.	<u>1952</u> Rs.	<u>1953</u> Rs.
Expenditure on Medical Services	4,475,201	5,447,097	8,407,699
Proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure	8.21%	7.37%	9.44%
Expenditure by Public Works Dept. on water supplies	1,971,162	690,690	...
Financial assistance from Metropolitan Government	1,926,634	1,213,074	1,275,737

<u>Medical and health staff</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
Registered physicians	38	61	38	53
Dentists	...	...	3	21
Nurses of senior training	7	-	7	-
Nurses still under "	2	-	2	-
Nurses partially trained	93	-	104	-
Midwives	35	-	49	-
Dressers	145	-	157	-
Sanitary inspectors	54	-	55	-
X-ray technicians	1	-	1	-
Pharmacists	1	35	1	39

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds
General hospitals	8	1,160	8	1,191	8	1,174
Dispensaries	45	-	45	-	45	-
Specialized units:						
Maternity and Child						
Welfare Centres	...		...		7	
Leprosaria	1	54	1	62	1	62
Mental institutions	1	653	1	693	1	693
Poliomyelitis hospital	1	200	1	230	1	142
Prison Hospitals	2	73	2	73	2	73
Mobile units:						
Travelling dispensaries	4	-	4	-	4	-
Ante-natal clinic	1	-	1	-	1	-
Dental clinic	-	-	-	-	1	-

Besides the above-listed Government institutions there are 33 hospitals with 738 beds and 8 dispensaries on private sugar estates and 5 private clinics with 53 beds.

<u>Vital statistics</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Total births	22,968	24,120	23,896
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	83.5	80.8	93.5
Total deaths	7,208	7,447	8,299
Death rate per 1,000 population	14.9	14.8	16.1

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>1950-51</u> Rs.	<u>1951-52</u> Rs.	<u>1952-53</u> Rs.
Recurrent expenditure	6,070,237	8,733,659	10,544,728
Capital expenditure	...	848,390	...
Proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure	10.87%	11.8%	11.08%

### Schools, teachers and pupils

<u>Schools</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Govt.	Independ.	Govt.	Independ.	Govt.	Independ.
Primary	67	160	69	161	73	168
Secondary	4	42	3	44	3	51
Teacher education	1	-	1	-	1	-
Higher education	-	1	-	1	-	1

### Teachers

Primary schools	747	1,119	793	1,291	821	1,306
Secondary "	55	438	66	328	72	369
Teacher education	18	-	17	-	15	-
Higher education	-	12	-	15	-	17

<u>Pupils</u>	<u>1951</u>		<u>1952</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary schools a/	39,642	27,739	41,624	30,130	45,833	33,605
Secondary schools	3,789	1,690	4,500	2,084	5,318	2,451
Teacher education	53	61	79	95	90	98
Higher education						
in the territory	103	1	149	2	46	-
Overseas	207	19	191	17	249 b/	-

a/ Including primary sections of Independent secondary schools.

b/ Boys and girls.

### Cultural institutions

There are 7 public libraries with a total of some 105,000 volumes and a circulation of 138,175 volumes in 1953. There are 2 museums of natural history.

### Mass communications

<u>Newspapers and periodicals</u>		<u>Circulation</u> <u>in 1951</u>	<u>Language</u>
Dailies	7	24,400	French, English, Chinese.
Weeklies	4	6,300	Hindi, English, French, Creole.
Fortnightly	1	1,000	Hindi, French, English.
Monthlies	2	1,000	French.
Bi-monthlies	4	1,065	English, French.
Quarterlies	6	3,700	English, French, Chinese.
Annuals	2	550	English, French.
Irregular	3	250	English, French.

Cinemas

There are 37 permanent cinemas, 3 mobile unites, 78 film projectors and about 20 filmstrip projectors.

Radio broadcasting

The Mauritius Broadcasting Service operates 68-1/4 hours per week; transmissions are broadcast in English, French, Hindustani, Chinese and Swahili. The number of radio receiving sets increased from 13,763 in 1952 to 15,837 in 1953.

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARY  
AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e  
OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of General Trends in Territories under United  
Kingdom Administration 1/.

1/ This summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from  
Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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LIST OF TERRITORIES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

AFRICA

British Somaliland  
Gambia  
Gold Coast  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
Nigeria  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Uganda  
Zanzibar

CARIBBEAN

Bahamas  
Barbados  
Bermuda  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Jamaica  
Leeward Islands  
Trinidad and  
Tobago  
Windward Islands

ASIA-PACIFIC

Brunei  
Fed. of Malaya  
Fiji  
Gilbert and  
Ellice Islands  
Hong Kong  
New Hebrides  
North Borneo  
Sarawak  
Singapore  
Solomon Islands

OTHER TERRITORIES

Aden  
Cyprus  
Falkland Islands  
Gibraltar  
St. Helena

Summary of General Trends in Territories  
under United Kingdom Administration  
(1953 - 1954)

1. In order to permit the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to review the progress achieved in the Territories in the fields covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, section C of the explanatory preface of the revised Standard Form invites Members to provide a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories under their administration. In response to this request, the United Kingdom has transmitted its published review on the Colonial Territories for the year ending 31 March 1954. Except when otherwise indicated, and subject in certain cases to the addition of more recent official statistics, the following details are taken from this publication.<sup>1/</sup>

I. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

2. The volume of exports of primary products continued at the level of the three preceding years. This level stands at roughly a third higher than that achieved before the 1939-45 war; taking 1948 = 100, the volume index for 1953 was 125 as against 90 for 1936.

3. Prices declined during 1953 and the value of exports stood at about 9 per cent below 1952 and 26 per cent below 1951. The decrease was mainly accounted for by Malaya, which was hard hit by the fall in rubber and tin prices; by Hong Kong, whose entrepôt trade suffered severely because of restrictions on exports to China, and by East Africa, where output of crops such as cotton and coffee was lower than in the preceding season, due mainly to unfavourable weather, especially to the long drought early in the year.

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<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: The Colonial Territories 1953-54, Cmd. 9169 London, 1954. The Territories covered in this publication are not identical with those in respect of which information is transmitted under Article 73 e. In particular, the Trust Territories, Malta and Tongo are included and the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland are excluded.

4. It may be seen from the table given in Appendix A, where comparison is made between the first six months of 1953 and 1954, that the value of exports increased in 20 Territories from 1.9 per cent in Kenya to 77.9 per cent in British Honduras, while it decreased in 6 Territories from 2.3 per cent in Zanzibar to 24.9 in Hong Kong.

5. The value of imports into the Territories also fell, but just as the rise in imports between 1949 and 1951 lagged behind that of exports, so the fall in imports in the past two years has been less severe than the fall in exports. The table of average value indices of imports in certain Territories given in Appendix B indicates that the fall continued into the first six months of 1954. However, as set out in the table in Appendix C, the comparison of value of imports for the first six months of 1953 and 1954 shows an increase in 15 Territories from 1.9 per cent in Bermuda to 25.7 per cent in Fiji, and a decrease in 10 Territories from 0.4 per cent in the Bahamas to 23.1 per cent in Hong Kong.

6. The Territories as a whole were in deficit on current account in 1953 for the first time since the Korean war. This deficit in the balance of payments was financed by external investment and not by the drawing down of external reserves which continued to rise, although at a slower rate.

#### Direction of trade

7. The distribution of total imports into United Kingdom Territories according to their origin during the first five months of 1954 was very much the same as during the year 1953.<sup>1/</sup> There was a slight decrease in the proportion of goods imported from the United Kingdom and from other parts of the sterling area. Imports from non-sterling O.E.E.C. countries and from other European, Asian and African countries showed a corresponding increase. The ratio of imports from the United States of America (5.6 per cent) was slightly lower than in 1953 (5.8 per cent) and more significantly lower than in 1952 (6.3 per cent). Imports from Japan which suffered a sharp decline

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<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix D.

between 1952 and 1953 did not recover during the first five months of 1954, remaining at a monthly average figure of 4.3 million. The measures taken in the beginning of 1954 to relax restrictions on Japanese imports had not had time to make themselves felt.

8. The breakdown of total exports from the same Territories according to their destination shows a fairly similar ratio in the first five months of 1954 and in 1953 as far as the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area is concerned.<sup>1/</sup> Nevertheless, the proportion of exports to non-sterling O.E.E.C. countries increased by one-fifth at the expense of exports to the United States of America and to non-sterling Asian and African countries.

#### Public finance

9. In spite of the decline in the value of exports, total revenue at just over £390 million was less than £20 million below the record reached in 1952. Compared with 1939, revenue in terms of cash has increased sevenfold. While the public revenues of the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak were reduced by their trade recession, those of most other Territories remained buoyant, but there were signs of a fall in the near future. Although most territorial governments did not add to their reserves, few were compelled to draw from them, except for spending out of specially constituted development reserves. On the other hand, the general upward trend of government expenditure, continued particularly in the maintenance of the expanded social services, and the fall in raw material prices was nowhere accompanied by any significant lowering in the costs of administration. The point in fact was reached in many of the Territories where a current deficit could not be avoided in the near future if present trends in revenue and expenditure continued.

10. The total value of gross capital formation in the Territories was some 5 per cent to 10 per cent higher in 1953 than in 1952. Present incomplete information suggests that the greater part of this increase was accounted for by the rise in public development expenditure, and points to a total gross capital formation of about £410 - 425 million at current prices.

11. The following table is based on detailed estimates from most of the larger Territories and a number of smaller ones, together with rough estimates for the remainder.

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix E.

Gross capital formation estimates

<u>Type of assets</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> (£ million)	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Imported machinery (at installed values)	90	105	115	145	195
Domestic production of machinery (at installed values)	5	5	5	5	5
Buildings and Public Works <u>a/</u>	70	85	105	135	175
Developments at plantations, mines (excluding buildings and machinery)	<u>25 b/</u>	<u>15 b/</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
	190	210	240	300	390

a/ From 1951, when separate data for residential buildings were first obtained, this component has accounted for about 35 per cent of the total of this item.

b/ Enlarged by rehabilitation expenditure of Malaya.

12. Over the five years 1948-52, the approximate geographical distribution of the total gross capital formation was as follows: East and Central Africa (30 per cent); West Africa (15 per cent); Far Eastern Territories (25 per cent); Caribbean Territories (15 per cent); Others (15 per cent). African Territories, with over 80 per cent of the total population, accounted for 45 per cent of the total capital formation.

## II. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

13. Expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds during the year totalled approximately £14 million, being the same as in the previous year. Capital expenditure by territorial governments and other public bodies was also maintained. Progress was assisted by the easier supply of capital goods, previously scarce; the main brake on public development in most Territories being shortages of administrative and technical staff. Colonial Development and Welfare commitments on research schemes amounted to some £11.5 million at the end of the year. Fifty-nine new schemes were approved at an estimated cost of £741,000.

14. In addition, financial assistance from the metropolitan Government included the following: £6 million to the Federation of Malaya and Singapore as a further instalment of the assistance promised towards compensation for war damage, for which purpose there were also loan issues of £4 million; a grant of £6 million to the Federation of Malaya towards the cost of the emergency in 1954, to which loans of £4.7 million and £3.5 million by Brunei and Singapore were also made; a grant of £4 million and an interest-free loan of £2 million in respect of emergency expenditure to Kenya, and, a first grant of £500,000 towards a total of £5 million to carry out a five-year plan for African agriculture in that Territory; £3,125,000 to British Guiana for its accelerated development programme; a special allocation of £1.25 million to the Rhodesia University College to meet the bulk of the cost of the first stage in its building programme; £799,000 to Aden as the first instalment of a loan up to £4 million promised to meet expenditure on municipal services in connexion with the construction of the oil refinery; £500,000 to Nyasaland towards its capital programme; £360,000 to the Federation of Malaya as the first instalment of a grant up to £7,290,000 towards the capital cost of expansion of the Federation's armed forces; £175,000 to North Borneo as a further instalment of grant-in-aid expenditure in connexion with post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation; £91,990 to the Falkland Islands towards the cost of the expanded programme of survey work; £70,000 to Grenada for pier development; and £45,000 to St. Helena for public works. To meet the costs of repairing damage caused by earthquakes, fires and floods, the following grants were made; £740,000 to Jamaica; £500,000 to Cyprus; £200,000 to Hong Kong; £20,000 to St. Kitts-Nevis and £13,000 to Montserrat.

15. Contributions to the cost of development were made from territorial revenues; the sums varied from Territory to Territory, but it is reckoned that they amounted to about 50 per cent of the total annual costs. Local resources were also drawn on to finance development through public loans floated in the Territories concerned, loans negotiated by the Federation of Malaya and by North Borneo with the government of Brunei and funds made available on loan from the balances of marketing boards. In this way, the Federation of Malaya, for instance, raised the equivalent of some £14 million; the Gold Coast some £2.4 million, and the Singapore City Council, some £2.3 million.

16. Public loans raised on the London market during the year totalled about £20.5 million as compared with about £22 million in 1952. In addition, the governments of Sierra Leone, Kenya and Aden, and the East African High Commission raised a total of about £2.25 million in their Territories by local reservation of part of their London loans. A sterling loan of £2,390,000 for port development in East Africa was made by the Government of the United States.

17. The following table shows the percentage proportion of contributions to the financing of approved development plans.

<u>Period</u>	Financed from C.D. and W. Funds per cent	Financed from local and loan resources per cent
1948-49	32.2	67.8
1949-50	34.0	66.0
1950-51	31.3	68.1
1951-52	17.2	82.8
1952-53	17.7	82.3
1953-54	16.7	83.3

18. In East Africa, nearly £60 million was spent on development by the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika between 1946 and the end of 1952, and by March 1956, when their ten-year development programmes come to an end, it is expected that they will have spent at least another 40-50 million pounds. On 1 April 1954, a loan of £2,045,000 was raised by the East Africa High Commission for the development of posts and telecommunications. Only £1,600,000 was offered for public subscription in the United Kingdom, the rest having been taken up for territorial government funds.

19. During the next two years, proposals for the economic development of British Guiana will involve the expenditure of approximately £3 million on transport, communications, and other public works, and over £2.5 million on agriculture and forestry; £2 million on a housing programme, and £1 million for agricultural and industrial credits to be administered by a credit corporation. As mentioned in paragraph 14, the Government of the United Kingdom is providing a grant of £3,125,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and will assist in raising £3,417,000 in loans on the London market. The Credit Corporation was set up to provide financial credit and stimulate and

facilitate private investment of local and external capital. A total of \$BWI 8.2 million has been allocated to the Corporation for the period of the two-year development plan (1954-55). An Economic Council under the chairmanship of the Governor of British Guiana was also established. Twelve Development Committees were constituted, each consisting of four official and not less than four unofficial members, of whom two are smallholders, tenants or employers, under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner. They are to assist in the making and carrying out of development plans throughout the Colony.

20. A report was submitted on the Draft Development Plan for the Federation of Malaya. By the end of 1952, a start had been made on 213 out of 546 schemes under the Plan. Capital expenditure estimated at M\$ 250.7 million had been incurred out of a prospective total (for the six years of the plan) of just over M\$ 855 million. Developments in the economic, social and political fields which have taken place since 1950 pointed to a revision of the Plan. The rubber and tin boom, followed by an almost equally sharp recession, has had far-reaching effects. In rubber, the Smallholders' Replanting Scheme has emerged as a critical factor in the future of that important sector of Malaya's greatest industry. The general problem of maintaining the industry's capital and efficiency in the face of lower prices and increased competition from synthetic rubber are shortly to be the subject of an investigation by an independent mission. The programme of resettlement is throwing up problems in social administration at the same time as it involves repercussions on the pattern of national production. The report of the Rice Production Committee and the work of the Department of Agriculture in improving rice varieties and increasing the use of fertilizers have presented new problems and opportunities in connexion with the supply of the nation's staple foodstuff. In the social services, the adoption by the legislature of a national policy for education also necessitates basic revisions in that part of the old development plan. The development of local government must also have repercussions on development planning which had not been foreseen.



Development corporations

21. The total amount of capital approved in 1953 for Colonial Development Corporation projects was about £6 million, of which £1.75 million was required to supplement capital already approved for existing schemes, and £4.25 million for new schemes. Capital sanctioned for projects in operation at the end of March, 1954 was £45 million; total capital sanctioned (including capital sanction for abandoned projects) was £51.75 million.

22. In addition to the Colonial Development Corporation, which is financed from funds of the Government of the United Kingdom, there were at the end of March, 1954, 21 locally-instituted bodies of this kind operating in the Territories. They are operated in a number of ways, but broadly speaking, they consist of two types; corporations directly undertaking projects, often in association with private concerns and usually on large-scale projects, and corporations primarily concerned with financing small local industries.

23. The following are examples of some of these local organizations. The Uganda Development Corporation is participating in the exploitation of copper and cobalt deposits at Kilembe. It is also associated with a company formed in partnership with the Busoga local government and the territorial Government to explore the possibilities of deep-water mormyrus fishing in South Busoga, wherein the Corporation acts as the managing agent. The Corporation is already operating a cement works at Tororo, the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, and the Lake Victoria hotel as well as being a partner in the Tororo Exploration Company which is investigating the potentialities of the Sukulu mineral complex. In the Gold Coast, the Industrial Development Corporation is making £150,000 available for the establishment of a local tile factory. Other general development organizations in African Territories are the Agricultural Development Corporation<sup>1/</sup> and Agricultural Loans Board in the Gold Coast; the Eastern, Northern and Western Regional Development Boards and the Regional Production Development Boards, and the Colony Development Board in Nigeria; the Development and Industrial Board in Sierra Leone; the Industrial Loans Board and Land Bank in Northern Rhodesia. There are also development organizations set up for special

purposes as, for instance, the Lagos Executive Development Board; the Uganda Electricity Board; the Kafue River Hydro-Electric Authority in Northern Rhodesia and the Tema Development Corporation set up to develop a township at the new port of Tema in the Gold Coast.

24. In the Caribbean region there are the Industrial Development Corporation and the Agricultural Development Corporation in Jamaica; the Industrial Development Fund in Antigua, while, arising from the survey by the International Bank, a Credit Corporation is being established to provide financial assistance for industrial and agricultural development in British Guiana.

25. In the Federation of Malaya, the Rural and Industrial Development Authority is charged with the duty of stimulating and undertaking economic and social developments, while in Fiji, similar objectives are pursued by the Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board and the Fiji Development Fund Board.

26. To take account of changing circumstances, revisions of development plans were completed or were in progress in many Territories. Details of such revisions and of the progress achieved are given in the report on development plans prepared by the Secretariat for submission to the 1954 session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>1/</sup>

### III. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

27. In view of the fact that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its sixth session in 1955 will have before it separate reports on a number of aspects of social conditions in the United Kingdom Territories, it has not been thought necessary in this report to deal with certain general trends, as for example, in the field of community development and in regard to certain matters relating to public health administration.

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<sup>1/</sup> Document A/AC.35/L.156, Addenda 1, 2 and 3.

Labour and employment conditions

28. Registered trade unions, including 206 employers' associations, numbered 1,437 with a total membership of 950,000 at the end of 1953, as compared with 1,325 unions with a membership of about 865,000 in 1952. As in previous years, special training courses were provided for trade union leaders. Trade union leaders from several Territories came to the United Kingdom for short training courses arranged with the help of the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the Trades Union Congress. A West Indian regional training course was held in Jamaica with the help of a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

29. Machinery for joint consultation and negotiation continued to be established. Among new organizations set up were a Joint Industrial Council for the building trade in Jamaica, a joint committee to regulate conditions of work for government non-established workers in St. Kitts-Nevis, and two Whitley Councils, one for daily and the other for monthly-paid government employees, in the Federation of Malaya. The advancement of Africans in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry remains one of the most difficult problems of industrial relations. Discussion of the whole problem was initiated by the mining companies with the European Mineworkers' Union, and an official of the Miners' International presided over joint talks between the European and African unions. At the meeting a resolution was passed supporting the claims of Africans for advancement, stressing that equal pay for equal work and responsibility should apply, and proposing the establishment of a joint consultative committee between the two unions.

30. In May 1954, 17 trade unionists from the four West African Territories administered by the United Kingdom attended a three week training course in the Gold Coast which was organized by the Trade Union Information Advisory Centre established at Accra by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The West African Information Advisory Centre was opened following recommendations made by a West and Central African trade union conference in 1951; the first training course attended by 20 students was organized in January 1954. In addition to organizing training courses, the Centre has published since April 1954 a monthly newspaper, the "West African worker".

31. A Labour Officers' Conference was held in Trinidad in December 1953. A ten-week training course for West Indian trade union officials was held at the University College of the West Indies in 1954. Several Wages Councils were established in the Windward Islands. These are mainly concerned with employment in agriculture. In Trinidad, a Wage Council to cover the wholesale and distributive trade was set up. Labour Advisory Boards were reconstituted in Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia and a Board appointed for the first time in Dominica.

32. In Kenya, the government has passed a Bill implementing the main recommendations of the Carpenter Committee, which was set up in 1953 to investigate African wages and labour conditions and issued its report in March 1954. There will be a 10 shillings-a-month rise to all Africans, and a rise from 6s. to 11s. a month in housing allowances payable to African employees. Other recommendations to be considered are: payment of wages to provide for essential needs, regular employment, proper housing, and old age security. The development of the migrant labour system is condemned by the Committee as prejudicial to Kenya's economy and as causing undesirable social effects in urban areas.

#### Social security and welfare

33. Almost all Territories have now made statutory provision for the payment of compensation to those injured in the course of their work. During the year a workmen's compensation ordinance came into force in Hong Kong and British Somaliland, while amendments to existing laws were enacted in Cyprus, Nigeria and North Borneo.

34. Contributory schemes of social insurance, including provision of old age pensions, widows' benefit, sickness benefit, maternity benefit, orphans' benefit and death grants, were in preparation in Cyprus. An investigation into needs and possibilities in the field of social security was undertaken in British Guiana. Provision for the payment of non-contributory pensions and allowances without means test to certain classes of persons, was included in the development plan of Brunei. In the Federation of Malaya, the Employers Provident Fund, set up in 1951, overcame initial difficulties, while in Singapore an ordinance was enacted to make provision for a Central Provident Fund.

Co-operative societies

35. The co-operative movement made satisfactory progress. In Uganda, eight cotton ginneries had been acquired at the end of 1953 for the co-operative marketing unions and the number of societies of all types had risen to over 800. During the present financial year, the co-operative societies in Bugishu (Eastern Uganda) have marketed crops to the value of £1,250,000, mostly coffee, which realized about £950,000. All principal office-bearers in the new Bugishu Co-operative Union, the biggest co-operative organization in Uganda with about 31,000 members, are Africans, and the three senior officials are members of the Uganda Co-operative Development Council. In Kenya the development of co-operative societies among Africans continued to be slow. While the vegetable marketing and other societies among the Kikuyu were at a standstill, the Luo Societies producing clarified butter were reported to be among the most genuine efforts at co-operation in the whole Territory. In the Western Region of Nigeria, a Co-operative Bank was formed with initial capital of £1 million provided by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. The Cocoa Co-operative Marketing Association had a turnover of £2 million and six copra marketing societies and a union were registered. Six small co-operative rice mills were started and a beginning made with the co-operative processing of rubber. In the Eastern Region a Co-operative Union of Eastern Nigeria and the Cameroons was formed, and with the aid of the Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board marketing societies were started for palm fruit. There are now about 10,000 women members of societies. Societies composed wholly of women number 96, of which the majority are thrift and credit, with six maternity societies and one embroidery society. In Mauritius, with the registration of 10 new societies, the membership of the 275 societies totalled 23,431. In Cyprus, 55 new societies were registered, bringing the total to 734. Loans issued through societies amounted to approximately £2 million.

36. In Jamaica, savings in the thrift and loan societies rose to £105,000 and surpluses were concentrated in the Jamaica Credit Union League. A federation of tomato marketing societies was registered, and loan finance

amounting to £100,000 was provided by the government. In Trinidad and Tobago, the credit union movement increased in membership and share capital while the members of rural credit societies increased to 12,800 and loans issued to a total of £310,000.

37. In the Federation of Malaya there were 1,663 societies, of which 590 were rural credit societies with eight banking unions. There were 106 urban thrift and loan societies with 40,000 members and share capital and deposits amounting to £1,166,000. The consumer movement, supplied mainly by the government sponsored Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society, did good business on estates and mines, and in those Malay village shops which insisted on cash trading. In Singapore, urban thrift and loan societies had a membership of 14,000 and share capital and deposits of £560,000. A Co-operative Central Bank, with membership of 90 societies, was registered in Sarawak. In Hong Kong, 21 new societies were registered bringing the total to 31. Ten more fishermen's credit societies whose activities it is hoped in time to extend to fish marketing and the supply of fishing requirements, were formed. Nearly half of all vegetables produced in the Territory is being handled through co-operative societies and farmers' collecting centres. The training and education of co-operative society members in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands was aided by regular talks by radio.

#### Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

38. Problems of the treatment of offenders were kept under review, and the year was marked by the first international African conference on the subject held at Dar es Salaam. The recommendations of the conference emphasized the value of regimes which sought to develop the co-operation and self-discipline of the prisoners by progressively diminishing the supervision to which they are subjected. Other recommendations dealt with the extension of useful and constructive work as an aid to rehabilitation; special institutions for young adults; special courts, remand homes, approved schools and probation for juvenile delinquents; the training of staff; classification of prisoners; the constructive use of discipline; religious and moral welfare; social welfare and education; insane persons and the after-care of discharged prisoners.

39. Modifications of the relevant legislation, in line with many of these recommendations, is being affected in many Territories. The revision of prison rules was undertaken in Hong Kong, Somaliland Protectorate, Trinidad, the Federation of Malaya, and British Honduras, among others. In Kenya, a government-assisted Discharged Prisoners Aid Association was established; an earnings scheme was introduced in the Hong Kong prison, and the appointment in several Territories, for example, Nigeria, of building instructors under whose supervision prison works can be carried out by the prisoners, who at the same time benefit from the technical training.

#### Public health

40. The expansion of social services which has taken place in recent years as a result of greater earnings and the application of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, has included, in the health services, advances in medical science. No widespread epidemic occurred during 1953, and the available figures point to an almost universal fall in mortality rates and a general rise in the expectation of life. Sleeping sickness in Africa has been fairly well brought under control; yaws has been mastered in closely settled areas; there has been a noteworthy advance against relapsing fever in Somaliland; and progress has been made almost everywhere in the control of malaria and in the treatment of leprosy. Realization is accorded to the vastness of the task remaining to be done, for example, tuberculosis remains a fatal disease of the first magnitude.

41. Routine public health measures in urban areas are increasingly becoming a function of local municipal authorities. Higher standards are demanded and maintained although, particularly in the older towns, the problems of zoning, slum clearance, re-housing and modernization of sanitary services remain and are complicated by the steady increase of urban populations.

42. Health education in most Territories is still regarded as one of the general functions of health officers and their staffs rather than as a specialized field. In Jamaica and Uganda, however, health education bureaux have been established, while in other Territories, such as Fiji, Hong Kong, Northern Rhodesia, and Antigua, health education activities include lectures, radio broadcasts, press articles, films, posters, school education, and exhibitions.



43. As instances of the health and medical care in employment, it is noted that several large-scale industrial projects, which called for special precautionary measures, have gone ahead without the occurrence of any of the health hazards formerly associated with this type of enterprise in tropical countries. In Aden, the construction of the new oil refinery progressed without any major health incident; the construction of the dam over the Nile at Owen Falls, Jinja, was completed with a singularly low sickness rate among the labour force employed; similarly, the health aspects of the Volta river scheme in the Gold Coast are being provided for, while the Silicosis Bureau at Kitwe in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, one of the best organized and equipped units of its kind, has added practical research to its statutory functions.

44. Although an increasing number of doctors of local origin are becoming available to serve in their own Territories, there is still an insufficient flow of recruits to the Medical Departments. At the end of 1953 there were 230 scholarship holders and 595 private students from the Territories studying medicine in the United Kingdom. In the Territories, the Universities of Malaya and Hong Kong and the University Colleges of the West Indies, of Ibadan in Nigeria and of East Africa at Makerere, Uganda, were training doctors in considerable numbers. These sources of trained manpower are enabling certain Territories gradually to build up medical services staffed predominantly by their own people, and by taking advantage of facilities for post-graduate studies offered overseas, officers from these services are able to achieve high qualifications in public health or the clinical specialist branches.

45. In the training of subordinate technical staff, advantage is being taken of opportunities for regional co-operation. The smaller Territories in the Caribbean have joined in a West Indian Training scheme which enables them to send students to schools in Jamaica and Trinidad, where more fully developed training centres exist. Five sanitary inspectors from Zanzibar started a course of training at Kongwa in Tanganyika, and one girl from Sarawak completed a two year course of training as a dental nurse in New Zealand. In Fiji, the new Central Medical School was completed and the buildings opened in December.



46. The training of nurses and midwives was progressively developed. Some 1,500 were taking general nursing, mental nursing or midwifery courses in the United Kingdom, while an increasing number are undergoing training in the Territories. In many Territories improvements were made in the training facilities and living accommodation for student nurses, and these have resulted in a much better standard of recruitment, both in quantity and quality.

#### IV. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

47. In all branches of education, the expansion of facilities has continued, the increased provision for the training of teachers being particularly significant. During the academic year of 1953-54, there were 3,364 full-time students at the two universities and four university colleges in the Territories. Progress was made in establishing a fifth university college in the Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. In the United Kingdom at the end of 1953, there were some 8,000 students from the Territories, of whom 1,965 were scholarship holders, as compared with 6,300 students and 1,443 scholarship holders in 1952.

48. In the field of higher technical education, the Gold Coast College of Technology, Science and Arts went through a year of consolidation. A revised scheme for the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology was approved in July 1954. A federal institution, the College will be sited in three regional branches, at Zaria in the North, Ibadan in the West and Enugu in the East. The College, planned to provide higher education of a non-university character, will extend the scope of higher education beyond the facilities already provided at the University College of Ibadan. The College received a grant of £600,000 from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and Western Nigeria's Regional Government increased its contribution for 1954-55 to the Extra-Mural Department of the University College at Ibadan from £6,000 to £9,000. Nigeria's first Institute of Administration, situated at Zaria in the Northern Region, was opened on 24 April 1954. In addition to providing degree courses of the University

of Durham in arts and economics, Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, continued its teacher-training activities and provided courses in technical, commercial and extra-mural subjects.

49. In Nairobi, the building of the Royal Technical College of East Africa proceeded rapidly; a bill was enacted by the East Africa High Commission to provide for its administration and the first Principal of the College was appointed in May, 1953. The College and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College are to be merged. The Gandhi Memorial funds contributed by people of Indian origin in East Africa and by the Gandhi Memorial Fund of India, will be placed at the disposal of the Royal Technical College for utilization, particularly in the faculties of arts, science and commerce. The College will be administered as a completely multi-racial institution, providing higher education of a technical and technological nature, and also education in arts up to a certain level at which students would be eligible to enter a university. In engineering and commerce, students will be trained up to a standard equivalent to a university degree or to the educational requirements for associate membership of the professional institutes of England.

50. The number of students at the University College of East Africa, at Makerere, Uganda, has doubled over the last four years; there were in June 1954, 487 in residence, of whom 17 were women. The full-time teaching and research staff, including those of the East African Institute of Social Research, numbered 82. An Extra-Mural Department was started towards the end of 1953 with the appointment of a Resident Tutor in Uganda.

51. The Uganda Government has outlined a programme of technical education on which £2 million, out of the total sum of £10 million allocated for African education, will be spent. It is proposed to establish 11 rural trade schools with an annual output of 250 rural craftsmen, and 12 junior secondary technical schools, which will train artisans for industry. These would provide at least 300 artisans annually who have completed a three-year technical course and a further 220 who have also completed a two-year pre-technical general course.

52. In connexion with the establishment of the Rhodesia University College the following arrangements have been agreed to by the British Government and the governments in the Federation: The University is to be built in Salisbury; the College will be granted facilities for teaching and research near the site; and land is to be given to the College for a teaching and experimental farm of about 1,000 acres; the new Salisbury Native Hospital will be made available for the needs of a medical school. The Salisbury Round Table is sponsoring an appeal for donations for the endowment of a Chair of Race Relations, Political Philosophy and allied subjects. The aim will be "to create a centre, not only for the study of the causes of antagonisms in multi-racial communities, and of the measures which might remove or reduce such antagonisms, but also for the wide dissemination of the results of such study."

53. In the larger West African Territories, the main educational feature of recent years has been the movement towards universal primary education. In the Gold Coast, where the final drive towards universal primary education started at the beginning of 1952, very few children in the Colony and Ashanti between the ages of six and ten are not now in school. Over 1,000 trained teachers were produced in 1953 and 298 pupil teachers attended six-week residential courses; in addition, over 8,000 pupil teachers attended non-residential classes. Work was begun on the construction of Kumasi and Takoradi Technical Institution; and the total enrolment at trade and technical schools and institutes was over 1,200. In Nigeria, the Western Regional Government started implementing its policy for free compulsory primary education, which it hoped to introduce in January, 1955, while in the Eastern Region the most noteworthy achievement was the widespread introduction of rating for primary education. In Uganda, effort was concentrated on implementing the recommendations of the de Bunsen Committee, all of which were accepted except the proposals to extend the primary course from six to eight years and to abolish junior schools. In the latter case the present system was continued in deference to strong African opinion. For the implementation of the recommendations, the government has allocated the sum of £8 million from the African Development Fund over the period 1953-60.

A further £2 million had already been allocated towards the development of technical education. In Kenya, of the 188 Kikuyu independent schools closed at the end of 1952, 58 were re-opened, 20 under the management of missionary societies and 38 under District Education Boards, while of the remainder 60 were considered to be redundant. The number of primary schools aided from public funds was increased from 1,294 to 1,570, while intermediate schools were increased from 192 to 248. Development in secondary education continued in accordance with the planned programme, and 150 boys sat the Cambridge School Certificate as compared with 105 in 1952. Two mission secondary schools, for girls, the first in the country, are now well established, and two candidates sat the Cambridge School Certificate in 1952 and five in 1953. The two main events affecting African education in Northern Rhodesia were the final approval of the establishment of a Unified African Teaching Service and the publication of the Report on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa. The Unified Teaching Service provides for all teachers, whether in the service of government, local authorities or missions, and makes a notable stage in the advancement of the profession. In Somaliland Protectorate, the first senior secondary school was opened and the government girls' school, the only one in the Territory, which was opened at the beginning of 1953, had a successful first year and was received with popular acclaim by the Somali community.

54. Surveys were undertaken of the educational system in Trinidad and the four islands in the Windward group. A report entitled "Education in Trinidad and Tobago" was prepared by a three-man Commission of Experts appointed early in 1954. The Commission submitted 75 recommendations, chiefly in the fields of technical education, agriculture, adult education, teacher training, and finance. Included in its proposals are: (1) a \$6,000,000 ten-year building programme to provide 44,683 school places; (2) revision of the school syllabus; (3) establishment of a residential training college for teachers, a second technical institute in Port-of-Spain, community centres, and evening institutes; (4) co-operation on the school level between the Education and Agriculture Departments; and (5) the immediate appointment of a textbook advisory committee.

55. Vacation courses for teachers were well attended in St. Lucia and in British Honduras. A new senior secondary school and two new primary schools were completed in St. Kitts-Nevis, and in Montserrat a new senior secondary school was opened in January.

56. The recovery of education in the war-devastated Territories of South-East Asia and Hong Kong is illustrated by the following figures. In the Federation of Malaya the school population, which was little more than 250,000 at the end of Japanese occupation, stood at about 849,000 in 1953; in Singapore the school enrolment rose from 38,719 in 1945 to 163,000 in 1953 and in Hong Kong, where there were approximately 4,000 children at school in 1945, the total school enrolment in 1953 had increased to 211,000. Similarly, in Sarawak education expenditure in 1953 was nine times as high as in 1947, and over the same period school enrolment rose from 29,000 to over 49,000, while in North Borneo, where the Japanese occupation had caused a relapse in educational work, by May 1946, under the British Military Administration, 102 schools with over 8,500 pupils had been established. By September, 1953 the number had risen to 233 schools with an enrolment of over 24,000 children.

57. The Government of the Federation of Malaya has decided to establish a second teacher training college in the United Kingdom. The first, at Kirby, near Liverpool, was opened in January 1952. When in full operation, these two colleges, together with the newly established training college at Khota Bharu in the Federation will each provide accommodation for 300 teachers taking two-year courses, thus providing an annual output of 450 English-speaking teachers.

58. The revised regulations of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands promulgated in July provide that every child between the ages of 6 and 16 shall attend school. The revised regulations of the Ellice Islands state that it is the duty of every Native between the ages of 16 and 50 years to perform social services for not more than 52 days every year for the health, comfort and direct benefit of himself and the native community of any island on which he may be resident. The construction and maintenance of schools, hospitals, cisterns and wells, village latrines, and roads, bridges and embankments may be performed as Island Social Services.

59. With regard to adult education, another course for students from Overseas Territories in the United Kingdom was held by the Bristol University Extra-Mural Department. The three existing Extra-Mural Departments at the University Colleges at Ibadan, the Gold Coast and the West Indies continued to expand their activities. A Tutor-Organizer is being recruited to begin an Extra-Mural Department in the University of Malaya, while funds were provided for a Director of Extra-Mural Studies at the University College of East Africa and a Tutor for Uganda, financed by the Government of that Territory, is already at work.

#### V. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

60. An active part was taken in the technical and regional meetings held by FAO by the Territorial Governments which sent representatives to conferences on various subjects including wheat and barley breeding, Mediterranean pasture and fodder development, desert locust control, foot and mouth disease, animal diseases, problems of nutrition, rice breeding and fertilizers, design and improvement of fishing boats and forest grazing.

61. The Territories derived increasing benefit from the FAO's work under the Expanded Technical Assistance programme. Six experts completed missions to various Territories during 1953, while a seventh is still in his post and an eighth started work which would continue through 1954. Five candidates from the Territories started courses of training under Food and Agriculture Organization fellowships, while a sixth completed a fifteen-month course in July.

62. In return, the Territories again gave positive assistance to FAO's activities. The Government of Cyprus acted as host to the Near East Conference on Animal Diseases in June, and the Nigerian Government and the University College at Ibadan provided facilities for a training course in agricultural statistics which was held from July to September and attended by about forty candidates from African Territories. In addition, a number of Territories accepted for training foreign nationals awarded FAO fellowships and scholarships.

63. During the year, close co-operation between the Territorial Governments and the World Health Organization regional authorities was maintained, and a number of technical assistance projects were initiated or implemented, in some cases with the aid of equipment and supplies provided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund to complement the technical advice and expert staff furnished by WHO. The projects included malaria, leprosy and yaws campaigns in Nigeria; a malaria campaign, a health survey and health improvement campaign, a venereal disease survey and a tuberculin sensitivity survey in East Africa; a sanitation campaign in the Seychelles; insect control programmes and tuberculosis campaigns in certain of the Caribbean Territories; and schemes for environmental sanitation, nursing and health education and rural health training in the Far Eastern Territories.

64. Increasing attention was focused on the closer association of the Territories with the activities of the International Labour Organisation and on the application in the Territories of international labour standards. Delegations from Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, including representatives of employers' and workers' organizations, attended the Asian Regional Conference held in September in Tokyo. Tripartite delegations from Hong Kong and Singapore also attended the Asian Maritime Conference in October in Ceylon.

65. A Kenya Government official and a trade unionist from Sierra Leone were awarded ILO fellowships to undertake a six-month study of labour administration and industrial relations in the United Kingdom.

66. Applications for fellowships under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme were made to enable a Cyprus Government official to study social insurance and an official from a Northern Rhodesian copper-mining company to study personnel management in the United Kingdom. An ILO expert on handicrafts and small-scale industries completed a survey in the Federation of Malaya on behalf of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority. Applications have been made for the services of two experts to advise the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on the practicability of introducing social insurance schemes, and for experts on Training within Industry (T.W.I.) methods to assist the government of Trinidad and Tobago, of the Gold Coast, Gambia and Singapore.



67. At the invitation of the Nigerian Government, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization held a seminar at the University College, Ibadan, from July to August, on the subject of public library services in Africa. The seminar was attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, four Territories and 13 other countries. Other seminars and conferences attended by representatives from the Territories were on audio-visual aids in fundamental education; on teaching about the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the schools of West Africa; on workers' education; on youth leaders and on social science teaching. UNESCO has accepted an invitation from the Caribbean Commission to co-sponsor a technical conference on education and small-scale farming to be held in Trinidad, in October, 1954.

68. One more fundamental education project was associated with UNESCO under the associated projects scheme, bringing the total to 13, and two more applications were submitted under the gift coupon scheme. Under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme agreement was reached for an American expert to visit Nigeria to study and carry out a survey of problems relating to vernacular languages; a fellowship was awarded to an applicant from the Gold Coast to study librarianship in Scandinavia, and arrangements were made for four UNESCO fellows from foreign countries to study in Jamaica.

69. UNICEF again made valuable contributions, mainly in the form of equipment and supplies, to various programmes initiated by territorial governments in consultation with the Fund and with WHO. In Nigeria, UNICEF made its first contribution of US\$93,000 towards the control of leprosy, and allocations of US\$75,000 and \$150,000 respectively were also made towards the cost of campaigns against malaria and yaws in that Territory. An initial allocation of US\$25,000 was approved for an anti-malaria campaign in East Africa, and Mauritius received whooping cough vaccine to the value of US\$10,000. British Guiana, British Honduras, Grenada and St. Kitts received allocations of US\$18,500, \$4,000, \$5,600 and \$5,500 respectively towards anti-tuberculosis campaigns. Maternity and child welfare schemes were assisted by the allocation to the Federation of Malaya of US\$47,000, to Singapore of US\$22,000, to Hong Kong of US\$7,000 and to Sarawak of US\$8,000; in addition, an allocation of US\$1,000 was made in connexion with an anti-tuberculosis campaign in Brunei.



70. Under the United Nations Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance, three experts on water resources development were sent to Jamaica and one expert on aero-magnetic surveys was sent to the Federation of Malaya. Other experts are being recruited for housing in the Gold Coast, for training local radio technicians and for a geophysical survey in the Federation of Malaya and for urban surveys in the Gambia. The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration awarded, or recommended for award, 19 fellowships to candidates from the Territories in economic development and public administration, relating to such subjects as public finance, telecommunications, shipping and mining geology.

71. Under the Technical Co-operation scheme of the Colombo plan, 33 candidates from the Federation of Malaya, 9 from Singapore, 6 from North Borneo, 3 from Sarawak and 2 from Brunei received training, chiefly in Australia and New Zealand. Nine experts were sent to the Federation of Malaya, 2 to North Borneo and 2 to Sarawak, mostly by Canada. Most of the experts provided were in connexion with training schemes in the Territories and negotiations were in progress for 41 experts and 41 traineeships and for training equipment. Training facilities are provided by the Federation and by Singapore for candidates from other countries, whose passages and allowances are met out of the United Kingdom contribution to Technical Co-operation funds. An enquiry about training in timber grading and customs and excise administration was received from Nepal; a candidate from Ceylon was receiving training in agricultural credit and banking in Cyprus, and an Indian candidate has been trained in anti-locust work in East Africa.



APPENDIX A

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM TERRITORIES

(First six months of 1954 and 1953)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u> £ million (f.o.b.)	
<u>Africa</u>				
British Somaliland	0.55	0.49	0.06	12.2
Gambia (7 months)	2.93	2.75	0.18	6.5
Gold Coast	-	56.89	-	-
Kenya	13.09	12.85	0.24	
Mauritius	4.95	4.29	0.66	
Nigeria	83.42	67.53	15.89	23.5
Northern Rhodesia	-	43.09	-	-
Nyasaland	-	3.18	-	-
Seychelles	0.31	0.27	0.04	14.8
Sierra Leone	6.52	5.14	1.38	
Uganda	26.33	22.14	4.19	
Zanzibar	2.49	2.55	- 0.06	- 2.3
<u>Caribbean</u>				
Bahamas	0.58	0.68	- 0.10	- 14.7
Barbados	5.46	4.53	0.93	20.5
Bermuda	1.46	0.88	0.58	65.9
British Guiana	8.88	8.39	0.49	5.8
British Honduras	1.94	1.09	0.85	77.9
Jamaica	18.99	15.33	3.66	
Leeward Islands (5 mos.)	1.13	1.35	- 0.22	- 16.3
Trinidad	29.91	27.84	2.07	7.4
Windward Islands	1.87	1.75	0.12	6.8

APPENDIX A (continued)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u> £ million (f.o.b.)	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>				
Brunei	-	5.26	-	-
Federation of Malaya	169.20	186.20	- 17.0	- 9.1
Fiji	3.47	3.33	0.14	4.2
Hong Kong	72.70	96.80	- 24.1	- 24.9
Sarawak	-	22.63	-	-
<u>Other Territories</u>				
Aden	21.65	20.91	0.74	3.5
Cyprus	7.85	6.80	1.05	15.4
Falkland Islands	4.14	3.18	0.96	30.2
Gibraltar	0.44	0.40	0.04	10.0
St. Helena	0.012	0.017	- 0.005	- 29.4

APPENDIX B

Average value indices of imports in selected United Kingdom Territories<sup>1/</sup>

		<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	1st Quarter <u>1954</u>	2nd Quarter <u>1954</u>
Nigeria	(1948 - 100)	137	122	117	-
Gold Coast	(1948 - 100)	126	114	-	-
East Africa	(1950 - 100)	133	121	-	-
Malaya	(1952 - 100)	100	93	85	85
Trinidad	(1951 - 100)	106	99	94	97
Cyprus	(1946-50 - 100)	123	108	106	100

As far as can be inferred from the few Territories for which such information is available, the average value of imports was receding in 1953 and in the beginning of 1954 from the peak value obtained in 1952.

<sup>1/</sup> United Kingdom: Colonial Office, Digest of Colonial Statistics, London, H.M.S.O., November-December 1954, pp. 9 and 10.



APPENDIX C

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO UNITED KINGDOM TERRITORIES

(First six months of 1953 and 1954)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease £ million (c.i.f.)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Africa</u>				
British Somaliland	1.10	0.95	0.15	15.8
Gambia	1.05	1.05	-	-
Gold Coast (5 months)	28.34	31.10	- 2.76	- 8.9
Kenya (net imports)	27.33	23.68	3.65	15.4
Mauritius	6.98	8.91	- 1.93	- 21.7
Nigeria	56.31	53.18	3.13	5.9
Northern Rhodesia	-	25.20	-	-
Nyasaland	-	3.45	-	-
Seychelles	0.26	0.29	- 0.03	- 10.3
Sierra Leone	6.07	5.41	0.66	12.2
Uganda	12.18	12.35	- 0.17	- 1.4
Zanzibar	2.86	2.50	0.36	14.4
<u>Caribbean</u>				
Bahamas	4.58	4.60	- 0.02	- 0.4
Barbados	4.93	4.43	0.50	11.3
Bermuda (f.o.b.)	5.96	5.85	0.11	1.9
British Guiana	8.22	7.40	0.82	11.1
Jamaica	17.55	16.49	1.06	6.4
Leeward Islands (5 mos.)	1.41	1.28	0.13	10.1
Trinidad	23.81	22.62	1.19	5.3
Windward Islands	1.60	1.67	- 0.07	- 4.2

APPENDIX C (continued)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease £ million (c.i.f.)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Asia-Pacific</u>				
Brunei	-	1.96	-	-
Federation of Malaya	174.60	189.60	- 15.0	- 7.9
Fiji	4.99	3.97	1.02	25.7
Hong Kong	102.30	133.00	- 30.70	- 23.1
North Borneo	4.27	4.35	- 0.08	- 1.8
Sarawak	-	21.75	-	-
<u>Other Territories</u>				
Aden	34.09	31.93	2.16	6.8
Cyprus	11.06	10.50	0.56	5.3
Falkland Islands	1.93	1.88	0.05	2.6
Gibraltar	2.86	3.45	- 0.69	- 2.0
St. Helena	0.03	0.03	-	-



APPENDIX D

Direction of Trade

Origin of total imports into United Kingdom Territories<sup>1/</sup>

	<u>Year 1953</u>	
	Per cent	
United Kingdom	34.1	32.7
Other parts of sterling area		
Colonial Territories <sup>a/</sup>	11.1	10.9
Others	12.6	9.8
U.S.A. and Philippines	5.8	5.6
Canada	1.9	2.0
Central and South America	1.7	1.7
Non-sterling OEEC countries <sup>b/</sup>	12.6	15.2
Other European countries	0.7	0.8
Other Asian and African countries	17.5	19.2
Unclassified	2.0	2.1
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding Hong-Kong.

<sup>a/</sup> Including imports from Hong Kong.

<sup>b/</sup> Including metropolitan and overseas Territories.

<sup>c/</sup> 1954 figures exclude imports into Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



APPENDIX E

Direction of Trade

Destination of total exports from United Kingdom Territories<sup>1/</sup>

	<u>Year 1953</u>	<u>First 5 months 1954<sup>c/</sup></u>
	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	35.3	35.1
Other parts of sterling area		
Colonial Territories <sup>a/</sup>	9.8	10.9
Others	8.8	8.4
U.S.A. and Philippines	12.8	10.9
Canada	2.8	2.9
Central and South America	1.3	1.1
Non-sterling OEEC countries	13.9	17.3
Other European countries <sup>b/</sup>	1.1	1.8
Other Asian and African countries	8.5	6.4
Unclassified	5.7	5.2
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding Hong Kong

<sup>a/</sup> Including exports to Hong Kong.

<sup>b/</sup> Including metropolitan and overseas Territories.

<sup>c/</sup> 1954 figures exclude exports from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

General Information

HUMAN RIGHTS IN TERRITORIES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION

By letter of 18 July 1955, the United Kingdom Delegation to the United Nations transmitted the following memorandum concerning Part III (B) of the Standard Form which provides for a description of the manner in which human rights, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are protected by law.

Legal principles and procedures

Human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration are similar to those which have been developed in the United Kingdom itself in the course of its history. These are described in the essay "Human rights and fundamental freedoms in the United Kingdom" on pages 318 to 321 of the Human Rights Yearbook for 1946.<sup>1/</sup>

Basic legislation and its application

The British concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms is based on a general acceptance of the principles of liberty, an acceptance which is so

<sup>1/</sup> United Nations: Yearbook on Human Rights 1946, Lake Success, 1947. cf. also document A/2134/Add.2, August 1952.

fundamental that the existence of these rights and freedoms is taken for granted. It follows that the current legislation which can be said to relate to human rights and fundamental freedoms in Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible, is, as in the United Kingdom itself, principally concerned, not with the establishment of particular theoretical rights and privileges, but with the clarification of means of preserving and operating already existing rights, having regard to those of the rest of the communities involved, in such a way as to enable the rights of the individual to be preserved in the changing context of day to day life. The constitutional instruments of most of the Territories are therefore limited to providing for the establishment of the Legislature and for the office and duties of the Governor, and the fundamental rights are not to be found in these instruments but in the ordinary law of the Territory. It is the Ordinances and the case law of the Territory which afford protection for these rights, and thus the legal position closely resembles that obtaining in the United Kingdom. In many Territories there is specific provision that the basic law shall be the law in force in England on some particular date, subject to subsequent enactments of the Territory. Further, uniformity in the administration of justice and in the maintenance of the rule of law is guaranteed by the existence of an ultimate Court of Appeal for all Territories, composed of the most eminent judges of the United Kingdom.

In certain Territories, some legislation has the effect of introducing concepts of human rights and fundamental freedoms which, though taken for granted in the United Kingdom and other parts of the world, are as yet foreign to the generality of the people of the Territory concerned, and such legislation can be said to initiate particular rights for that people, e.g. legislation restricting such practices as child marriage.

There is, moreover, a great deal of legislation dealing with the economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (e.g. relating to the grant of government assistance to schools, the establishment of trade unions, and penal administration) which has the effect of entrenching those human rights generally regarded as appropriate within those fields. This legislation

is transmitted regularly to the Secretary-General and may be drawn upon in the compilation of his summaries and analyses, subject to the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter. The most important points of such legislation are mentioned in the relevant sections of the transmissions made in accordance with Article 73 e in respect of individual territories.

#### Application

As to the application of this legislation, every Non-Self-Governing Territory under United Kingdom administration is equipped with police and a system of courts whose task it is to apply the legislation in force.

#### Anti-discrimination legislation

Apart from differential legislation designed to protect the less developed sections of the population (e.g. against economic or cultural submergence by other communities), or to exempt indigenous inhabitants from certain obligations imposed on non-indigenous peoples, such discrimination as exists in the Territories under United Kingdom protection stems from the customs and practices of the individuals and communities concerned. To this the enactment of legislation is not a conclusive answer; the best safeguard against such practices lies in the advancement of the less highly developed communities and in a healthy public opinion which will itself discountenance prejudice. As the Secretary of State for the Colonies assured the House of Commons on the 1st August, 1951, it is the fixed policy of the United Kingdom Government "to encourage the advancement of all communities in the colonial territories without discrimination as to race and colour, and to make every effort within the power of the Government to secure equal treatment for all". On the 14th December, 1954, the Prime Minister of the succeeding administration stated that "the aim of our (United Kingdom Government's) policy in Africa is the advancement in honourable partnership of all communities without discrimination on grounds of race". In addition to positive acts of policy designed to this end, the United Kingdom Government ensure that legislation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories is kept under constant review in order that clauses may be eliminated which might have a discriminatory effect.

It was with such objectives in mind that the United Kingdom Government subscribed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and have become a party to the "European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" made at Rome on the 4th November, 1950, which is applicable to the Non-Self-Governing Territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible, at the request of their governments. This Convention has now been extended to the great majority of these territories. Its effect is to establish a code of human rights and freedoms embodying the most important of those ideals which, in the past, have been regarded as axiomatic and inherent in the constitutions of the territories.

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
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UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Indian Ocean Territories<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of France on Comoro Archipelago and Madagascar and by the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on Mauritius and Seychelles. The summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Note: The symbols used in this document are as follows:

(...) data not available

( - ) amount nil or negligible

## MAURITIUS

Information for the year ending 31 December 1954 on Mauritius was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland on 29 June 1955. The following is a summary of the information under the headings of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 75 e.

### AREA

The area, including dependencies, is 809 square miles (2,096 square kilometres).

### POPULATION

The population comprises an Indo-Mauritian group, which includes 77,000 Moslems; a Sino-Mauritian community; a white population, mainly of French origin, a few British officials, and a population of mixed French and African origin, known as the "general population".

	1944 <sup>a/</sup> census	1952 <sup>a/</sup> census	1954 <sup>b/</sup> estimates
General population	143,056	148,238	157,614
Indo-Mauritian	265,247	335,327	362,145
Chinese	10,882	17,850	19,159
Total	419,185	501,415	538,918

The population of the dependencies was 13,464 in 1944, and 15,085 in 1952.

- a/ Mauritius: Census 1952 of Mauritius and of its dependencies, Part I, Port Louis, 1953, pp. 4, 6.
- b/ Mauritius: Report on the Working of the Registrar General's Department for 1954, p. 8.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The relative prosperity which the island has enjoyed since the end of the war owing to increased sugar production and favourable prices continued in 1954. However, the rapid growth in the population, taken in conjunction with the limited natural resources, gave cause for concern, and great emphasis was laid on the need to foster economic development.

The economy is dependent on sugar, which accounted for 97 per cent of the exports in 1954. Production in 1954, at 498,569 metric tons, while lower than the record 1953 crop, was more than twice the figure of thirty years ago. Under an agreement between Commonwealth sugar producers and the United Kingdom Government, the latter has undertaken to provide a guaranteed market for 357,000 tons of Mauritius sugar each year until the end of 1962, at a price negotiated annually. The agreement has given the sugar industry a stability hitherto unknown. The production of the two main subsidiary crops, tea and aloe fibre, also increased considerably, tea reaching a production of 496 metric tons as compared with 280 tons in 1948.

Imports were valued at Rs. 214.4 million in 1954, as against Rs. 136.2 million in 1948, while exports increased from Rs. 145 million in 1948 to Rs. 267 million in 1954.<sup>1/</sup>

Expenditure under the Ten-Year Development Plan amounted by 30 June 1954 to Rs. 74.2 million. A further programme to cover the period 1955-1960 was under consideration during 1954.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Department of Agriculture works in co-operation with the Board of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources. The Board was established in 1954 to advise on all matters of policy; it is representative of every section of the Island's agriculture.

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<sup>1/</sup> The Mauritius rupee = 1s. 6d. or US \$0.21.

	<u>Expenditure</u>			
	1947/48 <sup>a/</sup>	1951/52 <sup>b/</sup> (in thousand rupees)	1952/53 <sup>c/</sup>	1953/54 <sup>d/</sup>
Department of Agriculture	445	1,055	2,035	2,151
Expenditure under the Development Plan	<u>381</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>1,049</u>
	826	1,481	2,689	3,200

a/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1947/48, Port Louis, 1949, pp.7,64.

b/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1951/52, Port Louis, 1953, pp.7,68.

c/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1952/53, Port Louis, 1954, pp.7,70.

d/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1953/54, Port Louis, 1955, pp.7,69.

Of the Island's total area of 460,800 acres, 206,350 acres were under cultivation, for the most part in sugar-cane; 88,450 acres were forests, 111,700 acres were scrub and other lands, 45,700 acres were permanent waste lands, and 8,600 acres were built-up areas.

The Territory is well watered. The inland water bodies cover over 2,000 acres capable of storing about 2.3 million cubic feet, the various catchments yielding over twice that quantity of water per annum. An area of about 5,000 acres is irrigated for crop production from Government controlled waterworks.

Crown lands, including Crown forests and "Pas Géométriques"<sup>1/</sup> total 83,000 acres. Roughly 75 per cent of the rest of the land is owned by companies and private estates, the remainder being the property of small-holders. In addition to freehold tenure, land is also held leasehold and on share cropping agreements.

There has been considerable fragmentation of holdings due largely to the system of inheritance, which has hindered the development of more efficient methods of farming. Grouping of estates into companies has checked fragmentation to a certain extent. The rapid growth of population has accentuated the demand for land and forced up its price.

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<sup>1/</sup> Reserved belt 250 feet wide along the coast.

In recent years a pilot settlement scheme was started. There are four settlement areas totalling 578 acres.

Principal crops

	Area				Production			
	1948 <sup>a/</sup> (in thousand acres)	1952 <sup>b/</sup>	1953 <sup>c/</sup>	1954	1948 <sup>a/</sup> (in thousand metric tons)	1952 <sup>b/</sup>	1953 <sup>c/</sup>	1954
Sugar cane	154.6	181.8	184.5	189.0	392.0	468.0	512.0	498.6
Tea	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tobacco	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
Aloe fibre <sup>d/</sup>	3.0	6.0	6.2	3.0	0.9	2.2	2.2	1.7
Food crops and vegetables <sup>e/</sup>	24.0	13.6	13.7	14.0	18.5	16.6	15.2	...

<sup>a/</sup> Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1948, pp. 50, 58

<sup>b/</sup> Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1952, p. 71.

<sup>c/</sup> Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1953, p. 64.

<sup>d/</sup> Estimated area.

<sup>e/</sup> Production figures are for food crops only.

The larger sugar plantations account for about 60 per cent of the crop. Some 15,000 peasant owners, often grouped in co-operative societies, cultivate about 20 per cent of the land under cane. The average yield of sugar during the years 1952-54 was 2.85 tons per acre.

The relative insignificance of the acreage under food crops makes the Territory to a large degree dependent on imported food.

The indebtedness of the sugar industry, by way of mortgages, amounts to about Rs. 55 million. Roughly one-third is due to Government; Rs. 25 million is due to the Agricultural Bank, while other mortgages total nearly Rs. 12 million. Loans for agricultural purposes by co-operative credit societies amount to Rs. 5 million.

Assistance is provided by the United Kingdom Government for the disposal of the sugar crop under the International and Commonwealth Agreements. A part of the proceeds from the sale of sugar is paid into a Rehabilitation Fund which provides a mechanical pool for planters. Seeds and planting material are supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

There are central boards for the marketing, storage and grading of sugar, tobacco and fibre. Tea is handled by the producers themselves under the control of the Director of Agriculture.

Research is carried out by the Department and by the Sugar Industry Research Institute established in 1953. Training in tropical agriculture is provided at the College of Agriculture. Field extension services cover the whole Island.

Development is concentrated on the extension of the tea industry, the improvement of land by removal of surface rock, and the increase in the production of foodstuffs.

Livestock  
(1950 census)

Dairy stock	32,100
Herd cattle	5,100
Draught cattle	3,100
Sheep	2,000
Goats	53,500
Pigs	4,000

The principal livestock products are milk and beef. Meat and milk production is below requirements and is supplemented by imports of cattle from Madagascar and of dried milk. Selective breeding of local Creole milk cattle is carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

FORESTRY

The staff of the Forestry Department comprises 3 senior European officers, 20 intermediate local officers, and 127 local foresters, forest guards and clerical staff. A forester completed a 4-year course in forestry at Bangor University, under a Colonial Development and Welfare scholarship.

Forest lands, including scrub and grass lands, occupy 187,850 acres. A scheme initiated in 1948 for the re-afforestation of Crown forests aims at the creation of 6,200 acres of new plantations by 1957; 3,852 acres had been replanted at the end of 1953, and 931 acres of new plantations were created during 1954.

Production

	1952	1953	1954
	(in thousand cu. feet)		
Timber (log volume)	432	621	597
Firewood (solid volume)	1,675	3,014	1,402

## FISHERIES

The controlled catch was 1,611 metric tons in 1954, as compared with 1,684 metric tons in 1953 and 1,648 in 1952. Mechanization is proving profitable in deep sea fishing, and loans from Development and Welfare funds are being used for the purchase of marine engines. In 1954 a programme of breeding of fresh-water fish was started.

## POWER

Electricity is provided by the Central Electricity Board established in 1952, and by the privately owned General Electric Supply Company of Mauritius, Ltd.. The total installed capacity amounted in 1954 to 8,910 kilowatts; the output was about 32 million kwh., as against 15.4 million kwh. in 1948. The Board has under construction a Diesel generating station which will have an installed capacity of 7,000 kilowatts.

## INDUSTRY

There are 27 sugar factories, 10 distilleries, 5 tea factories, 1 sack factory, 42 fibre decorticating plants, 2 tobacco factories, 4 soap factories, and a number of other industrial undertakings.

	<u>Production</u>			
	1948 <sup>a/</sup>	1952 <sup>b/</sup>	1953 <sup>c/</sup>	1954
Sugar (metric tons)	392,000	468,000	512,000	499,000
Rum (hectolitres)	10,000	15,150	18,140	...
Alcohol for export (hectolitres)	52,330	49,620	14,830	18,630
Tea (metric tons)	280	400	410	496
Tobacco (metric tons)	378	659	480	471
Cigarettes (metric tons)	450	575	540	...
Sacks, aloe fibre (units)	854,000	1,143,000	1,204,000	2,246,522
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards)	101,000	44,700	34,600	40,166
Aloe fibre, raw (metric tons)	852	2,254	2,200	1,750

a/ Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1948, p. 66.

b/ Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1952, p. 92.

c/ Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1953, p. 85.



Industrial development is envisaged under the Ten-Year Development and Welfare Plan under which an allocation of Rs.1 million has been made available for long-term loans to pioneer non-agricultural industries. Up to 31 December 1954, loans amounting to Rs.760,000 have been granted.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

### Roads

There were 450 km. of roads in 1954, as against 420 km. in 1948. All roads are metalled and about 340 miles are bitumen coated. The number of buses increased from 179 in 1947 to 270 in 1954, the number of taxis from 519 to 916, and the number of private cars from 1,929 in 1947 to 4,962 in 1953.

### Railways

There are 132 km. of main line railway. The number of passengers decreased from 3.4 million in 1948 to 1.8 million in 1954. The deficit of the railway, which is a government undertaking, amounted to Rs.2.2 million in 1954, and it was decided to discontinue passenger services gradually.

### Air transport

The number of arriving and departing passengers amounted to 7,474 during 1954, as against 5,982 in 1953, 5,546 in 1952, and 3,481 in 1948.

### Sea-borne shipping

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Vessels entering Port Louis	203	275	326	346
Total net registered tonnage	627,615	957,339	1,179,985	1,281,102
Passengers entering by ship	2,505	2,834	3,530	5,232

### Communications

There are 76 post offices and postal agencies, 49 telegraph offices and 31 savings bank offices.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### Revenue and Expenditure

(Financial Year, 1 July to 30 June)

	1947/48 <sup>a/</sup>	1951/52 <sup>b/</sup>	1952/53 <sup>c/</sup>	1953/54 <sup>d/</sup>
	(in thousand rupees)			
Revenue	39,857	82,613	90,006	97,778
Expenditure	49,147	73,861	88,930	94,045
Main heads of revenue				
Income Tax	-	27,113	29,820	30,868
Customs	10,221	20,753	21,616	24,842
Licences, excise and other internal revenue	18,949	20,579	23,360	26,220
Main heads of expenditure				
Education	2,160	5,577	12,125	12,375
Health	3,151	5,447	8,408	11,677
Emergency Services <sup>e/</sup>	16,672	20,242	5,890	5,131

a/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1947-48, Port Louis, 1949, pp. 7, 36.

b/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1951-52, Port Louis, 1953, pp. 7, 46, 47.

c/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1952-53, Port Louis, 1954, pp. 7, 46, 47.

d/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1953-54, Port Louis, 1955, pp. 7, 46.

e/ Mainly subsidization of staple foodstuffs and cost of living war bonus in 1947/48 and 1951/52; mainly subsidization of foodstuffs and food production scheme in 1952/53 and 1953/54.

The General Revenue Balance showed a surplus of Rs.29.9 million as at 30 June 1954, against Rs.5.4 million as at 30 June 1948. The Reserve Fund remained unchanged at Rs.12 million.

### Taxation

Income tax is levied at 10 cents for every rupee of the first Rs.5,000 of chargeable income, gradually increasing to 75 cents for every rupee of income over Rs.50,000. The rate of tax applicable to companies is 40 per cent of the chargeable income.

Tax on property and a tenants' tax are levied by the four local authorities (one municipality and three town councils).

## BANKING AND CREDIT

In addition to the Government Post Office Bank and the Mauritius Agricultural Bank, there are three private banks. Loans from the Agricultural Bank totalled Rs.45.4 million, in 1954, as compared with 27.9 million in 1948. Deposits at the Post Office Savings Bank amounted to Rs.31 million on 31 December 1954, as against Rs.17 million on 30 June 1948.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### Value of imports and exports

	1948	1952	1953	1954
		(in thousand rupees)		
Imports, general	136,189	230,801	251,094	214,359
Exports, general	144,891	251,772	274,146	266,966
Principal imports				
Rice	19,605	35,511	60,180	31,966
Wheat flour	12,054	12,575	13,293	10,092
Iron and steel goods	6,267	14,637	14,132	17,154
Machinery	5,801	12,780	19,469	12,840
Cotton piece goods	8,490	11,266	10,667	9,705
Manures and fertilizers	5,789	13,916	9,758	9,474
Principal exports				
Sugar a/	132,438	232,873	258,634	252,054
Sugar molasses	...	5,950	4,641	4,512
Spirits	3,663	3,199	1,074	23
Tea	28	42	171	592

a/ Excluding value of sugar quota certificates which amounted to Rs.6.3 million in 1953, and to Rs.6.8 million in 1954.

### Direction of trade

	1952	1953	1954
	(percentage of total value)		
Origin of imports			
United Kingdom	41.2	38.3	37.5
Other preferential tariff countries	37.5	41.2	38.2
General tariff countries	21.3	20.5	24.3
Destination of exports			
United Kingdom	49.7	61.1	75.9
Other preferential tariff countries	48.6	37.8	23.0
General tariff countries	1.7	1.1	1.1

## S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S

Until recently, the various communities did not mix socially, but there is now a greater awareness that the Territory's problems will have to be solved on an all-community basis, and this, together with the spread of education, the emergence of a professional class drawn from all communities, and active work in social welfare, helps to remove social barriers.

Women may hold property. They bear responsibility for all their actions except that where a plaint is filed against a married woman, the husband is always joined as co-defendant, under the French system of community of goods of which the husband is the head. Women are not debarred from any occupation by law and all avenues of employment are open to them. In the Government service men and women receive equal pay for equal work. Women serve on many Government boards and committees, and on various welfare committees and cultural societies.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

There is a Labour Department under a Labour Commissioner. There is also a Labour Advisory Board and a Minimum Wage Board.

The sugar industry employed on an average 48,000 workers during the 1954 intercrop period (January to June), and 58,000 workers during crop time (July to December). The extra workers engaged during crop time are normally self-employed as small planters during the intercrop period. Other secondary industries employed 13,933 workers, and 8,127 were employed by the public services. The number of unemployed varied from 1,818 in January to 1,044 in August.

<u>Number of wage earners<sup>a/</sup></u> (1952 census)	
Agriculture and forestry	72,976
Mining and quarrying	61
Manufacturing	22,804
Construction	14,435
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	1,197
Commerce	14,793
Transport and communication	8,791
Services	28,405
Activities not adequately described	446
Total	163,908

<sup>a/</sup> Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1952, p.57.

Factory workers work 45 hours a week and field labourers 36. Monthly workers, who have remained in the employment of the same estate during twelve months, are entitled to a 9-day leave with full pay.

Basic monthly wages in the sugar industry

	1948	1952 (in rupees)	1954
Skilled workers			
Artisans, grade I	61-120	95-147	95-147
Artisans, grade II and III	36- 65	60- 95	60- 95
Tractor drivers	35- 50	47- 55	47- 55
Field and factory labour			
Men	23- 30	33- 43	33- 43
Women, adolescents, and children	14- 20	20- 29	20- 29

In 1954, all workers received a cost-of-living bonus of 47.5 per cent of their basic wages.

Workers' and employers' organizations

	1954	
	Number	Membership
Workers' unions	7	11,832
Employees' associations	3	1,877
Government Nursing Association	1	66
Government Teachers' Union	1	278
Employers' associations	3	451

Registration of workers' and employers' organizations is compulsory. The Trade Union Congress of Mauritius is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and maintains relations with the British Trade Union Congress.

Labour disputes

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Number of strikes	7	nil	1	1
Number of workers involved	849	nil	250	56
Number of man-days lost	8,158	nil	1,425	224

### Vocational training

There are apprenticeship schemes in the heavy engineering trade, the automobile repairs and the printing industry.

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The Department of Co-operation has a staff of 18 officers. At the end of 1954, the amount of Government monies on loan to co-operative societies was Rs.18,875.

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Number of co-operative societies	130	250	275	290
Membership	8,272	18,526	23,431	26,421
Assets (in thousand rupees)	1,208	6,158	7,660	7,587
Turnover (in thousand rupees)	...	23,530	28,800	31,910

In 1954, co-operative societies included 151 agricultural credit societies, 57 thrift and savings societies, 68 co-operative retail stores, one wholesale consumer trade, two housing, one printing, seven transport, and two marketing societies, and one "better living" village society.

### STANDARD OF LIVING

#### Consumers' price indices

	Manual workers		Moderate income group		Higher income group	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Rs.100-300 (per month)	Rs.300-500 (per month)	Rs.550-1,000 (per month)	Over Rs.1,000 (per month)
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949 (June)	318	289	278	262	248	237
1952 (June)	405	356	334	315	299	274
1953 (June)	411	361	338	318	303	278
1954 (June)	404	356	333	315	299	274

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, transport, entertainments, dependents and charities, and other services.

The national income for 1953 was assessed at Rs.583 million, or Rs.1,082 per caput.

## TCWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Overcrowding is prevalent in urban areas and rents are high. Urban housing is provided by local government with financial assistance in the form of loans from an allocation of Rs.10.6 million under the Ten-Year Development and Welfare Plan. Housing for workers in the sugar industry is financed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. During 1954, 228 houses were completed by local government and 50 houses were built by the Labour Welfare Fund. A Town and Country Planning Ordinance was enacted and a Town and Country Planning Board established.

## SOCIAL PROTECTION AND WELFARE

### Public Assistance

The Public Assistance Department is responsible for outdoor and indoor relief, the care of destitute children and old age pensions. A non-contributory old age pension scheme was introduced in 1950; in December 1954, 17,986 persons were in receipt of pensions, as against 12,304 in December 1952.

Outdoor relief was paid to 9,000 persons in 1954, as compared with 7,800 at the end of the preceding year. Indoor relief in orphanages and infirmaries was provided to 639 adults and 210 children. Expenditure on public assistance amounted to Rs.6.8 million in 1954, as compared with Rs.5.8 million in 1953, Rs.4.4 million in 1952, and Rs.0.9 million in 1948.

### Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department was created in 1953 and is responsible for social welfare centres, community centres, probation, and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Ten social welfare centres and fifteen community centres provide maternity and child welfare services, a simplified form of adult education, and recreational and cultural facilities. Each social welfare centre has a welfare officer and a midwife attached to it. A Blind Welfare Committee runs a small hostel and training centre in Port Louis, which was attended by 24 adults and 2 children in 1954.

Prevention of crime and treatment of offenders

	<u>Number of convictions</u>			
	1948 <sup>a/</sup>	1952 <sup>b/</sup>	1953 <sup>c/</sup>	1954
Offences against the person	1,874	3,237	3,084	1,627
Offences against property	2,408	2,476	2,375	941
Other offences under the Penal Code	(24,004	(35,076	(31,235	3,252
Statutory offences <u>d/</u>				18,355
Total	28,286	40,789	36,694	24,175

a/ Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1948, p. 30.

b/ Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1952, p. 40.

c/ Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1953, p. 37.

d/ Statutory offences included the following number of road contraventions: 15,236 in 1952, 19,611 in 1953, and 10,601 in 1954.

Treatment of offenders

	1952		1953		1954	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Death sentence	3	-	1	-	1	-
Deprivation of liberty	546	135	591	115	732	155
Imprisonment for failing to pay fines	140	27	131	11	383	26
Borstal institution	-	72	-	49	-	46
Industrial schools	-	78	-	52	-	37

There is a central prison, with two hospital wards, workshops, and a separate women's prison. Delinquent youths are sent to the Borstal institution and to the industrial schools, where training in various trades is given. Remission of one-third of their sentences is open to all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment.

PUBLIC HEALTH

There is a Medical and Health Department under a Director of Medical Services.



Expenditure

	1947/48 <sup>a/</sup>	1951/52 <sup>b/</sup> (in thousand rupees)	1952/53 <sup>c/</sup>	1953/54 <sup>d/</sup>
Medical Department	3,151	5,447	8,408	11,677
Expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan				
Health schemes <sup>e/</sup>	1,045	1,035	981	96
Medical buildings	432	315	329	937

<sup>a/</sup> Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1947-48. Port Louis, 1949, pp. 7, 66, 69.

<sup>b/</sup> Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1951-52. Port Louis, 1953, pp. 7, 69, 71.

<sup>c/</sup> Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1952-53. Port Louis, 1954, pp. 7, 71, 73.

<sup>d/</sup> Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1953-54. Port Louis, 1955, pp. 7, 70, 72.

<sup>e/</sup> Mainly expenditure on anti-malaria scheme financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Medical and Health Staff

	1948 <sup>a/</sup>		1952 <sup>b/</sup>		1954	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
Registered physicians	29	56	38	53	41	49
Dentists	1	10	3	17	3	26
Nurses of senior training	...	-	7	-	5	-
Certified nurses	80	60	105	61	117	...
Registered midwives	6	35	48	25	69	...
Dressers	127	6	156	19	175	...
Sanitary inspectors	...	-	54	-	57	-
X-ray technicians	...	-	1	-	1	-
Pharmacists	...	...	1	35	1	43

<sup>a/</sup> Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1948, p.17.

<sup>b/</sup> Mauritius: Year Book of Statistics, 1952, p.23.

Doctors are required either to be eligible for registration in the United Kingdom or to hold a state degree in medicine conferred by a medical faculty in France. Training for nurses and midwives is provided at two hospitals. From 1952 to the end of 1954, 39 nurses, 37 midwives and 49 dressers completed their training. There are also facilities for the training of sanitary inspectors and pharmacists.

### Institutions

	1948		1954	
	Establishments	Beds	Establishments	Beds
Hospitals	8	1,108	8	1,194
Dispensaries	39	-	45	-
Leprosarium	1	52	1	62
Mental hospital	1	595	1	693
Polio-myelitis hospital	1	291	1	228
Maternity and child welfare centres	3	-	7	-
Mobile units				
Travelling dispensaries	2	-	4	-
Ante-natal clinic	-	-	1	-
Dental clinic	-	-	1	-

There were also 8 dispensaries and 33 hospitals with 738 beds on sugar estates, and 5 private clinics with 53 beds. During 1954, an orthopaedic hospital and a nurses' home were under construction.

### Vital statistics

	1948	1952	1953	1954
Total births	19,039	24,120	23,896	21,926
Birth rate per 1,000 population	43.1	48.1	46.3	41.3
Total deaths	10,518	7,447	8,299	8,462
Death rate per 1,000 population	23.8	14.8	16.1	16.0
Deaths under 1 year	3,546	1,948	2,235	1,778
Infant mortality per 1,000 living births	186.2	80.8	93.5	81.1

The natural increase in population in 1954 was 13,464; this increase was 4,014 in the General population (including the Chinese), and 9,450 in the Indo-Mauritian population.

The principal causes of death were: (1) diseases of the digestive system, (2) diseases of the respiratory system, (3) infective and parasitic diseases, and (4) diseases of early infancy.

Some protein deficiency occurs. There is anaemia among women in the child-bearing group, and malnutrition among children of the lowest income group.

Malaria has been reduced to a negligible level.

Tuberculin testing and vaccination of school children was continued. Maternity and child welfare work was carried out by the Health Department and by the Maternity and Child Welfare Society. The infant mortality rate fell from an average of 133.0 per 1,000 over the 10-year period preceding 1952 to 81.1 in 1954; the maternal

mortality rate fell from 4.13 in 1948 to 1.70 in 1954. The School Medical Service provided for 3 doctors, 4 dentists and 3 nurses. All primary school children received daily rations of sugared milk and cocoa, and vitamins were provided for special cases.

The municipal area of Port Louis has a sewerage system; in all other localities conservancy methods are resorted to. There is a water treatment works at La Marie, which distributes water to some townships and to Government buildings in Port Louis.

### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is free in Government and aided primary schools. In the post-primary state, fees amount to Rs.10-20 a month in Government colleges and to Rs.15-30 in private schools. Free secondary schooling is made available through scholarships. There is no racial or religious differentiation in schools; a condition which aided schools must accept on receiving a grant is that they do not refuse admission to any child on the grounds of race or religion.

There is a Department of Education under a Director. There are five Advisory Committees, almost exclusively composed of non-officials.

	<u>Expenditure</u>			
	1947/48 <sup>a/</sup>	1951/52 <sup>b/</sup> (in thousand rupees)	1952/53 <sup>c/</sup>	1953/54 <sup>d/</sup>
Education Department	2,160	5,577	12,125	12,375
Expenditure on educational buildings under the Development and Welfare Plan	408 <sup>e/</sup>	674	1,829	1,444

a/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1947-48, Port Louis, 1949, pp. 7, 65, 70.

b/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1951-52, Port Louis, 1953, pp. 7, 71, 72.

c/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1952-53, Port Louis, 1954, pp. 7, 73, 74.

d/ Mauritius: Financial Report for the year 1953-54, Port Louis, 1955, pp. 7, 72-74.

e/ Of this sum, Rs.126,746 was spent on buildings.

### Educational system

Entrance to the primary schools is at the age of 5 and most children leave at about the age of 13. Secondary education is provided for the age-group 12 to 20. The curricula tend to be formal and academic, though liberalizing influences are making progress, especially in the secondary schools.

Language is a particular problem in this multi-racial Territory. English and French are compulsory, and Hindu, Urdu, Tamil, Hakka and Chinese are optional in the schools. The population, whatever its origin, speaks a lingua franca of French origin, known as Creole, and although it is not officially encouraged, its use in the classroom as a vehicle of expression is common.

Technical education at post-secondary level is given in the College of Agriculture. A mechanical engineering apprenticeship scheme is run jointly by the Education and Railway Departments, and the Health Department runs training schools for its personnel. A number of primary schools are served by homecraft and handicraft centres.

There is a Government teacher-training college, which has trained 596 teachers in the last six years, including 124 in 1954. Extension classes in science subjects were given in 1954 at the laboratories of the Royal College, Royal College School and College of Agriculture to 106 students preparing for B.Sc. courses.

Special schools exist for children handicapped by poliomyelitis, for the blind, and for young delinquents.

Scholarships awarded in 1954 numbered 124; of these 90 were secondary-school entrance scholarships, 20 were free places granted needy students, 6 were senior scholarships, and 6 were "English" scholarships giving free university education overseas.

### Schools

	1948 <sup>a/</sup>		1952 <sup>b/</sup>		1954	
	Govt. and aided	Private	Govt. and aided	Private	Govt. and aided	Private
Primary schools	131	-	145	85	152	95
Secondary schools	8	28	12	35	11	48
Teacher training	1	-	1	-	1	-
Agricultural College	-	1	-	1	-	1

a/ Mauritius: Annual Report of the Education Dept. for the year ending 30 June 1948, Port Louis, 1949, pp. 16, 32, 43-45.

b/ Mauritius: Annual Report of the Education Dept. for the year 1952, Port Louis, 1953, pp. 95, 97, 104.

Pupils

	1948 <sup>a/</sup>		1952 <sup>b/</sup>		1954	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary schools	26,220 <sup>c/</sup>	17,145 <sup>c/</sup>	41,634	30,130	43,267	32,301
Secondary schools	3,906	2,243	4,500	2,084	5,513	2,585
Teacher training	48	47	79	95	60	63
Higher education						
Mauritius Agricultural College	34	-	75	-	55	-
in the United Kingdom and Eire	130 <sup>d/</sup>		208 <sup>d/</sup>		299 <sup>d/</sup>	

Teachers

	1948 <sup>a/</sup>		1952 <sup>b/</sup>		1954	
	Govt. and aided	Private	Govt. and aided	Private	Govt. and aided	Private
Primary schools	1,211	-	1,808	279	1,950	307
Secondary schools and teacher training	167	231	199	212	223	259
College of Agriculture	-	-	-	17	-	16

a/ Mauritius: Annual Report of the Education Dept. for the year ending 30 June 1948, Port Louis, 1949, pp. 16, 32, 43-45.

b/ Mauritius: Annual Report of the Education Dept. for the year 1952, Port Louis, 1953, pp. 95, 97, 104.

c/ Pupils in Government and aided schools only.

d/ Men and women.

ADULT EDUCATION, YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS, AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

There are post-primary and post-secondary classes for young people, and adult literacy classes in English, French, Hindi and Urdu.

A Youth Organizer, assisted by eight youth officers, is responsible for the supervision of 156 boys' and 66 girls' organizations. In addition, there are 33 scout troops, 21 girl guide companies, and 11 Bluebird packs for younger children. International goodwill has been stimulated by exchange visits with a youth delegation from Madagascar and by representation at the World Assembly of Youth held in August 1954 at Singapore.

There are seven public libraries with an annual circulation of about 165,000 volumes. There are two museums, an art gallery, and five scientific and cultural societies.

## MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Three main daily papers are published in French and English, with an average circulation of 8,000 each. In addition, there are two French and 3 Chinese dailies and 23 periodicals of weekly, monthly and quarterly publication (20 in English or French, and 3 in Hindi, French and English).

There are two theatres, 37 permanent cinemas, 5 mobile cinema units, 46 film projectors and 27 filmstrip projectors.

During 1954, the Mauritius Broadcasting Station was on the air for an average of 57-1/2 hours per week, which represented an increase of nearly 10 hours over the figure for 1949. The number of radio licences has increased from 2,746 in 1944 to 18,849 in 1954.

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly at its twelfth session the attached summaries of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter relating to Indian Ocean Territories<sup>1/</sup> (Comoro Archipelago, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles). These summaries supplement the full summaries submitted to the General Assembly at its eleventh session.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 933 (X), these summaries are also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>1/</sup> Copies of this document have been previously distributed under the symbol ST/TRI/B.1956/4.



# **NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**Summaries of information transmitted  
to the Secretary-General during 1956**

***Indian Ocean Territories:***

Comoro Archipelago  
Madagascar  
Mauritius  
Seychelles

**UNITED NATIONS**



## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

In accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have transmitted to the Secretary-General information on the Territories listed below in respect of conditions during the calendar year 1955.

The present summary of the information supplements the full summaries issued as United Nations Document A/3107 of 22 December 1955, which forms part of the publication entitled "Non-Self-Governing Territories Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1955" (United Nations Publication ST/TRI/SER.A/12).

The following shows the dates when the information was transmitted by the Governments concerned. As will be seen, most of the information was not received before 1957; the summaries are included in the present series by reason of the period to which the information applies.

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of Transmission</u>
Comoro Archipelago	1 August 1957
Madagascar	22 July 1957
Mauritius	30 July 1956
Seychelles	6 March 1957

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## MAURITIUS<sup>1/</sup>

### AREA

809 square miles (2,096 square kilometres), including dependencies.

### POPULATION

The population comprises an Indo-Mauritian group, which included in 1952 76,944 Moslems; a Sino-Mauritian community; a white population, mainly of French origin, a few British officials, and a population of mixed French and African origin, known as the "general population".

	June 1952 (census)	Dec. 1954 (estimate)	Dec. 1955 (estimate)
Indo-Mauritian	335,327	362,145	375,899
General population	148,238	157,614	164,248
Chinese	<u>17,850</u>	<u>19,159</u>	<u>19,785</u>
Total	501,415	538,918	559,932

In addition, according to the 1952 census, the population of the dependencies was 15,085.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The relative prosperity enjoyed since the end of the war owing to increased sugar production and favourable prices continued in 1955. However, with the rapid growth in the population, the limited natural resources gave cause for concern, and great emphasis continued to be laid on the need to foster economic development.

The economy is dependent on sugar, which in 1955 accounted for about 97 per cent of all exports. Production was 533,000 metric tons, 21,000 tons more than in the previous record year 1953. The tea industry again had a good year and production increased from 1,093,556 lbs. in 1954 to 1,340,026 lbs. in 1955.

The Ten-Year Development Plan 1946-1955 stimulates economic development directly by schemes for the development of natural resources, by research and by the provision of basic services, and indirectly by the expansion of educational and health services. Expenditure under the Plan amounted to Rs. 84.5 million at the end of June 1955, as compared with Rs. 74.2 million at the end of June 1954. Further consideration was given during 1955 to the new development programme to cover the period 1955-1960.

<sup>1/</sup> The currency unit of Mauritius is the Mauritius rupee (Mau.Rs.), which equals £0.1s.6d., or US \$0.21.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Principal crops

	Area (acres)			Production (metric tons)		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Sugar	184,500	186,500	189,000	512,000	499,000	533,000
Tea	2,600	3,000	3,000	412	519	599
Tobacco	750	650	510	480	470	367
Aloe fibre	6,200	6,700	...	2,177	1,980	...
Food crops and vegetables	13,700	13,500	14,000	15,245	16,665	...

## FORESTRY

	Production		
	1953	1954	1955
Timber, log volume (thousand cu.ft.)	621	597	521
Firewood, solid volume (thousand cu.ft.)	3,014	1,402	1,327
Charcoal (tons)	1,126	851	965

During 1955, 1,133 acres of forest plantations were replanted under the scheme for reafforestation of Crown forests; this compares with 931 acres replanted during 1954. In addition, some 407 acres of plantations from five to twenty years of age were treated under weeding and pruning operations.

## FISHERIES

During 1955, the controlled catch was 1,735 metric tons compared with 1,611 metric tons in 1954, and 1,684 metric tons in 1953.

## POWER

Work on the construction of the Central Electricity Board's new diesel generating station made good progress. Its total installed capacity at the end of 1955 was 3,000 kw and its output for the year over 4 million kwh, which together with units generated by two other small diesel stations run by the Board brought the total output of thermal units to 5.1 million kwh for 1955.

The Public Works Department in conjunction with the Central Electricity Board has started a new hydro-electric scheme.

## INDUSTRY

During 1955, sugar cane was milled in twenty-six factories, compared with twenty-seven in 1954. Alcohol, one of the major by-products of the sugar industry, is produced in eleven distilleries, of which only three operated during 1955. The Government-owned factory which processes raw fibre into cloth for the making of bags for the sugar industry gave cause for concern, since imported bags could be obtained at lower cost. Reorganization of production during 1955 resulted in substantial economies.

Industrial production

	1953	1954	1955
Sugar (metric tons)	512,000	499,000	533,000
Rum (1,000 litres)	1,814	1,688	2,009
Alcohol for export (1,000 litres)	1,483	14	32
Tea (metric tons)	412	519	599
Tobacco (metric tons)	480	470	367
Cigarettes (metric tons)	540	533	...
Sacks, aloe fibre (1,000 units)	1,204	2,246	2,687
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards)	34,600	40,000	64,300

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road vehicles

	1953	1954	1955
Private cars	4,962	5,173	...
Lorries	1,530	1,961	2,109
Taxis	915	916	953
Buses	219	270	309

Railway transport

	1953	1954	1955
Passengers carried	2,129	1,810	1,127
Goods traffic			
Sugar (metric tons)	399,360	431,427	418,444
Sugar canes (metric tons)	4,423	3,432	2,394
General merchandise (metric tons)	66,328	55,806	50,674
Train kilometres	383,549	363,983	319,262
Deficit of railway (thousand rupees)	3,015	2,222	1,891

Air transport

The total aircraft movements were 320 in 1955, compared with 406 in 1954, and 324 in 1953. The number of passengers arriving and departing amounted to 8,070 in 1955, against 7,474 in 1954 and 5,982 in 1953.

Sea-borne shipping

	1953	1954	1955
Vessels entering Port Louis	326	346	346
Total net registered tonnage	1,179,985	1,281,102	1,265,201
Passengers entering by ship	3,530	5,232	3,874
Cargo handled (metric tons)			
imported	333,475	315,028	359,727
exported	581,192	609,294	543,964

Weight of mail traffic  
(kilogrammes)

	1953	1954	1955
Sea - Received	168,140	184,076	188,736
Despatched	15,545	15,763	17,461
Air - Received	17,414	19,348	19,693
Despatched	6,505	6,634	6,660

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

	<u>Revenue and expenditure</u> (thousand rupees)		
	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Revenue	90,006	97,778	121,805
Expenditure	88,930	94,045	115,071
Major heads of revenue			
Income tax	29,820	30,868	...
Customs	21,616	24,842	...
Licences, excise and other internal revenue	23,360	26,220	...
Major heads of expenditure			
Public debt	3,165	2,628	...
Education	12,125	12,375	...
Health	8,408	11,677	...
Emergency services <sup>a/</sup>	5,890	5,131	...

<sup>a/</sup> Mainly subsidization of foodstuffs and food production scheme.

	<u>Development finance</u> (thousand rupees)	
	1952/53	1953/54
Revenue	5,621	5,254
Expenditure	15,060	16,214
Major heads of revenue		
Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	5,045	4,694
Subvention from territorial revenue	500	500
Major heads of expenditure		
Irrigation and water supplies	4,780	6,937
Buildings	2,159	2,381
Secondary industries	2,159	2,054
Agriculture	654	1,049
Housing	1,000	830
Health	981	96

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(thousand rupees)

	1953	1954	1955
Imports, general	251,094	214,359	250,472
Exports, general	274,146	266,966	251,767
Principal imports			
Rice	60,180	31,966	40,879
Wheat flour	13,293	10,092	10,310
Iron and steel goods	14,132	17,154	17,893
Machinery	19,469	12,840	15,709
Manures and fertilizers	9,758	9,474	12,271
Cotton piece goods	10,667	9,705	10,438
Principal exports			
Sugar a/	258,634	252,054	237,333
Sugar molasses	4,641	4,512	2,941
Tea	171	592	945
Aloe fibre	56	25	100
Spirits	1,074	23	23

a/ Excluding value of sugar quota certificates, which amounted to Rs.6.3 million in 1953, Rs.6.8 million in 1954, and Rs.6.9 million in 1955.

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	1953	1954	1955
Origin of imports			
United Kingdom	38.3	37.5	40.3
Other preferential tariff countries	41.2	38.2	39.0
General tariff countries	20.5	24.3	20.7
Destination of exports			
United Kingdom	61.1	75.9	81.7
Other preferential tariff countries	37.8	23.0	17.4
General tariff countries	1.1	1.1	.9

In 1955 sugar exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 387,402 metric tons. A considerable part of the remainder of the exportable surplus was sold in Canada, smaller quantities being exported to Ceylon.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1955 in general social conditions and in the status of women.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

No significant changes were reported during 1955 with respect to the number of wage-earners and the basic monthly wages. The number of unemployed varied from 1,793 during crop time to 3,049 during the intercrop period; this compares with 1,044 to 1,818 unemployed during the same periods in 1954, and 979 to 1,340 in 1953.

Workers' and employers' organizations

	Number	Membership	
	1953	1954	1955
Workers' unions	7	12,554	11,832
Employees' associations	3	1,649	1,877
Government Nursing Association	1	130	66
Government Teachers' Union	1	105	278
Employers' associations	3	188	151
			145

Labour disputes

Trade unions normally negotiate directly with employers, and Government only intervenes after negotiations have broken down. No labour disputes were reported during 1955.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1953	1954	1955
Number of co-operative societies	275	290	293
Membership	23,431	26,421	28,424
Turnover (thousand rupees)	28,800	31,910	33,691
Assets (thousand rupees)	7,660	7,587	8,938

During 1955, a two-weeks course in co-operative and allied subjects was held for junior co-operative officers and union supervisors.

## STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices  
(1939 = 100)

	Manual workers		Moderate income group		Higher income group	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Rs.100-300 (per month)	Rs.300-500 (per month)	Rs.500-1,000 (per month)	Over Rs.1,000
1953 (June)	411	361	338	318	303	278
1954 (June)	404	356	333	315	299	274
1955 (June)	377	342	326	312	299	276

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, transport, entertainments, dependents and charities, and other services.

National income

The national income for 1954 was assessed at Rs.576 million as compared with Rs.583 million in 1953 and Rs.518 million in 1952.

The national income per capita was Rs.1,032 in 1952, Rs.1,129 in 1953 and Rs.1,086 in 1954.

Gross domestic product  
(million rupees)

	1952	1953	1954
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	156	183	177
Manufacturing	122	132	128
Construction	23	28	29
Electricity, water and sanitary services	10	10	10
Transportation, storage and communication	62	79	82
Wholesale and retail trade	56	62	54
Banking, insurance and real estate	6	7	7
Ownership of dwellings	36	36	38
Public administration and defence	14	15	14
Services	44	46	48
Total	529	598	587

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

From 1950 to the end of 1955, 507 houses have been completed by the four urban local government authorities, which undertake housing construction with Government loans. Seven estates totalling 372 houses are being built by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund; about 120 houses were completed from 1953 to the end of 1955. Two co-operative housing societies received Government loans for advances to members.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

	<u>Expenditure on relief</u> (thousand rupees)		
	1953	1954	1955
Old-age pensions	3,180	4,311	4,329
Outdoor relief	2,107	2,093	2,497
Indoor relief	361	364	...
Relief work	65	65	68
Contributions to welfare organizations	89	183	...
School for the blind	15	15	...

The number of persons receiving old-age pensions increased from 17,986 in 1954 to 18,429 in 1955. Outdoor relief was paid to 10,000 persons in 1955, compared with 9,000 in 1954. Indoor relief in orphanages and infirmaries was provided in 1955 to 659 adults and 215 children, against 639 adults and 210 children in 1954.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The 1952 planning committee set up to promote community development in selected areas is now an integral unit of the Social Welfare Department. This Department, together with the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Public Assistance and Co-operative Societies, plays a large part in encouraging and supporting community development projects. Representatives of the departments working as teams held meetings attended by villagers to discuss specific problems. Schemes sponsored included campaigns for better hygiene and cleanliness, the growing of more food, vegetables and fodder. As the result of a pilot scheme in the Northern district, a co-operative store and a Better Living Society were set up.

The Social Welfare Department continued to train local leaders and voluntary workers in the rural areas. Lectures were organized in the social welfare centres, and a social welfare course was attended by staff members and voluntary workers. Youth clubs were set up. Film shows on educational and health topics were given by mobile cinema units.

The Mauritius Women's Institute was established during 1955.

## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	Number of cases reported to the police		
	1953	1954	1955
Crimes	971	929	1,116
Misdemeanours	17,172	17,477	18,083
Contraventions	40,707	39,567	34,237
	<u>58,850</u>	<u>57,973</u>	<u>53,436</u>

The number of persons convicted in 1954 was 33,536, compared with 36,694 in 1953.

Sentences

	1953		1954		1955	
	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults	Adults	Non-adults
Death penalty	1	-	1 <sup>a/</sup>	-	1 <sup>a/</sup>	-
Deprivation of liberty	591	115	732	155	741	191
Imprisonment for failing to pay fine	131	11	383	26	341	33
Borstal institution	-	49	-	46	-	52
Industrial school	-	52	-	34	-	42

<sup>a/</sup> Sentences commuted to penal servitude.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

During 1955, paid doctors were appointed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee at the request of the Social Welfare Department to work at the social welfare centres. A rural midwifery scheme was started by the Medical Department, and two trained midwives were posted at each of two social welfare centres; the midwifery service at the other centres will be taken over by the Medical Department from the Social Welfare Department as soon as trained midwives become available.

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	1952/1953	1953/1954	1954/1955
Medical Department	8,408	11,677	10,812
Expenditure under the Development and Welfare Plan			
Health schemes a/	981	96	...
Medical buildings	329	937	...

a/ Mainly expenditure on anti-malaria scheme financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Medical and health staff

	1953		1954		1955	
	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.	Govt.	Priv.
Registered physicians	38	53	41	49	48	49
Dentists	3	21	3	26	3	26
Nurses of senior training	7	-	5	-	5	-
Certificated nurses	104	-	117	-	117	-
Partially trained nurses	2	-	2	-	2	-
Midwives	49	-	69	-	69	-
Dressers	157	-	175	-	175	-
Sanitary inspectors	55	-	57	-	57	-
X-ray technician	1	-	1	-	1	-
Pharmacists	1	39	1	43	1	43

Institutions

	Number		Number of beds			
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Hospitals	8	8	8	1,174	1,194	1,197
Dispensaries	45	47	48	-	-	-
Specialized institutions:						
Maternity and child welfare centres	7	7	7	-	-	-
Mental institution	1	1	1	693	693	707
Poliomyelitis hospital	1	1	1	142	228	203

There were also 1 leprosarium with 62 beds, 4 travelling dispensaries, 1 mobile ante-natal clinic, and 1 mobile dental clinic. In addition, there were 8 dispensaries and 33 hospitals with 738 beds on sugar estates, and 5 private clinics with 53 beds.

Vital statistics

	1953	1954	1955
Total births	23,896	21,926	22,970
Birth rate per 1,000 population	46.3	41.3	41.8
Total deaths	8,299	8,462	7,088
Death rate per 1,000 population	16.1	16.0	12.9
Deaths under 1 year	2,235	1,778	1,543
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	93.5	81.1	67.2

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1955 in respect of educational policy and the structure of the educational system.

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55
Recurrent expenditure	12,125	12,375	12,761
Capital expenditure	1,829	1,444	628

Schools

	1953			1954			1955		
	Govt.	Aided	Non-aided	Govt.	Aided	Non-aided	Govt.	Aided	Non-aided
Primary schools	73	76	92	76	76	95	79	76	160
Secondary schools	3	9	42	3	8	48	3	8	54
Vocational schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Teacher training	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural College	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1

# MAURITIUS

	<u>Pupils</u>					
	1953		1954		1955	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary schools	45,853	33,617	43,267	32,301	48,729	36,709
Secondary schools	5,318	2,451	5,513	2,585	6,951	3,317
Vocational schools	-	-	-	-	42	36
Teacher training	90	98	60	63	104	80
Higher education						
Mauritius Agricultural College	46	-	55	-	61	-
In the United Kingdom and Ireland	249 <sup>a/</sup>		299 <sup>a/</sup>		338 <sup>a/</sup>	

<sup>a/</sup> Men and women.

	<u>Teachers</u>					
	1953		1954		1955	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary schools	810	1,317	872	1,383	945	1,510
Secondary schools	269	172	292	176	354	178
Vocational schools	-	-	-	-	3	2
Teacher training	8	7	8	6	13	7
Agricultural College	17	-	16	-	15	-
	1,104	1,496	1,188	1,565	1,330	1,697

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

Two periodicals (one French and one English) ceased publication in 1955. Circulation increased as follows: "China Times" (daily) from 800 in 1954 to 1,000 in 1955; "Mauritius Times" (French-English weekly) from 3,000 to 4,900; "Janata" (Hindi weekly) from 2,000 to 2,500; "Legionnaires" (French quarterly) from 2,300 to 2,400.

During 1955, a new radio transmitter building was completed and new equipment installed. The number of licensed radio sets at the end of 1955 was 21,103, as compared with 18,849 at the end of 1954, and 15,837 at the end of 1953.

No significant changes were reported during 1955 with respect to cultural institutions.

UNITED NATIONS

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARY  
AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e  
OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) : the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session the attached summaries of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter relating to Indian Ocean Territories<sup>1/</sup> (Mauritius and Seychelles). These summaries supplement the full summaries submitted to the General Assembly at its eleventh session.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 933 (X), theses summaries are also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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<sup>1/</sup> Copies of this document have been previously distributed under the symbol ST/TRI/B.1957/4.





# NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

**Summaries of information transmitted  
to the Secretary-General for 1956 and 1956/57**

*Indian Ocean Territories:*

Mauritius  
Seychelles

UNITED NATIONS



# **NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**Summaries of information transmitted  
to the Secretary-General for 1956 and 1956/57**

*Indian Ocean Territories:*

Mauritius  
Seychelles

**UNITED NATIONS  
New York, 1958**

LIST OF TERRITORIES ON WHICH INFORMATION IS  
TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER

*By Administering Members responsible for transmitting information*

Australia

Papua

Belgium

Belgian Congo

France

Comoro Archipelago  
French Equatorial Africa  
French Somaliland  
French West Africa  
Madagascar  
New Hebrides (Condominium, U.K.)

Netherlands

Netherlands New Guinea

New Zealand

Cook Islands  
Niue Islands  
Tokelau Islands

United Kingdom

Aden  
Basutoland  
Bechuanaland  
British Somaliland  
Cyprus  
Gambia  
Gibraltar  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
Nigeria  
Northern Rhodesia

United Kingdom (continued)

Nyasaland  
St. Helena  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Swaziland  
Uganda  
Zanzibar  
Brunei  
Fiji  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands  
Hong Kong  
New Hebrides (Condominium, France)  
North Borneo  
Pitcairn Island  
Sarawak  
Singapore  
Solomon Islands  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Bermuda  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
Falkland Islands  
Jamaica  
Leeward Islands  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Windward Islands

United States of America

Alaska  
American Samoa  
Guam  
Hawaii  
Virgin Islands



# **NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**Summaries of information transmitted  
to the Secretary-General for 1956 and 1956/57**

*Indian Ocean Territories:*

Mauritius  
Seychelles

**UNITED NATIONS  
New York, 1958**

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (. . .)	information not available
Dash (-)	information negligible or non-existent
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

ST/TRI/B.1957/4
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## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### Indian Ocean Territories<sup>1/</sup>

In accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has transmitted to the Secretary-General information on the Territories listed below in respect of conditions during the calendar year 1956.

The present summary of the information supplements the full summaries issued as United Nations document A/3107 of 22 December 1955, which forms part of the publication entitled "Non-Self-Governing Territories Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1955" (United Nations Publication ST/TRI/SER.A/12).

The following shows the dates when the information was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Governments concerned.

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of transmission</u>
Mauritius	1 November 1957
Seychelles	5 November 1957

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<sup>1/</sup> When received, information for 1956 relating to the Comoro Archipelago and Madagascar will be issued in a separate fascicle.

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## MAURITIUS<sup>1/</sup>

### AREA

809 square miles (2,096 square kilometres), including dependencies

### POPULATION

	June 1952 (census)	Dec. 1954 (estimate)	Dec. 1955 (estimate)	Dec. 1956 (estimate)
Indo-Mauritians	335,327	362,145	375,899	389,205
General population <sup>a/</sup>	148,238	157,614	164,248	169,441
Sino-Mauritians and Chinese	17,850	19,159	19,785	20,477
Total	501,415	538,918	559,932	579,123

<sup>a/</sup> Includes Franco-Mauritians, Europeans and Eurafricans.

In addition, according to the 1952 census, the population of the dependencies was 15,085.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which in 1956 accounted for about 98 per cent of all exports. Production was at a record with 572,000 metric tons. Tea production rose to 697 metric tons but exports were lower, at 152 metric tons, compared with 176 metric tons in the previous year.

The Ten-Year Development and Welfare Plan 1946-1955 was succeeded during the year by the Capital Expenditure Programme 1955-1960. The final progress report on the Ten-Year Plan showed total expenditure of Rs.84.5 million. The new plan provides for the expenditure of Rs.130 million, to be financed from local funds, Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and loans. It also provides for Rs.3.3 million for the agricultural development of Rodrigues, the principal dependency of Mauritius.

<sup>1/</sup> The currency unit of Mauritius is the Mauritius rupee (Mau.Rs.), which equals ls.6d., or US\$0.21.



## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Principal crops

	1954	Area (acres) 1955	1956	1954	Production (metric tons) 1955	1956
Sugar	186,500	187,800	189,000	499,000	533,000	572,000
Tea	3,000	2,900	2,790	519	609	697
Tobacco	667	500	700	470	368	405
Aloe fibre	6,700	6,400	6,400	1,980	1,722	...
Food crops and vegetables	13,500	10,900	11,500	16,665	...	...

Livestock  
(census)

	1950	1956
Dairy cattle	32,143	38,029
Herd cattle	5,100	2,576
Total	37,243	40,605

## FORESTRY

A total of 784 acres of new forest plantations was established during 1956. At the end of the year the total area of new plantations, created since the initiation in 1948 of the reafforestation scheme of Crown forests, was 6,699 acres, 499 acres over the initial target.

Production

	1954	1955	1956
Timber, log volume (thousand cu. ft.)	597	521	518
Firewood, solid volume (thousand cu. ft.)	1,402	1,327	1,432
Charcoal (tons)	851	965	957

## FISHERIES

During 1956, the controlled catch was 1,641 metric tons, compared with 1,735 metric tons in 1955, and 1,611 metric tons in 1954.

A survey of the potential fish production of Rodrigues was conducted during the year; its object was to determine whether the Mauritius off-shore fishery development scheme, financed by government loans, could be extended to the dependency.

## POWER

Work continued on the major hydro-electric scheme at Eau Bleue, and two minor hydro-electric projects were started. The capacity of the St. Louis thermal station was increased by the addition of two new 2,000 kw diesel sets.

The Central Electricity Board acquired the assets of the General Electric Supply Company, and thus became the sole producer and distributor of electricity throughout the island.

	<u>Electricity output</u>		
	1954	1955	1956
Installed capacity (kw)	8,910	11,910	16,410
Units generated (thousand kwh)	32,118	36,750	41,169
Number of consumers	...	33,606	36,200

## INDUSTRY

	<u>Industrial production</u>		
	1954	1955	1956
Sugar (metric tons)	499,000	533,000	572,000
Alcohol (thousand litres)	1,863	2,041	1,916
Tea (metric tons)	519	609	697
Tobacco leaf (metric tons)	470	370	405
Cigarettes (metric tons)	533	582	...
Sacks, aloe fibre (thousand units)	2,246	2,687	1,401
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards)	40,166	64,332	12,422
Yarn, aloe fibre (kilogrammes)	20,000	10,000	16,823

An allocation of Rs.240,000 was made available under the new Capital Expenditure Programme 1955-1960 to provide financial assistance in the form of long term loans to pioneer non-agricultural industries.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road motor vehicles

	1954	1955	1956
Private cars	5,173	5,697	...
Lorries and vans	1,961	2,109	2,181
Buses	270	309	343
Taxis	916	953	974

Railway transport

	1954	1955	1956
Passengers carried (thousands)	1,810	1,127	614
Goods traffic			
Sugar (metric tons)	431,427	418,444	444,200
Sugar cane (metric tons)	3,432	2,394	1,968
General merchandise (metric tons)	55,806	50,674	46,034

Passenger services, which were operating at a deficit, were completely discontinued and replaced by bus services. An average of 100,000 passengers travelled daily by bus.

Air transport

The total aircraft movements were 338 in 1956, compared with 322 in 1955, and 406 in 1954. The number of passengers arriving and departing amounted to 9,725 in 1956, against 7,970 in 1955 and 7,474 in 1954.

Sea-borne shipping

	1954	1955	1956
Vessels entering Port Louis	346	346	347
Total net registered tonnage	1,281,102	1,265,201	1,304,493
Passengers arriving and departing	10,376	8,069	7,706
Cargo handled (metric tons)			
Imported	315,028	359,727	349,369
Exported	609,294	543,964	615,323

Weight of mail traffic  
(kilogrammes)

	1954	1955	1956
Sea			
Received	184,076	188,736	192,720
Despatched	15,763	17,461	15,326
Air			
Received	19,348	19,693	21,796
Despatched	6,634	6,660	7,305

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	1953/1954 <sup>a/</sup>	1954/1955	1955/1956
Revenue	97,778	121,805	143,017
Expenditure	94,045	115,071	132,715
Major heads of revenue			
Income tax	30,868	37,680	38,208
Customs duties	24,842	27,196	28,336
Licences, excise and other indirect taxes	26,220	24,519	25,602
Major heads of expenditure			
Public debt	2,628	4,538	5,027
Public works	13,658	12,757	13,126
Education	12,375	12,769	13,204
Health	11,677	10,812	11,023
Public assistance	3,028	7,901	8,409

<sup>a/</sup> Not including development revenue and expenditure.

# MAURITIUS

## Development finance (thousand rupees)

	1953/1954	1954/1955	1955/1956
Revenue	5,255	8,729	25,901
Expenditure	16,214	9,354	13,304
Major heads of revenue			
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	4,695	1,747	5,223
Territorial Development and Welfare Loan Funds	...	6,362	17,607
Territorial Development and Welfare Fund	500 <sup>a/</sup>	521	2,981
Major heads of expenditure			
Irrigation, hydro-electric schemes and water supply	6,937	5,178	6,485
Agriculture	1,413	1,174	900
Educational buildings	1,444	629	2,557
Medical buildings	937	740	1,372
Housing	830	1,743	1,480

<sup>a/</sup> Subvention from territorial revenue.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### Imports and exports (thousand rupees)

	1954	1955	1956
Imports	214,359	250,472	228,149
Exports	266,966	251,767	279,235
Principal imports			
Rice	31,966	40,879	27,364
Wheat flour	10,092	10,310	6,464
Edible oils and fats	9,389	7,338	8,806
Manures and fertilizers	9,474	12,271	16,605
Iron and steel goods	17,154	17,893	14,004
Machinery	12,840	15,709	10,804
Cotton piece goods	9,705	10,438	8,467
Principal exports			
Sugar <sup>a/</sup>	252,054	237,333	263,536
Sugar molasses	4,512	2,941	3,403
Tea	592	945	818
Aloe fibre	25	100	50
Alcohol	23	23	25

<sup>a/</sup> Excluding value of sugar quota certificates, which amounted to Rs.6.8 million in 1954, Rs.6.9 million in 1955, and Rs.6.9 million in 1956.

	<u>Direction of trade</u> (percentage of value)		
	1954	1955	1956
Origin of imports			
United Kingdom	37.5	40.3	33.4
Other preferential tariff countries	38.2	39.0	37.3
General tariff countries	24.3	20.7	29.3
Destination of exports			
United Kingdom	75.9	81.7	82.2
Other preferential tariff countries	23.0	17.4	17.0
General tariff countries	1.1	0.9	0.8

In 1956, sugar exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 423,075 long tons, compared with 387,402 long tons in 1955. The "negotiated price" for sugar sold within the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was £40.15s. a long ton; sugar in excess of the guaranteed quota was sold on the open market at varying prices, above the negotiated price.

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1956 in general social conditions and in the status of women.

#### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The sugar industry employed on an average 60,588 workers during the 1956 crop period (July to December), and 50,019 during the inter-crop period (January to June). Secondary industries employed 14,226 workers, and 10,854 were employed by the public services. The number of unemployed varied from 1,363 during crop time to 3,316 during the inter-crop period; this compares with 1,793 to 3,049 unemployed during the same periods in 1955, and 1,044 to 1,818 in 1954.

Workers' and employers' organizations

	Number			Membership		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Workers' unions	7	7	6	11,832	13,204	14,325
Employees' associations	3	3	4	1,877	2,357	2,591
Government Nursing Association	1	1	1	66	147	163
Government Teachers' Union	1	1	1	278	119	150
Employers' associations	3	3	2	151	145	243

Labour disputes

Trade unions normally negotiate directly with employers, and the Government intervenes only after negotiations have broken down. No labour disputes were reported during 1956.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1954	1955	1956
Number of co-operative societies	290	293	332
Membership	26,421	28,424	31,252
Turnover (thousand rupees)	31,910	33,691	33,843
Assets (thousand rupees)	7,587	8,938	9,535

In 1956, co-operative societies included 164 credit societies, 35 thrift and savings societies, 73 co-operative retail stores, 1 printing, 1 wholesale consumer trade, 11 transport, 8 marketing, and 4 housing societies; 1 co-operative agricultural federation, 1 co-operative central bank, 32 school savings banks, and 1 "better living" village society.

## STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices  
(1939 = 100)

	Manual workers		Moderate income group		Higher income group	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Rs.100-300 per month	Rs.300-550 per month	Rs.550-1,000 per month	Over 1,000
1954 (December)	403	356	333	316	300	275
1955 (December)	376	341	326	315	301	277
1956 (December)	385	349	337	324	309	283

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, entertainment, dependants and charities, and other services.

### National income

The national income for 1955 was assessed at Rs.595 million, compared with Rs.576 million in 1954, and Rs.583 million in 1953. The national income at constant (1948) prices, in millions of rupees, was 402 in 1953, 400 in 1954 and 405 in 1955. Per capita income at constant (1948) prices amounted to Rs.778 in 1953, Rs.754 in 1954, and Rs.737 in 1955.

### Gross domestic product

(million rupees)

	1953	1954	1955
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	183	177	184
Manufacturing	132	128	133
Construction	28	29	26
Electricity, water and sanitary services	10	10	11
Transportation, storage and communication	79	82	81
Wholesale and retail trade	62	54	58
Banking, insurance and real estate	7	7	7
Ownership of dwellings	36	38	40
Public administration and defence	15	14	16
Services	46	48	51
Total	<u>598</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>607</u>

### TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

During 1956, 132 houses were constructed by the four urban local government authorities, bringing the total number of houses built by local government since 1950 to 639. Most of the 372 houses being built by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund in various parts of the island have been completed.



## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Expenditure on relief  
(thousand rupees)

	1954	1955	1956
Old age pensions	4,312	4,401	4,452
Outdoor relief	2,097	2,497	2,727
Indoor relief	376	353	373
Relief work	65	68	77

The number of persons receiving old-age pensions increased from 17,986 in 1954 to 18,429 in 1955 and to 20,016 in 1956. Outdoor relief was paid to 10,000 persons in 1956, against 9,000 in 1954. Indoor relief in orphanages and infirmaries was provided in 1956 to 659 adults and 215 children.

A start was made on the construction of a new school for the blind.

## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	1955		1956	
	True cases	Cases prosecuted	True cases	Cases prosecuted
Crimes	803	497	951	505
Misdemeanours	15,715	4,577	15,955	4,158
Contraventions	<u>33,474</u>	<u>22,888</u>	<u>23,996</u>	<u>19,332</u>
	49,992	27,962	40,902	23,995

The total number of persons convicted in 1955 was 33,445, compared with 34,021 in 1954. The number of juveniles and youthful offenders prosecuted in 1956 was 546 (497 males and 49 females), compared with 431 (388 males and 43 females) in 1955.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	1953/1954	1954/1955	1955/1956
Recurrent expenditure	11,677	10,812	11,023
Capital expenditure	1,096	1,046	1,417
Anti-malaria scheme	96	-	-

Medical and health staff

	1954		1955		1956	
	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private
Registered physicians	41	49	48	49	58	47
Dentists	3	26	3	26	4	25
Nurses of senior training	5	-	5	-	9	-
Nurses in hospitals	117	-	117	-	166	-
Midwives	69	-	69	-	63	-
Dressers	175	-	175	-	210	-
Pharmacists	1	43	1	43	2	45
Sanitary inspectors	57	-	57	-	58	-
X-ray technician	1	-	1	-	1	-

Institutions

	Number			Number of beds		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
General hospitals	8	8	8	1,194	1,197	1,207
Dispensaries	47	48	48	-	-	-

There is a maternity ward in each of the eight general hospitals. In 1956, specialized institutions included 7 maternity and child welfare centres, 1 mental institution with 707 beds, 1 poliomyelitis hospital with 157 beds and 1 leprosarium with 62 beds. There were also 4 travelling dispensaries, 1 mobile ante-natal clinic and 2 mobile dental clinics. In addition, there were 8 dispensaries and 33 hospitals with 649 beds on sugar estates, and 4 private clinics.

Vital statistics

	1954	1955	1956
Total births	21,926	22,970	24,910
Birth rate per 1,000 population	41.3	41.8	43.8
Total deaths	8,462	7,088	6,739
Death rate per 1,000 population	16.0	12.9	11.8
Deaths under 1 year	1,778	1,543	1,644
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	81.1	67.2	66.0

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	1953/1954	1954/1955	1955/1956
Recurrent expenditure	12,375	12,769	13,204
Capital expenditure	1,444	1,040	2,557

Schools

	1954			1955			1956		
	Govt.	Aided	Non- aided	Govt.	Aided	Non- aided	Govt.	Aided	Non- aided
Primary	76	76	95	79	76	160	86	77	150
Secondary	3	8	48	3	8	54	3	8	57
Vocational	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Teacher training	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural college	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

Pupils

Schools	1954		1955		1956	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	43,267	32,301	48,729	36,709	50,839	38,595
Secondary	5,513	2,585	6,951	3,317	7,451	3,509
Vocational	-	-	42	36	130	27
Teacher training	60	63	104	80	162	62
Higher education						
Mauritius Agric. college	55	-	61	-	...	-
In the United Kingdom and N. Ireland	299 <sup>a/</sup>		338 <sup>a/</sup>		427 <sup>a/</sup>	

<sup>a/</sup> Men and women.

Teachers

Schools	1954		1955		1956	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	872	1,383	945	1,510	1,085	1,648
Secondary	292	176	354	178	358	237
Vocational	-	-	3	2	4	2
Teacher training	8	6	13	7	10	8
Agricultural college	16	-	15	-	14	-
	1,188	1,565	1,330	1,697	1,471	1,895

Adult education

	Number			Pupils		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Post-primary education centres	11	23	15	...	445	353
Science extension classes	2	2	2	64	78	95
Adult literacy centres	5	10	10	200	170	170

Mass communications

The number of licensed radio sets at the end of 1956 was 23,354, compared with 21,103 at the end of 1955, and 18,849 at the end of 1954.

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Fourteenth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Indian Ocean Territories

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI) of 20 February 1957, the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session the following summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter relating to Indian Ocean Territories (Comoro Archipelago, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles).<sup>1/</sup>

These summaries contain a report on the progress that has taken place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, since the establishment of the United Nations, in those fields on which information has been transmitted in accordance with the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter.


In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, these summaries are also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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<sup>1/</sup> The summary of each Territory within this regional grouping will be issued separately under the symbol A/4084/Add.1, 2, 3, etc.

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Indian Ocean Territories

MAURITIUS<sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) this summary is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	information not available
Dash (-)	information negligible or non-existent
Slash 1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1948-1949	annual average

## MAURITIUS

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean 550 miles east of Madagascar, has an area of approximately 720 square miles (1,865 square kilometres). Its dependencies comprise a large number of islands. The most important is Rodrigues, with an area of about 42 square miles (109 square kilometres). The Lesser Dependencies (Chagos Archipelago, Agalega, and Cargados Carajos) have a total area of 47.5 square miles (122 square kilometres).

#### Population

	<u>1944</u> <u>census</u>	<u>1952</u> <u>census</u>	<u>1957</u> <u>estimate</u>
Mauritius			
Indo-Mauritians	265,247	335,327	401,871
General population <sup>a/</sup>	143,056	148,238	173,593
Sino-Mauritians and Chinese	10,882	17,850	21,157
	<u>419,185</u>	<u>501,415</u>	<u>596,621</u>
Dependencies	13,463	15,085	...

<sup>a/</sup> Includes a mixed population of French and African origin and Europeans, mainly of French origin.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Total births	18,926	23,896	25,273
Birth rate per 1,000 population	43.7	46.3	43.1
Total deaths	8,680	8,299	7,603
Death rate per 1,000 population	20.0	16.1	13.0
Deaths under 1 year	2,156	2,235	1,897
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	113.9	93.5	75.1

Mauritius is one of the most thickly populated areas in the world. In 1957 it had a population density of 828 per square mile. The natural increase was 17,670, of which 12,813 were Indo-Mauritians. Port Louis, the capital, had a population of 80,200 in 1956, compared with 57,446 in 1944.

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## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which accounted for an average of 97 per cent of exports during the period 1947 to 1957. Government revenue, the wages of labour and the prosperity of the island are governed by the rhythm of the sugar crop. Sugar production rose from 350,000 tons in 1947 to 561,000 tons in 1957, the latter crop being slightly lower than the record 1956 crop of 572,000 tons.

The fundamental economic problems with which the Government was faced after the Second World War were: the maintenance of a regular market and a fair and stable price for sugar, the development of subsidiary industries, such as the tea industry, dairying and cattle raising, and the creation of a class of peasant proprietors and smallholders engaged in growing food. Another problem was that of associating the population with the work of the Government in economic and social development; it has been the policy since the war to encourage the people's participation by stimulating the growth of local government in the rural areas.

Apart from sugar, the island produces little with which to meet the needs of a fast growing population; there are three other industrial crops grown on a much smaller scale: tea, tobacco and aloe fibre. The staple foodstuffs of the population are largely imported.

Mauritius has enjoyed a relative prosperity since the end of the war. The national income rose from Rs.307 million in 1948 to Rs.621 million in 1956;<sup>2/</sup> however, during the same period the per capita income at constant (1948) prices hardly increased. The rate of population growth, taken in conjunction with the island's national resources has given cause for concern, and emphasis has been laid on the need to foster economic development.

A Ten-Year Development Plan, envisaging an expenditure of Rs.102.8 million, mainly on irrigation, waterworks, roads and buildings, was approved in 1946. Although progress was slow during the first five years, mainly on account of

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<sup>2/</sup> The currency unit of Mauritius is the Mauritius rupee, which equals £0.1s.6d or US\$0.21.

the lack of supervisory staff and the shortage of qualified technicians, the rate of expenditure has been steadily increasing, rising from Rs.5.7 million in 1949/1950 to Rs.16.2 million in 1953/1954. In 1956, the Ten-Year Plan was succeeded by the Capital Expenditure Programme 1955-1960, which provides for an expenditure of Rs.130 million, to be financed from local funds, Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and loans. In 1957, the revision of the Capital Expenditure Programme was entrusted to an Economic Planning Committee of the Executive Council, with a view to framing an expenditure programme covering the period 1957 to 1962.

#### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Of the island's total area of 460,800 acres, 206,000 acres were under cultivation in 1957, for the most part in sugar cane; 88,500 acres were forests, 107,800 acres were scrub and other lands, 37,100 acres were permanent waste lands (compared with 45,700 acres in 1954), and 16,900 acres were built-up areas and inland waters. The steadily increasing population pressure is making the proper utilization of land a serious problem. Pilot land-settlement schemes have been undertaken under the development plan and three areas are being developed, the primary object being the establishment of food-producing small-holders' communities provided with security of tenure, essential amenities and guidance.

A Ministry of Agriculture and Lands was established in 1957, following the introduction of the Ministerial system. A representative advisory body, the Board of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources, has been in existence since 1954. Developments undertaken by the Department of Agriculture since 1947 include expansion of the three existing agricultural stations, the creation of two new ones, and the reorganization of the agricultural extension services. At the experimental stations, trials have been carried out with food and fodder crops and with different varieties of fibre. Since 1949, the Government has sponsored a tea development project, and by the end of 1957, 300 acres had been cleared, drained and planted.

Eighty per cent of the sugar crop is produced by the larger estates; some 15,000 peasant-owners, often grouped in co-operative societies, produce the

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remaining 20 per cent. The average yield of sugar per acre was 3.2 tons during the years 1955-1957, compared with a yield of 2.85 tons during the previous three-year period. With the exception of some 20,000 tons consumed locally, the whole of the production is exported, mainly to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951, the United Kingdom Government has undertaken to provide a guaranteed market for 335,000 tons of Mauritius sugar each year until the end of 1962, at a price negotiated annually. In 1957, the negotiated price was £42.3s.0d. per long ton, compared with £31.11s.6d. in 1951. Sugar in excess of the guaranteed quota was sold on the open market at varying prices, often above the negotiated price.

#### Principal crops

	<u>Area</u> (acres)			<u>Production</u> (metric tons)		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Sugar	149,200	184,486	189,000	348,000	512,000	561,600
Tea	1,985	2,594	3,285	235	412	859
Tobacco	640	764	830	344	480	438
Aloe fibre	...	...	...	940	2,177	1,725

#### Livestock

Livestock consists of milk cattle and goats, with a small number of sheep and pigs. The number of milk cattle increased from 20,000 in 1947 to 38,000 in 1956.

The Animal Husbandry Extension Service, established in 1951, with the object of improving both the quantity and quality of milk output, covers the whole island and provides farmers with assistance and advice on better methods of management and breeding. At the Stock Breeding Centre, a herd of "creole" milk cows has been built up to be used for selective breeding. New breeds of stock have been introduced for trial. However, total production both of milk and meat is still much below requirements and has to be supplemented by imports of cattle from Madagascar and of dried milk.

## FORESTRY

Forest lands, including scrub lands and grazing lands with trees, occupy 187,850 acres; of this the Crown forest estate occupies 67,150 acres. A programme for the replanting of 8,000 acres of Crown forest land was initiated in 1948. At the end of 1957, the total area of new plantations was 7,260 acres. Some 10,000 acres of Crown forest land have been allocated for cultivation under tea; 600 acres have been cleared for immediate requirements; and construction of new access roads has been undertaken.

### Produce of Crown forests and private forests (log volumes in hundreds of cubic metres)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Timber	90.6	107.7	88.2
Round wood	4.9	68.0	58.8
Firewood	325.4	763.0	405.5
Charcoal	32.6	113.7	67.8

## FISHERIES

Fishing is practised around the coasts of Mauritius, Rodrigues and St. Brandon to supply the local market. The total controlled catch was 1,664 tons in 1957, compared with 1,684 tons in 1953 and 1,455 tons in 1947. The lagoons within the coral reefs are believed to be fished to their maximum capacity for sustained yield and any increase of supplies depends on the development of deep-sea fishing in coastal waters outside the reef. For this, large pinnaces with diesel engines are required.

A scheme was devised and financed from Development and Welfare funds to provide loans to fishermen for the purchase of marine diesel engines. In recent years a number of pinnacle owners have availed themselves of these facilities.

A survey of new fishing grounds up to twenty miles offshore was conducted during 1956 and 1957.

## POWER

After the Second World War there was a large demand for electricity for domestic and industrial purposes which could only be satisfied to a limited extent because of the inadequacy of generating resources. During the period under review, the capacity of the main hydroelectric station was increased from 5,000 kilowatts to 8,000 kilowatts, through the construction of a new dam and the installation of a new turbo-alternator. A diesel-generating station at St. Louis, with a total installed capacity of 7,000 kilowatts, was completed in 1956. A major hydroelectric scheme at Eau Bleue and two minor hydroelectric projects have been undertaken.

The control and development of electricity supplies is vested in the government Central Electricity Board, established in 1951. In 1956, the Board acquired the assets of the General Electric Supply Company for the sum of Rs.11,960,000, and thus became the major producer and distributor of electricity in the island.

The Board is responsible for three hydroelectric stations and two diesel-powered plants. There are also several steam-electric installations in sugar factories, with an aggregated rated capacity of 17,000 kw. In 1957, the aggregate power of all electricity generating installations in the Territory amounted to more than 33,000 kw.

### Electricity output (Central Electricity Board)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Installed capacity (kw)	5,910	8,910	16,410
Units generated (1,000 kwh)	14,200	30,820	44,610

## INDUSTRY

Apart from the sugar, tobacco and fibre industries, local industries of lesser importance comprise the manufacture of rum and wine, oil and soap, cigarettes, matches, salt, lime and bricks. In the Capital Expenditure Programme 1955-1960, provision was made for loans up to a total of Rs.1.2 million to non-agricultural secondary industries, likely to be of advantage to the Territory.

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Provision was also made for the expenditure of Rs.200,000 for grants towards the cost of investigation into the availability of local materials for industrial processes. Exemptions from import duty are granted for machinery for the manufacture of commodities produced locally, and the Income Tax Ordinance was amended to include an "investment allowance" equal to one-tenth of the capital expenditure incurred on construction of new industrial plants.

Industrial production

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Sugar (metric tons)	348,000	512,000	573,000
Rum (hectolitres)	10,000	18,140	15,460
Tea (metric tons)	235	412	700
Tobacco (metric tons)	344	480	400
Cigarettes (metric tons)	515	540	553
Sacks, aloe fibre (thousand units)	749	1,204	1,401
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards)	71,000	34,600	2,250
Yarn, aloe fibre (metric tons)	38	10	10
Salt (metric tons)	4,000	2,500	11,000

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads

There were 736 miles of roads in 1957, compared with 710 miles in 1953, and 700 in 1947. All roads are metalled and about 377 miles are bitumen-coated. Improvement of bus services has resulted in an increase in the number of passengers; in 1957, an average of 100,000 persons travelled daily by bus.

Registered motor vehicles

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Private cars	1,946	4,962	6,123
Taxis	499	915	974
Buses	177	219	356
Lorries	611	1,530	2,181
Motor cycles	230	364	726
Tractors	30	100	152
Government vehicles	<u>149</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>370</u>
	3,642	8,430	10,882

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### Railways

The railway network has eighty-two miles of track. Passenger services, which operated at a deficit, were discontinued in 1956 and replaced by bus services.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Passengers carried (thousands)	4,107	2,129	-
Goods traffic (metric tons):			
Sugar	282,762	399,360	477,795
Sugar cane	72,647	4,423	1,864
General merchandise	107,344	66,328	50,623

### Air transport

In 1946 the Government assumed control over the only airport in Mauritius, which was built during the war and operated by the Royal Naval Air Service. Regular passenger and mail services, introduced in 1947, have greatly speeded up communications with the outside world. Aircraft movements during 1957 totalled 362, compared with 104 in 1947; the number of arriving and departing passengers was 8,674 in 1957, against 2,543 in 1947; the weight of freight and mail carried in 1957 was 106 metric tons and 31.6 metric tons, respectively; this compares with sixteen tons of freight in 1947.

### Sea-borne shipping

Port Louis is the only port; ten ocean-going and four small vessels can be accommodated at any one time.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Vessels entering Port Louis	190	326	360
Total net registered tonnage	524,633	1,179,985	1,363,918
Passengers arriving and departing	6,669	6,703	7,239
Cargo handled (metric tons):			
Imported	247,000	329,000	384,000
Exported	334,000	576,000	679,000

### Communications

Postal facilities have been extended to remote areas. The number of post offices and postal agencies increased from sixty-eight in 1947 to seventy-five in 1957; the number of telegraph offices rose from thirty-two to forty-seven during the same period. The number of letters, post cards and printed papers dealt with increased from 4.5 million in 1947 to 6.7 million in 1957.

The Department of Communications, established in 1957, is responsible for the operation of the telephone system, for the maintenance of the telegraph service and for the operation of a ship-to-shore radio station. Mauritius is linked with the outside world by cables and radio installations. There were fourteen telephone exchanges and 7,282 telephones in 1956, compared with eleven exchanges and 5,524 telephones in 1952.

### PUBLIC FINANCE

#### Revenue and expenditure<sup>a/</sup> (thousand rupees)

	<u>1946/47</u>	<u>1952/53</u>	<u>1956/57</u>
Revenue	50,512	90,006	124,641
Expenditure	52,513	88,930	109,505
Main heads of revenue			
Income tax	-	29,820	38,000
Customs	9,279	21,616	26,070
Licences, excise and other internal revenue	19,160	23,360	26,836
United Kingdom assistance to sugar industry	10,796	-	-
Some major heads of expenditure			
Public debt	3,768	3,165	6,433
Pensions and gratuities	2,300	6,220	6,526
Education	1,971	12,125	16,236
Health	2,612	8,408	12,796
Public assistance	-	3,104	8,249
Special expenditure	18,218 <sup>b/</sup>	4,773 <sup>c/</sup>	-
Contribution to territorial development fund	2,500	500	10,000

a/ Not including development revenue and expenditure.

b/ Hurricane loans, subsidization of commodities, war bonus.

cc/ Subsidization of commodities.

/...



Development finance  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>Development and Welfare a/ Ten-Year Plan 1946-1955</u>	<u>Capital Expenditure b/ Programme 1955-1960</u>
Sources of finance		
Local funds:	23,953	57,180
Colonial Development and Welfare funds	22,286	14,610
Loan funds	45,725	78,230
Total Funds	91,964	150,020
Expenditure		
Administration	4,548	13,730
Social services		
Education	1,066	16,045
Health	5,892	13,924
Other social services	5,233	9,786
	12,191	39,755
Economic services		
Agriculture	4,690	15,977
Water supplies and irrigation	28,818	14,495
Harbour and quays	-	10,288
Other economic services	16,213	12,744
	49,721	53,504
Investment c/	18,012	35,790
Reserve	-	7,000
Total Expenditure	84,472	149,779

a/ Actual expenditure

b/ Estimates

c/ Public works, roads, electricity, secondary industries.

Taxation

Legislation providing for the levying of income tax was enacted in 1950.

Tax on property and a tenants' tax are levied by the four urban local authorities.

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## BANKING AND CREDIT

In addition to the Post Office Savings Bank and the Mauritius Agricultural Bank, there are three private banks.

Loans from the Agricultural Bank amounted to Rs.53.6 million in 1957, compared with Rs.10.7 million in 1947. Deposits at the Post Office Savings Bank rose from Rs.16.8 million in 1947 to Rs.27.5 million in 1957.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### Imports and exports (thousand rupees)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Imports	113,833	251,094	263,818
Exports	101,012	274,165	329,898
Principal imports			
Rice	11,659	60,180	36,099
Flour, grain and grain products	23,866	17,809	13,637
Edible oil and fats	3,283	11,573	12,142
Cotton piece goods	8,192	10,667	12,498
Machinery and electrical goods	4,326	23,621	26,748
Iron and steel goods	2,805	14,132	18,989
Motor vehicles and parts	4,754	10,897	10,283
Manures and fertilizers	5,942	9,758	15,087
Principal exports			
Sugar <sup>a/</sup>	89,759	258,634	307,310
Sugar molasses	-	4,641	5,388
Tea	-	171	2,272
Aloe fibre	51	56	-
Alcohol	3,866	1,074	26

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<sup>a/</sup> Excluding value of sugar quota certificates, which amounted to Rs.4.8 million in 1947, Rs.6.3 million in 1953, and Rs.7.1 million in 1957.

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Origin of imports			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26.1	38.3	35.6
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	47.0	41.2	39.0
Other countries	26.9	20.5	25.4
Destination of exports			
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15.2	61.1	71.6
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	56.5	37.8	18.3
Other countries	28.3	1.1	10.1

The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply for manufactured goods such as textiles, apparel, machinery, motor vehicles and hardware. Large quantities of cotton piece goods are imported from India and large supplies of general merchandise from Hong Kong. Imports from Belgium, mainly fertilizers and steel goods, rose from Rs.1.5 million in 1953 to Rs.12.8 million in 1956.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### Race and cultural relations

The population of Mauritius comprises an Indo-Mauritian group, which includes about 80,000 Moslems and constitutes about 67 per cent of the total population; a Sino-Mauritian community comprising about 3.5 per cent of the population; a European population, mainly of French origin; a few British officials; and a population of mixed French and African origin known as the "general" population. Although Mauritius became a British colony in 1810, English is not yet in general use, though it is more widely spoken and understood than it was some years ago. Creole, a derivative of French, plays the role of a lingua franca. Until recently, each group tended to remain separate and was mainly concerned with its own interests. There are, however, signs of a growing awareness of the need to break down communal and racial barriers and to tackle the Territory's problems on an all-community basis.

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### Status of Women

In 1949, legislation was enacted providing for far-reaching changes in the law governing the status of married women. A married woman over twenty-one years old may now hold property and bear responsibility for all her actions; except that where a plaint is filed against a married woman, the husband becomes co-defendant, under the French system of community of property. The consent of parents is essential for the marriage of minors under twenty-one, but special legislative arrangements allow Hindu and Muslim girls of eighteen to marry without the consent of their parents.

Women over the age of twenty-one have the right to vote; they are not debarred from any employment and serve on many government boards and committees, and in various welfare and cultural organizations.

### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Legislative and administrative steps to improve industrial relations and the conditions of labour had already been taken before the Second World War. The effect of the war was to speed up and make manifest the latent tendencies of the labour movement. Labour legislation enacted since the end of the war includes: the Factories Ordinance, 1946; the Apprenticeship Ordinance, 1946; the Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947; the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinances, 1947, 1950, 1952 and 1954; the Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1950; the Trade Union Ordinance, which replaced the Industrial Associations Ordinance, 1938; and the Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1954, which replaced the Trades Disputes Ordinance, 1947.

### Employment situation

There is full employment among agricultural workers during the five months' crop season, but unemployment occurs in certain areas during the remaining period of the year. Efforts are being made to alleviate this situation by the issue of permits to employers to transport labourers to localities where work is available.

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Number of wage-earners

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1957</u>
Sugar industry		
Crop time	63,700	61,000
Inter-crop period	48,200	51,200
Secondary industries	10,950	16,000
Public services	11,600	11,200

The number of unemployed in 1957 varied from 1,415 in October to 2,169 in July.

About 81 per cent of skilled workers and about 11 per cent of unskilled labourers are on monthly contracts. The remainder of the labour force is employed by the day. Monthly wages of field and factory labourers in the sugar industry (including all allowances) ranged from Rs.36.00 to Rs.47.70 in 1947; in 1956, these wages ranged from Rs.61.30 to Rs.81.20. Monthly workers are entitled to housing accommodation or a housing allowance, to free medical treatment, to annual leave and to one-sixteenth of an acre of land for the planting of vegetables.

Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Workers' unions	12	18	26
Associations of government servants	5	14	19
Associations of persons working for themselves	2	3	3
Associations of employers	7	7	9
	<u>26</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>57</u>
Total membership on the rolls	27,235	31,685	34,392
Paid-up members	...	17,350	21,276

In 1957, the most important workers' organizations were: the Amalgamated Labourers' Association, with a membership of 5,161, the General Port and Harbour Workers' Union, with a membership of 1,535, the Artisans and General Workers' Union, with 1,077 members, and the Government Servants and Employees Association, with 1,829 members.

Labour disputes

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number of strikes	3	1	1
Number of workers involved	12,135	250	375
Man-days lost	106,289	1,425	1,500

Trade unions normally negotiate directly with employers, and the Government only intervenes after negotiations have broken down. Any party to a dispute may apply for an official conciliation board; if the latter has failed in reaching a settlement, the dispute may be brought before an Arbitration Tribunal. There is an Industrial Court which deals with all cases affecting workers, such as compensation, breach of contract, and unjustified dismissal.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Number of co-operative societies	130	275	337
Membership	8,272	23,431	33,065
Assets (thousand rupees)	1,208	7,660	10,767
Turnover (thousand rupees)	...	28,800	38,521

The Department of Co-operation, established in 1947, is under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour. In 1957, the co-operative movement comprised four secondary societies - the Mauritius Co-operative Union, the Co-operative Agricultural Federation, the Co-operative Central Bank, the Mauritius Wholesale Society - and 333 primary societies. These included 164 agricultural credit societies; three fishermen's, seven marketing, four housing, one printing and fourteen transport societies; seventy-four co-operative retail stores, thirty-two thrift and savings societies; one better-living society; and thirty-three school savings banks.

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## STANDARD OF LIVING

### Consumers' price indices

	<u>Manual workers</u>		<u>Moderate income group</u>		<u>Higher income group</u>	
	<u>Unskilled</u>	<u>Skilled</u>	<u>Rs.100-300</u>	<u>Rs.300-350</u>	<u>Rs.550-1000</u>	<u>Rs.1,000 and over</u>
			(per month)		(per month)	
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100
1947 (June)	265	247	240	233	228	222
1953 (June)	411	361	338	318	303	278
1957 (June)	376	340	329	318	304	280

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, transport, entertainments, dependants and charities, and other services.

### National income

The national income for 1956 was assessed (at factor cost) at Rs.621 million, compared with Rs.583 million in 1953, and Rs.307 million in 1948. The national income at constant (1948) prices, in millions of rupees, was 307 in 1948, 402 in 1953 and 403 in 1956. Per capita income at constant (1948) prices amounted to Rs.700 in 1948, 778 in 1953 and 709 in 1956.

## TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

Overcrowding is prevalent in urban areas and rents are high. The main problems are: indiscriminate construction; a high birth rate; the migration to towns; the wage levels of the groups most in need of rehousing; the lack of funds; and the shortage of qualified architects.

Urban housing is provided by local authorities, with government loans at low rates of interest. By the end of 1957, 723 houses had been completed by the four urban councils. In rural areas, the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee has completed its housing programme after constructing 373 houses. The Fund, which is financed by a cess on all sugar exported, also has schemes for lending money to sugar estates to erect houses for their workers. Loans to individuals for the construction of houses are made by the Mauritius Agricultural Bank.

There are three co-operative housing societies. A Town and Country Planning Board was established in 1954, but so far no general planning system has been enforced for lack of technical staff.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Compensation for industrial accidents is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

A contributory provident fund for retired workers was established by the sugar industry in 1945. A non-contributory old-age pension scheme was introduced in 1950; in December 1957, 19,049 persons were in receipt of pensions, against 12,000 in December 1950.

The Public Assistance Department, set up as an independent service in 1947, is responsible for old-age pensions, outdoor and indoor relief, and the care of destitute children. Legislation does not provide for the relief of able-bodied unemployed; casual grants are made, however, when unemployment is attended by destitution; the number of such cases relieved in 1957 was 599.

Outdoor relief was paid to over 14,900 persons in 1957, compared with 7,800 in 1947. Indoor relief in orphanages and infirmaries was provided in 1957 to 1,036 adults and 252 children, compared with 556 adults and 172 children in 1947.

Expenditure on public assistance amounted to Rs.9.3 million in 1957, against Rs.5.8 million in 1953 and Rs.0.8 million in 1957.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Social Welfare Department, created in 1953, is responsible for the stimulation of social welfare centres, community centres and community development projects, for the administration of the probation service and the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Social welfare centres and community centres are established by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund, created in 1948. Social welfare centres are managed by representative local committees and run maternity and child welfare services and classes in sewing and other handwork; welfare officers are attached to each centre. By the end of 1957, thirteen welfare centres had been set up in various parts of the island. Community centres are established in areas not served by a social welfare centre; they are run by village councils and are used as meeting places by the villagers for social, recreational and educational activities.



Since 1952, welfare months have been held at social welfare centres to stimulate community activities. Officers of the Agriculture, Health, Education, and Social Welfare Departments give lectures and demonstrations, drawing the people's attention to the problems of the village and suggesting solutions.

The development of women's associations is being encouraged, especially in rural areas. The Mauritius Women's Institute was established in 1955.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

There has been no remarkable outbreak of crime during the period under review. More than half of the cases were of a minor character and included such items as breaches of traffic and revenue laws, petty thefts, trivial assaults and disturbances.

There is a central prison, to which a women's prison is attached, a Borstal institution and an industrial school.

The probation system was introduced in 1946, and the first probation hostel for boys was opened in 1954. Probation officers help with the rehabilitation of juveniles released from the industrial school and from Borstal.

#### Crime statistics

	<u>Number of convictions</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
Offences against lawful authority	...	...	197
Offences against public morality	...	...	40
Offences against the person	1,666	3,084	1,902
Offences against property	2,568	2,375	1,275
Other offences against the penal code	{ 29,698	{ 31,235	2,945
Offences against local laws			17,920
	<u>33,932</u>	<u>36,694</u>	<u>24,279</u>

The number of juveniles convicted in 1953 was 639, as compared with 652 in 1947.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH

During the period under review, health conditions improved, as indicated by the following statistics: the birth rate rose from 38.7 per thousand of the population in 1946 to 43.1 in 1957; the death rate declined from 29.5 in 1946 to 13.0 in 1957; infant mortality was 145.2 per thousand live births in 1946 and 75.1 in 1957; maternal mortality fell from 10.39 per thousand in 1946 to 2.84 in 1957. The main factors responsible for bring about these improvements were the elimination of malaria, the higher standard of environmental hygiene, and the relative prosperity of the Territory.

The outstanding achievement in the field of public health was the virtual elimination of malaria, which up to 1945 occupied the first place amongst the causes of mortality. Anti-malarial measures included engineering works of drainage and canalization and the large-scale use of insecticides. The number of deaths ascribed to malaria declined from 3,534 in 1945 to sixty-one in 1953 and to nil in 1956.

There has equally been a steady decline in the number of deaths caused by infectious and parasitic diseases and by enteric fever.

The tuberculosis infection rate is high. Tuberculin testing and vaccination of school children is being carried out and the notification of tuberculosis cases is now compulsory. In its campaign against tuberculosis the Government was assisted by a survey team sent by the World Health Organization in 1956. Two hundred and ten beds were provided for tuberculosis cases at the eight general hospitals. Deaths from tuberculosis declined from 60.2 per 100,000 of the population in 1948 to 23.68 in 1957.

There is some protein deficiency, anaemia is widespread, and there is a certain amount of malnutrition in the people of the lower income group, particularly in young children.

Maternity and child welfare services are provided by the Health Department and by the Maternity and Child Welfare Society. In 1946, a school dental surgeon was appointed and a school dental clinic established. A school medical service was started in 1953.

In 1955, paid doctors were appointed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee to work at the social welfare centres. A rural midwifery scheme was started by the Health Department, and trained midwives were posted at the welfare centres.

Reservoir construction for an increased water supply was completed in 1955. In the rural areas, the conservancy services have been handed over to the village councils, which receive grants-in-aid for their share in the application of sanitation measures.

The Ministry of Health and Social Services, working through the Health Department, is responsible for medical and health services. Doctors are required either to be eligible for registration in the United Kingdom, or to hold a degree in medicine conferred by a medical faculty in France. Training for nurses and midwives, provided at two hospitals, has been raised since 1948 to a standard much higher than that accepted before the war. There are also facilities for the training of pharmacists and sanitary inspectors.

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1946/47</u>	<u>1952/53</u>	<u>1956/57</u>
Health Department	2,612	8,408	11,046
Medical buildings	101	329	4,645
Other expenditure on health services	103	85	-
Anti-malaria scheme	252	938	-

Medical and health staff

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
		<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Private</u>
Registered physicians	83	38	53	58	47
Dentists	10	3	21	4	25
Nurses of senior training	( 112	7	...	10	...
Nurses in hospitals	(	104	...	176	...
Midwives	41	49	...	66	...
Dressers	133	157	-	212	-
Sanitary inspectors	...	55	-	58	-
X-ray technician	...	1	-	1	-
Pharmacists	...	1	39	2	45

Institutions

	<u>Establishments</u>			<u>Beds</u>		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>
General hospitals	8	8	8	1,110	1,174	1,202
Dispensaries	38	45	48	-	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres	3	7	8	-	-	-
Mental hospital	1	1	1	680	693	707
Orthopaedic hospital	1	1	1	...	142	157
Leprosarium	1	1	1	47	62	62

There is a maternity ward in each of the eight general hospitals. There are four travelling dispensaries, one mobile ante-natal clinic and two mobile dental clinics. In addition, there are on sugar estates eight dispensaries and thirty-three hospitals with 649 beds. There are also four private clinics.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

The sharp increase in population since 1946 has come at a time when interest in education has been growing. There is a pressing demand for more school places and an urgent need for more schools and more teachers.

Education is free in government and aided primary schools; in post-primary schools, low fees are paid. Scholarships are awarded for secondary education and for higher education overseas.

There is no racial or religious differentiation in government and aided schools; a condition which aided schools must accept on receiving a grant is that they do not refuse admission to any child on the ground of race or religion.

The structure of the educational organization dates from 1944, when a Department of Education was established. Since 1957, a Ministry of Education and Institutions has been responsible for all educational matters. Legislation was enacted in 1957 replacing the 1944 Education Ordinance. An advisory body, almost exclusively composed of non-officials, assists the Ministry and the Department of Education. Urban, district and village councils take a keen interest in education.

There are four Education Authorities - Roman Catholic, Church of England, Hindu and Muslim - which control primary schools, in part maintained from public funds and in part from the resources of the Authority; teachers at the aided schools are wholly paid from public funds.

New educational buildings constructed since 1955 include twenty-three primary government schools, a government secondary school for girls, and a teacher-training college. In addition, space has been provided by the construction of 384 classrooms at existing government and aided primary schools, and extensions at the two government secondary schools for boys.

### Educational system

Entrance to the primary schools is at the age of five and most children leave at about the age of thirteen. Secondary education is mostly in the hands of the religious orders.

Language is a particular problem. English and French are compulsory, and Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Hakka and Cantonese are optional. Creole, although not officially encouraged, is commonly used in the classroom.

Technical education is limited to a mechanical engineering apprenticeship scheme run jointly by the Education and Railway Departments. There are hmcrcraft and handicraft centres at a number of primary schools. The College of Agriculture provides post-secondary training, mainly for graduates who enter the sugar industry. Students wishing to follow university or other post-secondary courses go overseas, mainly to the United Kingdom, but also to France and India.

There is a government teacher-training college, which has trained 1,155 teachers since 1948, including 253 in 1957.

Special schools exist for children handicapped by poliomyelitis, for the blind and for young delinquents.

Adult education courses provide for post-primary and post-secondary education, with extension classes in science, art, typing, shorthand, bookkeeping and handwork. Grants were made in 1956 to local authorities and other public bodies for the establishment of adult literacy classes.

### Expenditure (thousand rupees)

	<u>1946/47</u>	<u>1952/53</u>	<u>1956/57</u>
Recurrent expenditure	1,971	12,125	14,633
Capital expenditure	18	1,829	4,408
Teacher training college <u>a/</u>	197	-	-

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a/ Financed from development funds.

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	<u>Schools</u>								
	Govt.	<u>1947</u> Aided	Non- aided	Govt.	<u>1953</u> Aided	Non- aided	Govt.	<u>1957</u> Aided	Non- aided
Primary	57	73	79	73	76	92	98	78	152
Secondary	2	6	46	3	9	42	3	8	58
Vocational	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Teacher training	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural college	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Pupils</u> <u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	28,552	18,857	45,853	33,617	57,424	44,867
Secondary	3,611	2,173	5,318	2,451	8,518	4,088
Vocational	-	-	-	-	52	15
Teacher training		167	90	98	129	104
Agricultural college	29	-	46	-	...	-
Higher education overseas		130		263		400

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Teachers</u> <u>1947</u>		<u>1953</u>		<u>1957</u>	
	Men and Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	1,360		810	1,317	1,358	1,664
Secondary	393		269	172	403	211
Vocational	-		-	-	4	3
Teacher training	...		8	7	9	7
Agricultural college	...		17	-	16	1

#### CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The circulation of books in the seven public libraries increased from 165,000 volumes in 1954 to 245,000 in 1957.

The Mauritius Institute comprises two museums, a small art gallery, and five scientific and cultural societies.

Of the eight daily newspapers, five are published in French and English, and three are published in Chinese. There are twenty weekly, monthly and quarterly publications in French or English; three periodicals are published in Hindi, French and English.

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There are two theatres, forty-two cinemas (against thirty-one in 1951), six mobile cinema units (against two in 1951), eighty-one film projectors and thirty-eight film strip projectors.

The number of radio licences increased from 2,746 in 1944 to 25,845 in 1957.

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Fourteenth session

PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES  
IN PURSUANCE OF CHAPTER XI OF THE CHARTER

Report prepared by the Secretary-General  
in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI) <sup>1/</sup>

PART A: INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SURVEY

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<sup>1/</sup> The present document constitutes the first of the three main parts into which the report is divided. The studies and territorial summaries which constitute parts B and C have been issued during the past several months as a series of separate documents. They are listed in an annex to the present document.



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PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES  
IN PURSUANCE OF CHAPTER XI OF THE CHARTER

PART A: INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL SURVEY

I. INTRODUCTION

Origin of the report

1. The end of 1955 marked the completion of ten years of United Nations action in respect of Chapter XI of the Charter, which takes the form of a "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories" and enshrines the principle that the well-being of dependent peoples constitutes a sacred trust. At its tenth session in that year the General Assembly, in resolution 932 (X) of 8 November, recalled that under resolutions adopted by it from 1946 onwards valuable information indicating the manner and extent of implementation of the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are paramount had been transmitted by the Member States administering the Territories, analysed and summarized by the Secretary-General, and studied each year by the Assembly. It expressed the opinion that an examination of the progress achieved in the Territories since the establishment of the United Nations, based on the information mentioned, would be highly desirable and should make it possible to ascertain the extent to which the peoples concerned were advancing towards the attainment of the goals set in Chapter XI of the Charter.
2. The General Assembly accordingly invited the Secretary-General to submit, after consultation with the specialized agencies which would also be concerned, a report on the main points that might usefully be considered in an examination of the progress made in the Territories. The Secretary-General did so at the eleventh session;<sup>2/</sup> and by resolution 1053 (XI) of 20 February 1957 the Assembly, considering the principal points indicated in his report to form a satisfactory basis, invited him to prepare, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned and for submission to the Assembly at its fourteenth session, "a report

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<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 35, document A/3196.

on the progress that has taken place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in those fields on which information has been transmitted, in accordance with the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter, since the establishment of the United Nations".

#### Structure of the report

3. The present report is the result of those initiatives. It is divided into three main parts. The first part provides, in addition to this introductory section, a general survey of the situation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole between 1946 and the present, giving among other things, an account of the changes which have taken place in the status of the Territories, including the attainment by a number of them of a full measure of self-government; a general review of the principles and practical measures adopted by the Administering Members to promote progress in the Territories; and a summary of measures of international collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement.

4. The second main part of the report comprises a series of studies in which economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are examined and analysed in their general and in many particular aspects.

5. The third part of the report consists of a summary of conditions in each of the Territories on which information was being transmitted at the end of the period under review, with particular reference to changes and trends reported during the period.

6. For their contributions to the report the Secretary-General owes a particular debt of gratitude to the specialized agencies - the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization - which have not only given their close and generous co-operation at all stages of the planning and preparation of the report as a whole but have also provided a major proportion of the specialized studies of subjects falling within their fields of competence which are to be found in the second main part.

Nature, scope and treatment of information

7. The preparation of the progress report has been undertaken within the framework established by the General Assembly in the two resolutions referred to above. The fundamental principles observed were, as set forth by the Secretary-General in his report to the General Assembly at its eleventh session,<sup>3/</sup> that the progress report should (a) be based on information furnished by the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; (b) take as guiding principles the general views and recommendations on economic, social and educational policies in the Territories which have been approved by the General Assembly; and (c) while adequately covering each separate Territory, should principally be directed towards the examination of conditions, problems, policies and prospects of general applicability in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

8. Of these three main elements, the nature of the information used as the basis of the report requires explanation in order that both its scope and its limitations may be understood. The General Assembly in resolution 1053 (XI) expressed the opinion that the report should be based on the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and on the supplemental information supplied to the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies by the Administering Members concerned. The nature and scope of this information have evolved since 1946 as a result both of improvements in the collection of statistical and factual data and of developments in United Nations procedures, a brief account of which will serve to define the kinds of information available.

9. Chapter XI of the Charter comprises a series of general and specific undertakings on the part of Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories. Most of these, as will be shown in the following chapter, are in the nature of declarations of policy or intent in respect of the political, economic, social and educational development of the Territories. They also include, as Article 73 e, the undertaking to transmit regularly to the

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<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., para. 8.

Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. In 1946, in the light of views expressed by Member Governments which had notified to the Secretary-General the Non-Self-Governing Territories falling under their jurisdiction and within the scope of Chapter XI, the question of the nature of the information to be transmitted under Article 73 e was discussed at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly. Some Members responsible for Non-Self-Governing Territories considered that the nature of the information to be transmitted was clearly defined and limited by the precise reference of Article 73 e to "statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions". Some other Members considered that, since the Administering Members were no less committed by the terms of Chapter XI as a whole to the political advancement of the Territories than to their economic, social and educational well-being, they were equally obliged to inform the United Nations of the discharge of their responsibilities in the field of political development. A third body of opinion among the Member States, and one which then prevailed and has continued to do so, was that information on the political progress of the Territories would be of great interest and importance and that its transmission, while not mandatory, was greatly to be desired and encouraged.

10. The nature of the information to be transmitted was given more detailed consideration in 1947 by an ad hoc Committee established by the General Assembly by resolution 66 (I). By that time, eight Administering Members had transmitted information on fifty-seven Territories. Criticisms to the effect that the information supplied did not give a sufficiently clear picture of the conditions of life of the peoples of the Territories, and that it varied too widely in form as between the various Administering Members, led to the suggestion that a standard questionnaire might be formulated. An outline of headings under which information should be transmitted was drawn up by the Committee with the assistance of representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and it was adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 142 (II) as a provisional Standard Form for the guidance of the Members concerned.

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11. The provisional Standard Form subdivided the social, educational and economic fields into particular aspects of each; in addition, since some of the Administering Members had voluntarily transmitted information of a general nature about their Territories and also information on the development of self-governing institutions, the Form included an optional general section covering geography, history, people, human rights, and government. On this last point, in a separate resolution adopted at the same session - resolution 144 (II) - the General Assembly recorded its view that the voluntary transmission of information on self-governing institutions in the Territories was entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73 and should therefore be duly noted and encouraged.

12. By 1948 the first application of the Standard Form had shown an improvement in the information transmitted on economic, social and educational conditions, and all except two of the Administering Members had also included the optional information on some or all of their Territories. By resolution 218 (III) the General Assembly invited those which had not done so nevertheless to supply information on geography, history, people and human rights. In 1949 all of the Administering Authorities transmitted such information, although not yet, in some cases, on all of their Territories; and a number of them continued to send information on the structure of government. The Assembly decided by resolution 327 (IV) that when a revision of the Standard Form was undertaken, the general information on geography, history, people and human rights should cease to be classified under the optional category. The effect of this would be to continue to regard the sending of information in the political field - specifically, on government - as a matter for decision by the Administering Members concerned.

13. An eventual revision of the Standard Form had been contemplated in 1948, when by resolution 221 (III) the General Assembly invited the specialized agencies to examine the relevant sections of the Form as a preliminary step. In 1951, on the basis of a text prepared by the Secretariat in consultation with the specialized agencies, the Assembly by resolution 551 (VI) approved a revised Standard Form.<sup>4/</sup> This version represents a more comprehensive and more detailed guide than did the provisional one. It invites the Administering Members, first, to provide a survey of principles and practical measures showing general trends

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<sup>4/</sup> See resolution 551 (VI), annex.

in the Territories. In a general section it provides for information on geography (including principal natural resources), history, people (including population data and statistics) and, as an optional subject, government (specifying such aspects as constitutional legislation, nationality, structure and powers of government, and local government). The economic section includes public and private investment; agriculture and livestock, including land tenure and use, assistance for agricultural production, research, education and extension services; forestry; fisheries; mineral resources and mining; power; industry; transport and communications; public finance, including the budget and taxation; banking and credit; international trade. Aspects of social conditions listed include problems of race and cultural relations; human rights; the status of women; labour and employment conditions, including employers' and workers' organizations, welfare activities and vocational training; co-operative societies; standards of living; town and rural planning and housing; social security and welfare; prevention of crime and treatment of offenders; public health; and, as a subsequent addition, community development.<sup>5/</sup>

Under educational conditions the Standard Form enumerates such matters as administrative organization, expenditure, the institutional structure and curricula from the pre-primary to the university level, adult education, youth organizations, cultural institutions and mass communications. A particular point is made in the Standard Form of the participation of the inhabitants in the major fields of development. Finally, it contains appendices suggesting the manner of presentation of several categories of statistics.

14. While the Standard Form was designed "for the guidance" of the Members concerned and the General Assembly did not go further than to invite them to take it into account in the preparation of the data to be sent, the information transmitted on the Non-Self-Governing Territories has gradually been brought into closer accord with it. In general, the information has increased in quantity and improved in quality over the years, reflecting in part the evolution of the Territories and the growth of their statistical services. It has also been amplified by other means. The General Assembly has from time to time, and with varying results, addressed specific requests to the Administering Members for more detailed information on such subjects as the use of United Nations technical assistance, the exercise of human rights and the association of Territories with

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<sup>5/</sup> See resolution 930 (X).

the European Economic Community. Moreover there has been general agreement that relevant territorial, departmental or special reports may, with the consent of the Governments concerned, be used as supplementary sources of information;<sup>6/</sup> since 1948 such publications, communicated or authorized, have gradually been increased so as to cover, in the case of many Territories, official reports on nearly all aspects of development in the economic, social and educational fields. Information made available to the specialized agencies and other international and inter-governmental organizations, and the publications which they have based on it, represent an additional source.

15. The information thus transmitted by the Administering Members since 1946, the supplementary information communicated or otherwise authorized by them, and the information available to and published by the contributing specialized agencies therefore constitute the factual basis of the present report. Account has also been taken of explanations of policy and descriptions of practice given in regard to the Territories by representatives of Administering Members at sessions of the General Assembly and its Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, but only where these have occurred within the context of Chapter XI of the Charter. The accumulated body of information is substantial, especially for approximately the second half of the period under review. Such limitations as exist in the economic, social and educational data on some of the Territories largely reflect differences in practice as between Administering Members, and to some extent as between territorial authorities, in the collection and more particularly the publication of information in such forms as departmental reports and the results of special inquiries and investigations. Outside of these three fields the constitutional obstacles, indicated earlier, to the transmission of information of a political nature have placed important limitations on the kind and volume of data available. Although a majority of the Administering Members have regularly supplied information on a voluntary basis concerning the structure of government in their Territories, the great majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and of their population as a whole are those administered by Members who as a matter of principle have not found it possible to transmit information on political development except, in some cases, as it has affected such matters as the participation of the inhabitants in measures of economic, social and educational advancement.

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<sup>6/</sup> See resolution 143 (II).



16. The period covered by the report is, in general, the period from 1946 to 1957, the latter being the last year for which complete information on most of the Territories had been transmitted at the time of preparation of the report. In some instances, however, the final year is 1956; in some cases also, in order to explain the background of a given development, reference is made to the period before 1946; and there are a few instances, notably in the special studies contained in the second part of the report, where important information relating to the period since 1957 had become available in official form and was considered to warrant reference. A further point of explanation to be made is that in the territorial reports contained in the third part, only those Territories are included on which information under Article 73 e was transmitted for the year 1956. On the other hand, in the studies comprising the second part of the report references are made where appropriate to conditions, during the period when they were non-self-governing, in some of the Territories which have since passed outside the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter. These references relate only to the former status of the Territories concerned and to the years in which information on them was transmitted under Article 73 e, and are not to be understood as reflecting existing conditions or prejudicing in any way their present status.

#### Previous summaries, studies and reports

17. In serving the special purposes for which it was initiated by the General Assembly, the present report may usefully be related to the continuing series of publications which represent regular United Nations activity under the auspices of the Assembly and within the framework of Chapter XI of the Charter. These publications, which may be regarded as complementary to the report and which have provided, as mentioned in paragraph 7, its guiding principles, consist in particular of the summaries prepared annually by the Secretary-General of the information transmitted under Article 73 e; studies on economic, social and educational conditions prepared on the basis of that information by the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned; and the reports of the Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and its predecessors.

18. The processes of summarization, analysis and discussion of the information transmitted on the Territories reflect, as in the case of the history outlined above of the nature and scope of the information, the evolution of principles and procedures by the General Assembly since 1946. While it was generally recognized from the beginning that the information to be transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e should be made available to all the Members of the United Nations, their right to examine it formally within the agenda of the General Assembly, and the manner in which that examination should take place, became and has remained a subject of controversy. This situation has resulted from a difference in viewpoint between those Members, on the one hand, who have maintained that the Charter respects the exclusive nature of the rights of the Administering Authorities in the Territories, that it provides for the transmission of technical information only "for information purposes," and that it contemplates no procedure or machinery for the examination of conditions in the Territories; and those Members, on the other hand, who have insisted that the inclusion in the Charter of the obligations entered into by the Administering Members implies a right and even a duty on the part of the United Nations to review the implementation of those obligations and that, for such practical reasons as the large volume and the technical nature of the information transmitted, some form of machinery is needed to assist the General Assembly in examining it.

19. The predominance of the second of these points of view led first to the establishment by the General Assembly in 1946<sup>7/</sup> of an ad hoc Committee and then, in 1948<sup>8/</sup> and 1949<sup>9/</sup> to the setting up of special committees to examine summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretary-General, at the Assembly's request, of the information transmitted. In 1950<sup>10/</sup> a special committee was again established, this time for a period of three years; it was renewed for three years in 1952<sup>11/</sup> and again in 1955<sup>12/</sup> and 1958<sup>13/</sup>. From 1951 it has been known as the Committee on

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<sup>7/</sup> See resolution 9 (I).

<sup>8/</sup> See resolution 146 (II).

<sup>9/</sup> See resolution 219 (III).

<sup>10/</sup> See resolution 332 (IV).

<sup>11/</sup> See resolution 646 (VII).

<sup>12/</sup> See resolution 933 (X).

<sup>13/</sup> See resolution 1332 (XIII).

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>14/</sup>. Each of these bodies has been composed of an equal number of Members transmitting information and Members elected by the General Assembly on a wide geographical basis.<sup>15/</sup> Their terms of reference have remained unchanged since 1949: namely, to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter,<sup>16/</sup> summaries and analyses of the information transmitted under Article 73 e, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and to submit to the Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as the Committee may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories.

20. The summaries and analyses presented by the Secretary-General each year under these arrangements have grown in scope as well as in volume during the period in response to successive requests on the part of the General Assembly. Summaries of the information transmitted have been prepared since 1946; the first analyses, dealing with agriculture, public health, education and labour, were undertaken in 1947. In 1948 the General Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should prepare full summaries and analyses of the information during 1949 and thereafter at three-year intervals, showing the progress made over the three-year period in economic, social and educational matters, with annual supplements in the intervening years. The analyses were extended in 1948 and 1949 to cover economic conditions and social welfare in addition to the subjects mentioned above, and after 1949 they were further developed in accordance with a view expressed by the General Assembly, in establishing a Committee for a three-year term for the first time,<sup>17/</sup> that the

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<sup>14/</sup> See resolution 569 (VI).

<sup>15/</sup> The Committee was composed in 1959 of Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States as Administering Members; and Brazil, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, India and Iraq as elected Members.

<sup>16/</sup> These articles state the basic purposes, principles and objectives of the United Nations in regard to international co-operation for economic and social advancement and for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

<sup>17/</sup> See resolution 219 (III).

value of the Committee's work would be enhanced if, without prejudice to its annual consideration of all three of the fields of economic, social and educational conditions, special attention were given to one of these fields each year. The Assembly therefore invited the Committee to give particular attention to educational conditions in 1950; and for that purpose the Secretary-General laid before it, in addition to studies of aspects of economic and social development, six reports on educational problems in the Territories. Similarly, the Committee gave special attention in 1951 to economic conditions and in 1952 to social conditions, for which the Secretary-General again prepared additional studies. The cycle was repeated in the period 1953-1956 and again in the period 1957-1959. The analyses presented by the Secretary-General have included an increasing number of papers prepared by the specialized agencies contributing, as noted in paragraph 6 above, to the present report. A number of the same agencies, and in addition the United Nations Children's Fund, have also submitted accounts of their own activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

21. The procedure which has developed for the examination of the information transmitted under Article 73 e is that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, meeting some months before each regular annual session of the General Assembly, uses the summaries and analyses presented by the Secretary-General as the basis of its examination of economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. It is assisted in this by representatives of the specialized agencies concerned; and a number of the Administering Members and some of the non-administering Members have made a practice, encouraged by the General Assembly, of including in their delegations as specialist advisers experts in the particular field to which primary attention is being given. The consensus of opinions arising from the exchange of views in the Committee and in the sub-committee which it appoints each year to facilitate its work is embodied in a report, submitted to the General Assembly, to which the analyses presented by the Secretary-General are annexed as an integral part. It is usual for the General Assembly, after discussion in the Fourth Committee, to approve these reports and to invite the Secretary-General to transmit them to the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for

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their consideration. The Administering Members have also been invited<sup>18/</sup> to bring the reports to the attention of the local authorities in the Territories.

22. The summaries of information transmitted and the special studies based upon it - these comprising the opinions expressed by the Committee and the analyses prepared by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies - are published annually as part of a continuing and related series. A list of the volumes previously published is given below. It should be noted that since 1957 the summaries of information of a supplementary character which appear in two years out of three have been prepared in nine separate fascicles covering respectively the Central, East, South and West African Territories, the Asian Territories, the Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories, the Indian Ocean Territories, the Pacific Ocean Territories, and other Territories not falling into the geographical groupings. The summaries of information found in the third part of the present report, covering the period since the establishment of the United Nations, supplant the three-year summaries which would otherwise have been due in 1959.

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<sup>18/</sup> See General Assembly resolution 645 (VII).

Previous publications

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1946 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 47.VI.B.1) (157 pp.)

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1947 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 48.VI.B.1) (509 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1948 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 49.VI.B.1) (686 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 50.VI.B.1 Vol. I) (254 pp.) (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 50.VI.B.1 Vol. II) (676 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1950 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 51.VI.B.1 Vol. I) (159 pp.) (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 51.VI.B.1 Vol. II) (548 pp.) (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 51.VI.B.1 Vol. III) (344 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1951 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 52.VI.B.1 Vol. I) (173 pp.) (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 52.VI.B.1 Vol. II) (373 pp.). Special Study on Economic Conditions and Development in Non-Self-Governing Territories (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 52.VI.B.2) (415 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1952 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 53.VI.B.1 Vol. I) (138 pp.) (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 53.VI.B.1 Vol. II) (830 pp.). Special Study on Social Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 53.VI.B.2) (270 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1953 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 54.VI.B.2) (293 pp.). Special Study on Educational Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 54.VI.B.1) (133 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1954 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 55.VI.B.2) (285 pp.). Special Study on Economic Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 55.VI.B.1) (219 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1955 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 57.VI.B.1) (541 pp.). Special Study on Social Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 56.VI.B.1) (172 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1956:

Central African Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/1) (39 pp.).  
East African Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/2) (61 pp.).  
South African Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/3) (29 pp.).  
Indian Ocean Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/4) (49 pp.).  
West African Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/5) (79 pp.).  
Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/6) (131 pp.).  
Asian Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/7) (84 pp.).  
Pacific Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/8) (105 pp.).  
Other Territories (ST/TRI/B.1956/9) (56 pp.).

Special Study on Educational Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories  
(U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 56.VI.B.2) (130 pp.).

Special Study on Economic Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories  
(U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 58.VI.B.1) (201 pp.).

Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1957:

Central African Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/1) (61 pp.).  
East African Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/2) (56 pp.).  
Southern African Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/3) (30 pp.).  
Indian Ocean Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/4) (22 pp.), (ST/TRI/B.1957/4/Add.1) (26 pp.).  
West African Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/5) (46 pp.).  
Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/6) (115 pp.).  
Asian Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/7) (50 pp.).  
Pacific Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/8) (98 pp.).  
Other Territories (ST/TRI/B.1957/9) (50 pp.).

Special Study on Social Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories  
(U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 58.VI.B.2) (239 pp.).

Special Study on Educational Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories  
(U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 59.....)

## II. THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

### The Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

23. The Charter of the United Nations was drafted and ratified, and the organization which it established came into being, at a time when roughly a quarter of the world's estimated population lived in what were popularly known as colonial or dependent Territories over which sovereignty was exercised by a small number of other countries. Of the approximately 2.3 billion people who inhabited the earth at the end of 1945, the peoples of sovereign States accounted for roughly 1.5 billion. Their numbers were to be increased within a short time to nearly 2 billion, notably through the emergence in Asia of new States whose independence was already fully or largely assured at the time of the founding of the United Nations. Approximately a quarter of a billion people remained, comprising for the most part the inhabitants of colonies, protectorates, overseas possessions and mandated territories in Africa, South-East Asia, the Caribbean area and the Pacific Ocean; and although the precise identities and exact numbers of these non-self-governing peoples were not at once formally established, the segment of mankind which they represented was recognized in general terms as a substantial one, and their political destinies and economic, social and educational well-being became an important preoccupation of the authors of the Charter.

24. This concern of the post-war international community for the interests of the dependent peoples was expressed in Chapter XI of the Charter, which takes the form of a "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories". It is based on the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these Territories are to be recognized as paramount, and that the obligation to promote their well-being is in the nature of a sacred trust. The fulfilment of that trust involves, as the General Assembly has stated,<sup>19/</sup> "certain specific obligations, including the obligation to develop self-government and to assist the inhabitants in the progressive development of their free political institutions". These obligations, in the terms of the Declaration which sets them forth, devolve upon those Members of the United Nations which are responsible for the administration of the Territories concerned. The text of the Declaration, which consists of two articles, is as follows:

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<sup>19/</sup> See resolution 9 (I).



"Article 73

"Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

"a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

"b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

"c. to further international peace and security;

"d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

"e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

"Article 74

"Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters."

25. Chapters XII and XIII referred to in the Declaration are those which establish, in addition, an International Trusteeship System for the administration and supervision of such Territories as may by agreement with the United Nations be placed under it from among three categories of Territories: those held under mandate of the League of Nations; those detached from enemy States as a result of the Second World War; and those voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration. Each of the eleven Territories<sup>20/</sup> for which Trusteeship Agreements were eventually approved belonged to one or the other of the first two categories; they accounted for some 20 million of the world's dependent peoples, and left more than 200 million people subject in principle to the provisions of the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories.

26. The first and longest enumeration of Non-Self-Governing Territories other than those under Trusteeship was established in 1946. The Charter defines the Territories to which the Declaration applies simply as those "whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government" and for whose administration Members of the United Nations "have or assume responsibilities". In the implementation of Chapter XI the General Assembly left to the Members the initiative of identifying, in the first instance, the Territories concerned by means of undertaking the transmission of information in accordance with Article 73 e. At the first part of its first session in 1946 the Assembly<sup>21/</sup> declared itself to be "keenly aware of the problems and political aspirations of the peoples who have not yet attained a full measure of self-government and who are not directly represented here"; drew attention to the fact that the obligations accepted under Chapter XI were already in full force; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the work of the Organization a statement

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<sup>20/</sup> In Africa: Cameroons under French administration, Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, Togoland under French administration, Togoland under United Kingdom administration, Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika, Somaliland under Italian administration; in the Pacific: Nauru, New Guinea, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Western Samoa.

<sup>21/</sup> See resolution 9 (I).

summarizing such information as might have been transmitted to him under Article 73 e. In a letter of 29 June 1946<sup>22/</sup> drawing the attention of the Members to this resolution, the Secretary-General invited them inter alia to give their opinions on the factors to be taken into account in determining which were the Non-Self-Governing Territories referred to in Chapter XI and to provide an enumeration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their jurisdiction. In their replies, some Members suggested definitions or criteria for a definition; some others expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to arrive at a definition applicable in all circumstances; and some others considered that the determination of the Territories was a matter within the national competence of the State concerned in each case. At the same time, eight Member States began at once to transmit information, or indicated their intention to do so, on a total of seventy-four Territories, as follows:

Australia (1): Papua.

Belgium (1): Belgian Congo.

Denmark (1): Greenland.

France (16): French Equatorial Africa, French establishments in India, French establishments in Oceania, French Guiana, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Guadeloupe and dependencies, Indo-China, Madagascar and dependencies, Martinique, Morocco, New Caledonia and dependencies, New Hebrides under Anglo-French Condominium, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Tunisia.

Netherlands (3): Netherlands Indies, Curacao, Surinam.

New Zealand (2): Cook Islands including Niue, Tokelau Islands.

United Kingdom (43): Aden Colony and Protectorate, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Brunei, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast Colony and Protectorate, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya Colony and Protectorate, Leeward Islands, Malayan Union, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena and dependencies, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate.

United States of America (7): Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

27. Subject to reservations made by some of the Members concerned regarding the status of some of their Territories,<sup>23/</sup> and by other Members regarding questions of sovereignty,<sup>24/</sup> this enumeration had the effect of establishing the practical scope of Chapter XI as recognized by the Members administering non-self-governing peoples, and accordingly of indicating the physical dimensions of the sacred trust in terms of human and material resources. The estimated total population in 1946 of the Territories listed was approximately 215 million, of whom more than 115 million were the inhabitants of Territories in South-East Asia and the Pacific Ocean, more than 93 million lived in Africa and adjacent islands and nearly 6 million in the Caribbean area. The Territories varied enormously in size of population (from about 100 on Pitcairn Island to 24 million in Nigeria, 30 million in Indo-China and 73 million in the Netherlands Indies), and also, as the information transmitted on them at that time and in subsequent years showed, in the ethnic origins of their peoples, in the nature and degree of development of their economic resources, and in the rate and stage of their social and economic advancement.

28. The twenty-five Territories belonging to Africa and its adjacent waters included the greater part of the Continent between the Sahara Desert and the Zambesi River and an important sector of the Mediterranean littoral. At that time

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<sup>23/</sup> The Government of France transmitted information without prejudice to the future status of the Territories concerned. It pointed out in particular that a law which would take effect on 1 January 1947 would confer on Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Reunion the status of Departments of the metropolitan country, and that the juridical position of the other Territories within the French system was also in process of evolution (A/74, annex VIII). The Government of New Zealand stated that the inclusion of the Cook Islands, which were an integral part of New Zealand, was without prejudice to any interpretation of the expression "Non-Self-Governing Territories" (A/74/Add.2).

<sup>24/</sup> On a number of occasions beginning with the second part of the first session of the General Assembly, reservations have been stated with regard to the listing of certain Territories. Reservations concerning sovereignty in respect of British Honduras (Belize Territory), the Falkland Islands (the Malvinas), Aden Protectorate (South Yemen), and Kowloon and New Territories of Hong Kong were made by Guatemala, Argentina, Yemen and China respectively, and were followed by counter-reservations on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom. Panama objected to the inclusion of the Panama Canal Zone.

only four independent States existed in Africa, which otherwise consisted of Trust Territories and a few areas possessing other special status or administered by States not Members of the United Nations. The Non-Self-Governing Territories enumerated as such included - in Nigeria, the eight territorial units of French West Africa, the four units of French Equatorial Africa, and the Belgian Congo - some of the largest agglomerations of African peoples. In the Far East, the greater part of the South-East Asian peninsula and the archipelagoes lying close to it were embraced by the Non-Self-Governing Territories enumerated: they included in particular an estimated total of more than 100 million people in French Indo-China, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies. The Caribbean Territories consisted of most of the smaller islands of that region and parts of the American Continent. In the Pacific Ocean area, most of the islands and island groups of the Pacific, other than those destined to be placed under trusteeship or composing or forming part of independent States, were listed. The remaining Territories were widely dispersed in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and North America.

29. By the end of the period reviewed in the present report, the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories recognized as such had undergone substantial changes. The number of Territories enumerated had fallen from 74 to 55:<sup>25/</sup> but the change was much more significant in terms of the size of the populations involved. The estimated total population of the 55 remaining Territories, based on 1956 figures, was approximately 113 million, as compared with the total of approximately 215 million in the 74 Territories listed in 1946. In this comparison, moreover, the generally high rate of natural population increase must also be taken into account: the estimated population of the same 55 Territories in 1946 was 91 million. In particular, the total number of Asian and Pacific peoples identified as belonging to Non-Self-Governing Territories was reduced from more than 113 million to less than 14 million.

30. By far the most important factor in these changes in the geographical and human scope of the actual application of Chapter XI was the emergence of a number

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<sup>25/</sup> To some extent, the reduction results from changes in the identification of Territories. The total of 55 does not take into account additional Territories for which the cessation of information has been notified in 1959. See table in para. 68 below.

of the peoples concerned from non-self-governing status to that of independence or, in some cases, to that of a sufficiently full measure of self-government to warrant recognition by the General Assembly, explicitly or otherwise, that the provisions of the Declaration no longer applied to them. From seven Non-Self-Governing Territories, eight independent States which are also Members of the United Nations have emerged, four in Asia and four in Africa: Indonesia from the Netherlands Indies; Cambodia and Laos from French Indo-China; Morocco; Tunisia; Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast and an adjoining Trust Territory; the Federation of Malaya; and Guinea, formerly a territorial component of French West Africa. The two States of Viet-Nam have been constituted from the remaining portion of Indo-China. Four other Territories - Greenland, Puerto Rico, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles Curaçao - were removed from the list with the explicit agreement of the General Assembly upon acceding to forms of self-government in association with the Members which had administered them.

31. In addition, the Members responsible for Malta (the United Kingdom), the Panama Canal Zone (United States of America) and French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Reunion, New Caledonia, the French Establishments in India and Oceania, and St. Pierre at Miquelon (France) ceased the transmission of information on these Territories after 1946 and provided explanations of the constitutional or other developments which in their view had necessitated this.

32. The nature and circumstances of these changes in status will be discussed in greater detail in the following section. It may be noted that further changes had been notified or were in prospect at the time of preparation of this report. The admission of Alaska as a State of the United States of America, and the prospect of a similar change of status for Hawaii, had been notified by the Government concerned; the Government of France had notified the cessation, as from 1957 and by reason of constitutional and political changes, of the transmission of information on French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, Madagascar and the Comores; and the expectation that Nigeria, the largest of the remaining African Territories, would be granted independence by the United Kingdom on 1 October 1960 had been made known to the United Nations in connexion with the future of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, which is administered as an integral part of Nigeria.

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The attainment of a full measure of self-government

33. The terms of Chapter XI imply that the Territories enumerated in 1946, to which none have been added in the intervening years, represented the sum of Non-Self-Governing Territories for which Members of the United Nations were responsible, and that the number of Territories and peoples which have been removed from the list during the period under review is an index of the extent to which the objectives of the Charter have been fully attained and to which non-self-governing peoples have acceded to "a full measure of self-government".

34. The validity of this index has proved particularly clear in the case of the eight Territories or former component parts of Territories which not only attained independence during the period under review but also obtained admission to the United Nations, an Organization based on the principle of "the sovereign equality of all its Members".<sup>26/</sup> In most of these cases the act of admission to membership has served as a self-evident confirmation of the emergence of the former Territories from the scope of Chapter XI.

35. The experience of the period, including decisions of principle and of practical application on the part of the General Assembly, has also established, however, that "a full measure of self-government" may be attained in conditions other than those of full national independence. Article 73 provides that in the development of self-government due account is to be taken of the political aspirations of the peoples themselves, and also of the particular circumstances of each Territory and its people. While maintaining that the manner in which Territories can become fully self-governing is "primarily through the attainment of independence", the General Assembly has evolved a series of criteria and precedents which envisage the possibility of Territories attaining other separate systems of self-government, including free association on an equal basis with the metropolitan or other countries. In four such cases (Greenland, Puerto Rico, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles), the General Assembly has made a special examination of the constitutional and political development of the Territories - paying particular attention to evidence of the free expression of the wishes of their peoples - and has consequently given its agreement to the cessation of information on them. In the

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<sup>26/</sup> See Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Charter.

remaining cases, which occurred earlier in the period, cessation took place under circumstances explained by the Members concerned but without any specific formal action on the part of the General Assembly.

36. The degree of participation exercised by the international community in respect of the decision as to whether a given Territory is or is not self-governing within the meaning of Chapter XI has come about in conjunction with the evolution of procedures outlined in the introduction to this report. The problem of defining the Charter expression "territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government" arose in the earliest debates of the General Assembly in regard to Chapter XI. In 1946 it was agreed not to attempt a more concrete definition for the time being; instead, the Assembly formally enumerated<sup>27/</sup> the 74 Territories in respect of which the various Members concerned had begun to transmit information or had undertaken to do so in accordance with Article 73 e.

37. By 1948 the number of Territories on which information was received had fallen to sixty-four.<sup>28/</sup> The apparent omissions were the United Kingdom Territory of Malta, the Panama Canal Zone under United States administration, and the French Territories of French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique in the Caribbean region, Indo-China and the French establishments in India, French Oceania and New Caledonia in the Pacific, Reunion in the Indian Ocean and St. Pierre and Miquelon in the North Atlantic. Although in some cases explanations had been given for these omissions, no provision had been made by which the United Nations would be officially informed of the constitutional changes justifying the discontinuation of the transmission of information. On these grounds the General Assembly in 1948 adopted a resolution<sup>29/</sup> in which, while welcoming any development of self-government, it expressed the opinion that it was essential for the United Nations to be informed of any changes as a result of which the Government concerned thought it unnecessary to transmit information in respect

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<sup>27/</sup> See resolution 66 (I).

<sup>28/</sup> Including Pitcairn Island, on which information was not sent in 1948 for practical reasons, and the Comores, previously listed as a dependency of Madagascar.

<sup>29/</sup> See resolution 222 (III).



of any given Territory. Accordingly, the Members were invited in any such case to communicate to the Secretary-General any appropriate information including the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for the Government of the Territory, and the constitutional relationship of the Government of the Territory to the metropolitan country.

38. Replies were received in 1949 from the three Members concerned.<sup>30/</sup> In the case of Malta the United Kingdom recalled that its representatives had informed the General Assembly in 1947 of the fact that there were United Kingdom Territories which, while not yet in full control of their external affairs, were nevertheless fully responsible for the conduct of their internal affairs; these Territories included at that time Burma and Ceylon and, as from 5 September 1947, Malta. The United Kingdom Government took the position that since educational, social and economic conditions in Malta had become the exclusive concern of the Government of Malta it would be inappropriate and indeed impossible for the United Kingdom Government to continue to transmit information on these matters under Article 73 e.

39. The United States Government replied that the case of the Panama Canal Zone fell outside the scope of the General Assembly's resolution, the problem of the status of the Canal Zone in relation to Article 73 e being a subject for further study and consultation on the part of the Governments of the United States and of Panama.

40. Concerning the French Territories on which the transmission of information had ceased, the French Government reiterated its view that the determination of Territories whose peoples had not yet attained a full measure of self-government lay exclusively within the competence of the States which had responsibilities for their administration. The provisions of Article 73 e would normally cease to apply to Territories whose peoples had attained a sufficient degree of culture, prosperity and self-government. The Government then explained the changes in the political status of the Territories concerned which had come about under the French Constitution of 27 October 1946 establishing the French Union between, on the one hand, the Republic and its Overseas Departments and Overseas Territories

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<sup>30/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Third Session, Part I, Plenary Meetings, Annexes, document A/695, p. 291.

and, on the other hand, the Associated States and Associated Territories. The intention of the Constitution, it stated, had been to promote the emancipation of the overseas peoples either within the unity of the French Republic or under autonomous régimes within the French Union. The peoples which had taken the path of unity within the Republic received all the civic freedoms, duties and faculties which belonged to the inhabitants of metropolitan France; while the framework of the French Union made it possible for the peoples which had or aspired to their own political life to proceed towards autonomy. These principles had led the French Government to cease in 1947 the transmission of information as regards all the Overseas Departments (Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion), which had been granted a régime largely identical with that of the departments of metropolitan France, and also as regards certain of the Overseas Territories (New Caledonia, the French Settlements in Oceania and St. Pierre and Miquelon), which had been provided with a regime on the whole closely resembling that of the Overseas Departments or metropolitan France as regards the status of the inhabitants and their means of political representation. In the case of the peoples outside the Republic, the French Government had similarly decided to cease in 1948 the transmission of information on the Associated States of Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam) on the grounds of the recognized powers of the Governments of these States, to which freedom of self-government to the extent of independence within the framework of the French Union had been granted by a series of conventions. Information was no longer being sent also on the French Settlements in India, whose inhabitants participated in the institutions of the Republic and enjoyed political rights similar to those of citizens of metropolitan France.

41. The French Government at the same time presented legislative and other texts relative to the status of the various units of the French Union in regard to which information had ceased to be transmitted. These included the Preamble and those other parts of the French Constitution of 1946 establishing the French Union; laws providing for the representation of the Departments and Territories in the French Parliament; decrees determining the composition of the territorial representative assemblies in St. Pierre et Miquelon, New Caledonia, the French Settlements in Oceania and the French Settlements in India; and a number of texts

concerning the Associated States, including the constitutions of the Kingdoms of Cambodia and Laos and a joint declaration made on 5 June 1948 by the French High Commissioner in Indo-China and the President of the Provisional Central Government of Viet-Nam.

42. The general points emerging from these statements taken as a whole were (1) that the determination of which Territories are not fully self-governing should be regarded as lying exclusively in each case within the competence of the State responsible for its administration; (2) that the granting of a certain measure of self-government within the constitutional framework of the metropolitan State should be considered to justify the discontinuance of the transmission of information; and (3) that when a Territory becomes responsible for the conduct of its internal affairs, even though it has not full control of its external affairs, the metropolitan State is no longer entitled to transmit information on such internal affairs. These propositions, however, encountered reservations of varying degree on the part of other Members of the United Nations; and although it did not take any formal action on the precise cases in question,<sup>31/</sup> the General Assembly at the end of 1949 adopted a resolution<sup>32/</sup> in which it asserted that "it is within the responsibility of the General Assembly to express its opinion on the principles which may in future guide the Members concerned in enumerating the Territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information

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31/ Except in the case of the former Associated States of Indo-China, the United Nations has taken no action since that date in respect of the French Territories concerned, whether within or outside the context of Chapter XI of the Charter. In 1952, however, after the Security Council had considered but failed to recommend the admission to United Nations membership of a number of States including Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the General Assembly in effect recognized the independence of these States by adopting resolution 620 (VII) on the question of the admission of new Members, in parts C, D and E of which it "determines that Viet-Nam (Cambodia, Laos) is, in its judgement, a peace-loving State within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter, is able and willing to carry out the obligations of the Charter and should therefore be admitted to membership in the United Nations". Cambodia and Laos were eventually admitted to membership on 14 December 1955 by resolution 995 (X). On 28 February 1957 and again on 25 October 1957 the General Assembly, by resolutions 1017 (XI) and 1144B (XII), reaffirmed its determination that Viet-Nam "is fully qualified for admission to membership in the United Nations." The events resulting in the partitioning of Viet-Nam and the constitution of two separate republics have not been the subject of United Nations action.

32/ Resolution 334 (IV).

under Article 73 e of the Charter", and entrusted its Special Committee<sup>33/</sup> with an examination of "the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether any territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government".

43. Before this examination could be undertaken the largest of the Territories listed as Non-Self-Governing passed outside the scope of Chapter XI. In June 1950 the Government of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General<sup>34/</sup> that it would no longer transmit a report on Indonesia since sovereignty over the former Netherlands Indies, with the exception of Netherlands New Guinea,<sup>35/</sup> had been formally and irrevocably transferred to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia on 27 December 1949 and the provisions of Chapter XI no longer applied to what was now a self-governing and sovereign State. The constitutional developments in Indonesia since the end of the Second World War had in fact been reported upon in the information transmitted by the Netherlands Government; in addition, the political situation had been the subject of separate action by the General Assembly in 1948 and 1949.<sup>36/</sup> On 28 September 1950 Indonesia was admitted to membership in the United Nations<sup>37/</sup> and on 12 December the General Assembly, "noting that the full independence of the Republic of Indonesia has been followed by the admission of that State to membership in the United Nations", took note with satisfaction of the Netherlands Government's communication with reference to the cessation of the transmission of information on Indonesia.<sup>38/</sup> This was the first occasion on which the combination of "full independence" and admission to the United Nations was formally accepted as sufficient indication, without resort to an examination within the context of Chapter XI of the constitutional basis of the new State, that a former Territory had attained a full measure of self-government within the meaning of the Charter.

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<sup>33/</sup> See the introduction to the present report.

<sup>34/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 34, document A/1302/Rev.1

<sup>35/</sup> Indonesia has subsequently expressed reservations concerning sovereignty over West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea) and the question has been discussed by the General Assembly outside the context of Chapter XI.

<sup>36/</sup> See resolutions 274 (III) and 301 (IV).

<sup>37/</sup> Resolution 491 (V).

<sup>38/</sup> See resolution 448 (V).

44. The questions of principle previously raised, however, and in particular the question of the cessation of information on Territories not acceding to national sovereignty, remained to be examined, and the matter was given further point by the Netherlands Government announcing, in the same communication as that relating to Indonesia, that in all probability no further reports on the Netherlands West Indies and Surinam would be submitted after 1950 since both these territories would then have acquired "an autonomous status and a full measure of self-government placing them outside the scope of Chapter XI". It was nevertheless the Government's intention in that case to submit a report pursuant to resolution 222 (III). In the resolution with which it dealt with Indonesia the General Assembly requested its Special Committee to examine such information of this kind as might be transmitted in future and to report on it to the Assembly.

45. Between 1951 and 1953 the General Assembly undertook, with the assistance of the Special Committee and two ad hoc Committees (1952 and 1953) appointed for the purpose, a number of detailed studies of the complex issues involved in the question of the factors indicating full self-government. A first list of factors, adopted by the General Assembly early in 1952<sup>39/</sup> as a basis for further study, asserted among other things by way of introduction that:

"The condition under which the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter cease to apply will be that the inhabitants of the territory have attained, through political advancement, a full measure of self-government. The fulfilment of this condition may be achieved by various means, involving in all cases the expression of the free will of the people. The two principal means are (a) the attainment of independence and (b) the union of the territory on a footing of equal status with other component parts of the metropolitan or other territory or its association on the same conditions with the metropolitan or other country or countries."

In listing factors to be regarded as indicative, although not necessarily in all cases decisively so, of the attainment of one form or another of full self-government, the General Assembly described some elements as essential. It considered that:

"the essential factors to be taken into account in deciding whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government are the following:

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<sup>39/</sup> See resolution 567 (VI).

- "(i) Political advancement: Political advancement of the population sufficient to enable them to decide upon the future destiny of the Territory with due knowledge;
- "(ii) Opinion of the population: The opinion of the population of the Territory, freely expressed by informed and democratic processes, as to the status or change in status which they desire.

"These factors apply both to Non-Self-Governing Territories which have achieved independence and to Non-Self-Governing Territories which have freely united or associated themselves on a footing of equal status with other component parts of the metropolitan or other country or countries. In the latter case, however, the following factors are also essential and should be taken into account:

- "(i) Legislative representation: Representation without discrimination in the central legislative organs on the same basis as other inhabitants and regions;
- "(ii) Citizenship: Citizenship without discrimination on the same basis as other inhabitants."

46. The list of factors underwent two revisions at the end of 1952 and in 1953, and in the resolutions<sup>40/</sup> approving them the General Assembly enunciated the following further points of principle:

(1) Each concrete case should be considered and decided in the light of the particular circumstances of the case and taking into account the right of self-determination of peoples;

(2) The manner in which the Territories can become fully self-governing is primarily through the attainment of independence, although it is recognized that self-government can also be achieved by association with another State or group of States if this is done freely and on the basis of absolute equality;

(3) The validity of any form of association between a Non-Self-Governing Territory and a metropolitan or any other country essentially depends on the freely expressed will of the people at the time of the taking of the decision;

(4) For a Territory to be deemed self-governing in economic, social or educational affairs - these being the fields on which information is required by Article 73 e to be transmitted - it is essential that its people shall have attained a full measure of self-government.

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<sup>40/</sup> Resolutions 648 (VII) and 742 (VIII).

47. The factors to be regarded as indicative of the attainment of independence were those relating to the Territory's international status (full international responsibility for its sovereign acts, eligibility for membership in the United Nations, power to enter into direct relations of every kind with other Governments and with international institutions, and sovereign right to provide for national defence); and those relating to internal self-government (complete freedom of the people to choose their form of government, freedom from control or interference by the government of another State in respect of the internal government, and complete autonomy in respect of economic, social and cultural affairs). The factors indicative of the attainment of other separate systems of self-government were the opinion of the population, freely expressed, as to their status; their freedom to choose between several possibilities, including independence; the nature of the voluntary limitation of sovereignty; geographical, ethnical and cultural considerations; sufficient political advancement to enable the population to decide upon the future destiny of the Territory with due knowledge; the nature of the international status of the Territory; and various aspects of the extent of internal self-government. The factors which would indicate the free association of a Territory on an equal basis with the metropolitan or other country include the questions of freely expressed popular opinion, freedom to modify the association through the democratic expression of the will of the inhabitants, geographical, ethnic and cultural considerations and the adequacy of political advancement. Constitutional considerations would also be involved: whether the constitutional guarantees extend equally to the associated Territory, whether there is any constitutional reservation of powers, and whether the Territory may participate equally in any constitutional changes. Aspects of the status of the Territory to be taken into account are representation in the central legislative organs, effective participation in government, equality of citizenship, and equality of eligibility to all public offices of the central authority. Internal constitutional conditions to be considered include the existence of universal suffrage and free periodic elections, equality of rights and status of individuals and local bodies, and the degree of autonomy in respect of economic, social and cultural affairs, including for example the degree of freedom from economic pressure.

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48. The General Assembly recommended that the list of factors should be used for its own purposes and by the Administering Members as a guide in determining whether any Territory, due to changes in its constitutional status, remained or was no longer within the scope of Chapter XI, in order that in the light of the documentation to be provided concerning the constitutional changes, a decision might be taken by the Assembly itself on the continuation or cessation of the transmission of information.

49. In the period from 1953 to 1955 the General Assembly considered and approved the cessation of the transmission of information on four Territories attaining self-government other than by means of independent statehood. These were, in the order in which the decisions were taken, Puerto Rico, Greenland and the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. In all cases the Administering Members concerned supplied details of the constitutional changes involved and of the circumstances in which those changes had been determined, and supplemented these with oral explanations by qualified authorities including in most cases elected representatives of the populations. In the course of the debates frequent references were made to the factors which had been approved in principle by the General Assembly, and in any event many of the principal issues which preoccupied the Assembly coincided with points included in the list of factors. The disposal of these cases, together with the guiding principles which had emerged from the protracted study of factors, established a pattern of procedure of which one of the underlying aspects was that the General Assembly formally asserted in each case<sup>41/</sup> its competence "to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter", and proceeded to exercise that competence by giving its opinion as to whether or not the transmission of information should appropriately come to an end.

50. In the case of Puerto Rico, the Government of the United States by communications dated 19 January and 30 March 1953 informed the Secretary-General

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<sup>41/</sup> In the preamble to each of the principal resolutions concerned: 748 (VIII) in the case of Puerto Rico; 849 (IX) in the case of Greenland; and 945 (X) in the case of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.



that as a result of the entry into force on 25 July 1952 of a new constitution establishing the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Government of the United States no longer considered it necessary or appropriate to continue to transmit information on Puerto Rico under Article 73 e. The Government of the United States also transmitted to the Secretary-General the text of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; a copy of a letter dated 17 January 1953 from the Governor of Puerto Rico to the President of the United States; and an explanatory memorandum setting forth the constitutional development of Puerto Rico under United States administration which had culminated in the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It was explained that under United States administration, Puerto Rico had, over a fifty-four year period, progressively achieved self-government. A major step had been taken in 1917, when the people of Puerto Rico became American citizens and elected both houses of their legislature. In 1929 Puerto Rico acquired universal adult suffrage and in 1935 the last literacy requirements were removed. In 1945 and 1946 statements were made by the President of the United States committing his Government to the policy that it was "for the dependent peoples themselves to decide what their status shall be".

51. In 1947, the Congress of the United States authorized the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own Governor. In the elections for Governor which took place in 1948, each of the three alternatives - independence, statehood, and association with the United States - was presented by a political party which favoured it. The parties actively campaigned for the support of the electorate and nominated candidates for the legislature and the governorship. The majority of the people of Puerto Rico chose to be freely associated with the United States on the basis of mutual consent, as expressed in the Spanish name "Estado Libre Asociado" in the form of a "commonwealth". Public Law 600 of 1950 was enacted in the United States Congress to provide for the organization of a constitutional government by the people of Puerto Rico. The law expressly recognized the principle of government by consent and declared that it was "adopted in the nature of a compact", and had to be submitted to the voters of Puerto Rico in a referendum for acceptance or rejection. Four political parties took part in the campaign preceding the referendum. On 4 June 1951, 506,185 persons voted

in the referendum, 76.5 per cent of them in favour of the new law. On 27 August 1951, delegates representing three political parties were elected to a constitutional convention. The constitution drawn up by it was approved by a referendum based on universal adult suffrage on 3 March 1952. Of the 783,610 qualified voters, 456,471 participated; of these 373,594 or 81.84 per cent voted for the adoption of the constitution and 82,877 or 18.16 per cent against it. By Public Law 447, the United States Congress approved the constitution subject to certain conditions which were subsequently approved by the Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention. On 25 July 1952, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was proclaimed.<sup>42/</sup>

52. At the request of the General Assembly, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories examined the information in the light of the basic principles of Chapter XI of the Charter. The Committee took note, within "the limits of its terms of reference and without anticipating the disposal of this question by the General Assembly", that the information before it indicated that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico might be considered as falling outside the scope of Article 73 e. At the eighth session of the General Assembly, when the Fourth Committee examined the information, discussion and inquiry turned particularly on the questions as to whether the people of Puerto Rico had fully exercised the right of self-determination; whether Puerto Rico had indeed achieved a full measure of self-government; the degree to which Puerto Rico was free to determine its own economic and social policies; and whether Puerto Rico was free to change its political and economic relationships with the United States. Further information on each of these points was provided by the representative of the United States. The Fourth Committee recommended to the General Assembly that it should consider it appropriate that the transmission of information on Puerto Rico should cease. When the General Assembly took up the question, an assurance was given on behalf of the President of the United States that "if, at any time, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico adopts a resolution in favour of more complete or even absolute independence, he will immediately thereafter recommend

<sup>42/</sup> For additional details, see Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries and analyses of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1953 (U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1954.VI.B.2), pp. 33-49.

to Congress that such independence be granted."<sup>43/</sup> The resolution adopted by the General Assembly<sup>44/</sup> on 27 November 1953 recognized that the people of Puerto Rico, by expressing their will in a free and democratic way, had achieved a new constitutional status and that they had effectively exercised their right to self-determination; they had been invested with attributes of political sovereignty which clearly identified their status of self-government as that of an autonomous political entity, and in these circumstances the provisions of Chapter XI could no longer be applied to the Commonwealth and the transmission of information should cease. Finally, the Assembly expressed its assurance that due regard would be paid to the will of both the Puerto Rican and American people in the conduct of their relations under the new statute and also in the eventuality that either of the parties to the mutually agreed association might desire any change in the terms of this association.

53. The procedures adopted relating to the cessation of information on Greenland followed the same general lines.<sup>45/</sup> By a communication dated 3 September 1953, the Government of Denmark informed the Secretary-General that, as a result of constitutional amendments adopted on 5 June 1953, Greenland had become an integral part of the Danish realm with a constitutional status equal to that of other parts of the Danish realm. In consequence, the Danish Government regarded its responsibilities under Chapter XI of the Charter as terminated and had therefore decided to cease the transmission of information under Article 73 e. In conformity with the wishes of the General Assembly,<sup>46/</sup> the Government of Denmark also communicated to the Secretary-General extracts from the Constitution and from the minutes of the Greenland Council and an explanatory memorandum giving a review of the political progress of Greenland which had led to its full integration in the Danish realm.

54. It was explained that from the time of its discovery in the tenth century, Greenland had always been connected with the Nordic realms. It had later come

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<sup>43/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Plenary meetings 459th meeting, para. 66.

<sup>44/</sup> Resolution 748 (VIII).

<sup>45/</sup> For additional details, see Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries and analyses of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1954 (U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1955.VI.B.2), pp. 28-38.

<sup>46/</sup> See resolution 222 (III), referred to in para. 37 above.

under the Danish-Norwegian Crown and remained with Denmark when the two countries separated in 1814. Although Greenland, for cultural and economic reasons, had been excluded from the Danish Constitution adopted in 1849, local government had been instituted in 1850 and had been progressively widened. The policy of Denmark in regard to Greenland, established early in the eighteenth century, was that Greenlanders should enjoy the same fundamental rights as all other peoples. Illiteracy had been practically eliminated in the 1850's and after 1920 more rapid changes took place. In part, the changes were brought about as a result of a change in climate which, after 1920, became warmer. Seal became scarcer and fishing gradually replaced seal hunting, resulting in the introduction of a monetary economy. The experience gained by Greenlanders, in the participation in local government and the changes in their economic life led to further changes in the relationship between Denmark and Greenland. In 1925, under the Administration of Greenland Act, self-government was established for West Greenland through a system of municipal, district and national councils. In other parts of Greenland, participation in the administration of their own affairs was provided through the Hunters' Council in the Thule district and through the establishment in 1946 of colonial councils in East Greenland.

55. By 1950, the objective of the Danish Government's policy was no longer to protect the Greenlanders but to lead them into the Danish Community as equal citizens. Accordingly a number of economic, social and administrative reforms were proposed by the Greenland Commission. On the basis of these proposals further changes were made in West Greenland to bring the local government more in line with the rest of Denmark. In 1951, the Greenland Council emphasized its desire for direct representation in the Danish Parliament. A Constitutional Commission was set up to prepare a draft for a new Constitution, and this was discussed in February-March 1952 in the Greenland Committee of the Parliament in which members appointed by the Greenland National Council took part. In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Greenland delegates, the new Constitution applied equally to all parts of the realm of Denmark, including Greenland, the population of which would be represented in Parliament on equal terms with the population in the rest of Denmark. In September 1952, the Greenland National Council unanimously approved the draft of a new clause in the Constitution, which was subsequently adopted by the legislature and approved by

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the Danish people in a referendum. The new Constitution entered into force on 5 June 1953.

56. When the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories examined this information, references were made to a number of the factors which had been adopted by the General Assembly. Among the points raised were the extent to which the Danish Government had taken into account the list of factors in deciding to cease transmitting information on Greenland; whether the people of North and Eastern Greenland were equally represented in the Danish Parliament; whether under the new Constitution the Greenland Council had full powers over legislation affecting Greenland; whether there had been freedom of choice and whether a referendum had been held to ascertain the wishes of the people of Greenland to be incorporated in the Danish realm; and whether the Danish Constitution provided for secession. The Committee was informed that the new constitution had come into effect before the list of factors had been adopted by the General Assembly, but that the people of Greenland had freely expressed their wishes and wanted to be incorporated in the Danish realm. No referendum had been held as the elected representatives of the people had been unanimously in favour of integration. Two members of the Greenland Council assured the Committee that the new status of their country was fully in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Greenland. As in the case of Puerto Rico the Committee rendered its views in a resolution by which it expressed the opinion, within the limits of its terms of reference and without anticipating the final disposal of this question by the General Assembly, that the information before it indicated that Greenland might be considered as falling outside the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter and that consequently it was no longer necessary or appropriate to transmit the information under Article 73 e. The General Assembly, in a resolution adopted to the same effect on 22 November 1954,<sup>47/</sup> expressed the opinion that the people of Greenland had, through their duly elected representatives, freely exercised their right of self-determination and that Greenland had freely decided on its integration within the Kingdom of Denmark on an equal constitutional and administrative basis with the other parts of Denmark. The Assembly noted with satisfaction the achievement of self-government by the people of Greenland.

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<sup>47/</sup> Resolution 849 (IX).

57. The processes by which the General Assembly, in effect, similarly satisfied itself that the peoples of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam had attained a full measure of self-government were for various reasons more protracted; the status of the Territories in fact underwent further evolution after the Netherlands Government notified the United Nations in 1951 of the termination of transmission of information on them, and the General Assembly did not take final action until 1955. In making the notification in 1951 the Government transmitted the constitutional and other legal texts concerned and supplemented them with oral explanations, including those provided by special representatives from the Territories.

58. It was explained<sup>48/</sup> that following a promise of self-government to the overseas Territories made by the Queen of the Netherlands in 1942, in 1946 the Legislative Councils of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam sent a joint mission to seek its fulfilment. As a first step, universal suffrage was introduced for men and women in elections to the Legislative Councils. In 1948, the constitution of the Netherlands was revised to open the way for the establishment of a new relationship between the different parts making up the Kingdom, in which each territory would manage its own affairs and look after their common interests jointly, on an equal footing. As the relationship between the two Territories and the Netherlands could not be finalized until agreement had been reached between the Netherlands and Indonesia, Interim Orders of Government were enacted in 1950 giving the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam control over their internal affairs. Under these orders, there was established in each Territory a central Government consisting of a Governing Council and an appointed Governor. The Governing Council was responsible to parliamentary bodies (Staten) elected by universal adult franchise. The Staten were responsible for the internal affairs of their own Territory; affairs not regarded as domestic or internal affairs but as matters of common interest were enumerated in the Interim Orders. The two Territories were each represented in the Netherlands by a General

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48/ For additional details see Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General (U.N. Pub. Sales No. 1952.VI.B.1) Vol. 1, pp. 19-22; Ibid., 1953 (Sales No. 1954.VI.B.2), p. 32; Ibid., 1955 (Sales No. 1957.VI.B.1), pp. 4, 521-532.

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could represent a full measure of self-government. The Assembly also requested the Netherlands Government to resume the transmission of information "until such

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5/ Resolution 568 (VI).

0/ Resolution 650 (VII) of 20 December 1952.

1/ Resolution 747 (VIII) of 27 November 1953.

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Representative appointed by their responsible Governments. These representatives took part in an advisory capacity in deliberations affecting their Territories.

59. The General Assembly's Special Committee, to which the information had been referred, was further informed that although the Territories had not as yet an equal footing with the Netherlands, the settlement of the Indonesian question had opened the way to a conference to be held in the Hague in March 1952 between the two Territories and the Netherlands. This conference would decide on the procedure for the co-operation between all parts of the Kingdom on an equal footing relating to common affairs. The people of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, however, considered that they were now responsible for the economic, social and educational conditions in their own Territories and had decided that no further information should be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. The discussions in the Committee centred on whether the Territories had attained a full measure of self-government. In particular, it was questioned whether self-government in economic, social and educational matters constituted full self-government in the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. It was also pointed out that all parties had agreed that the final relationship between the two Territories and the Netherlands was still subject to negotiation and possible change. As General Assembly action on the list of factors was still pending and more particularly as the final status of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam were still subject to negotiations at the conference due to take place in 1952, the Committee adopted a resolution taking note of the communications of the Government of the Netherlands and transmitting the information, together with its report and the records of its discussions, to the General Assembly for any necessary action. When at the end of 1951 the question was brought before the General Assembly, a review of the political development of the two Territories was given by the representative of the Netherlands and by the general representative of the Netherlands Antilles in the Netherlands. It was again affirmed that the main problem to be solved at the conference to take place in 1952 was to work out a basis for the co-operation of the partners on an equal footing in matters of common interest to the Kingdom. The General Assembly, expressing appreciation for the full information supplied to it, decided to refer the matter to the Ad Hoc Committee which it had established to study further the question of factors

indicating self-government, and to take it up again at the following session in the light of any report prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee on factors and taking into account whatever new arrangements as to common affairs might be developed at the 1952 conference between the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.<sup>49/</sup>

60. Delays which occurred both in the completion of the negotiations begun at the Hague in 1952 and in the completion of the study of factors contributed, however, to further postponements of a final decision. At the seventh session which followed, the General Assembly decided<sup>50/</sup> only that its second ad hoc Committee on factors should examine the documents on the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam in the light of the factors which the Assembly had provisionally approved at the same session. When this Committee met in 1953 it considered also a statement by the Netherlands Government that it had based its decision to discontinue the transmission of information on the fact that under Article 73 e this was to be subject to such limitations as security or constitutional considerations might require, and that as a result of the enactment of the Interim Orders of Government there were constitutional objections to continuing the transmission of information from 1951 onwards. Wide differences of opinion prevailed in the Committee, principally between administering and non-administering members, and the matter was referred to the General Assembly without recommendation. At its eighth session late in 1953 the Assembly, which had been informed that the negotiations between representatives of the Netherlands and the Territories, adjourned in 1952, would shortly be resumed, adopted a further resolution<sup>51/</sup> in which it noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Territories towards self-government; but it considered that the new status of the Territories could be rightly appraised only after the negotiations had led to a final result, which it was confident would represent a full measure of self-government. The Assembly also requested the Netherlands Government to resume the transmission of information "until such

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<sup>49/</sup> Resolution 568 (VI).

<sup>50/</sup> Resolution 650 (VII) of 20 December 1952.

<sup>51/</sup> Resolution 747 (VIII) of 27 November 1953.



time as the General Assembly takes a decision that the transmission of information in regard to these Territories should be discontinued."

61. The conference was eventually resumed in the spring of 1954 and negotiations finally led to full agreement on a new charter for the Kingdom of the Netherlands. On 30 March 1955, the Netherlands Government transmitted to the Secretary-General a communication in which it described the constitutional developments leading to the promulgation on 29 December 1954 of a Charter for the Kingdom of the Netherlands comprising the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, and enclosed a copy of the Charter together with an explanatory memorandum. As a result of the changes brought about in the constitutional position and in the status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the Netherlands Government regarded its responsibilities according to Chapter XI of the Charter in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles as having terminated. As provided for in advance by the General Assembly,<sup>52/</sup> the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories examined the information from the Netherlands Government. Representatives of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, who were included in the Netherlands delegation, explained that the Charter was based on the principles that the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had freely expressed their will to accept a new constitutional order in the Kingdom of the Netherlands which comprised the three countries; that each of the three countries exercised autonomy in internal affairs; that decisions on Kingdom affairs had to be taken jointly by the three countries on a basis of equality; and that the three countries accorded each other aid and assistance. Except in such matters as defence, foreign affairs and nationality, which were the prerogatives of the Kingdom, the three countries had exclusive authority to take final decisions. Moreover, each country could draw up and amend its own constitution. The Queen was the head of the Kingdom as well as the head of each of the countries, and the Kingdom and each of the countries had a parliamentary system of government. Statutes for the Kingdom were enacted by the Netherlands Parliament which for this special function acted as Parliament of the Kingdom. However, the Parliaments of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, by various means, could influence in varying degrees the

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<sup>52/</sup> See resolution 747 (VIII) of 27 November 1953.

decisions of the Netherlands Parliament. As in the previous cases of cessation of information, members of the Committee were concerned particularly to establish whether the opinion of the populations of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam had been freely expressed; whether the populations were free to modify their present status; the extent to which the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam were fully self-governing; and whether they were in fact on an equal footing with the Netherlands. It was explained that the freely elected Parliaments in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam had unanimously accepted the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; that the Territories had the right to introduce a bill to amend the Charter or modify the status of the countries; that each of the three Territories was fully self-governing, only matters of international relations and defence being affairs of the Kingdom as a whole; and that owing to the small size of the populations of the two Territories, their representation in the Parliament of the Kingdom had been based not on population but on a provision that they should have two-fifths of the votes.

62. The Committee expressed to the General Assembly the opinion that the transmission of information in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam was no longer necessary or appropriate. At the tenth session of the Assembly, the Prime Ministers and the Presidents of the Parliaments of both Territories participated in the discussions as members of the Netherlands delegation, and gave further assurances that the people of the Territories had freely chosen the new status, which was not one of full sovereignty and independence but one of complete autonomy and equality. Finally, therefore, the General Assembly expressed the opinion that, on the basis of the information before it and as desired by the Government of the Netherlands, cessation of the transmission of information under 73 e of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam was appropriate.

63. In the course of this period during which the General Assembly had applied itself, on the one hand, to the study of the factors to be taken as indicative of the attainment by Territories of a full measure of self-government and had had occasion to give detailed attention, on the other hand, to four actual cases which presented controversial aspects because the new status of the Territories

concerned fell short of independence, the Assembly felt it desirable that the experience should be used to perfect the methods and procedures to be followed. In a resolution adopted in 1954<sup>53/</sup> it expressed the opinion that communications received from the Members concerned relating to the cessation of the transmission of information should be examined with particular emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination had been attained and freely exercised. It considered, moreover, that in order to evaluate as fully as possible the opinion of the population of the Territory concerned as to the status or change in status which they desired, a mission should, if the Assembly deemed it desirable and in agreement with the Administering Member, visit the Territory before or during the time when the population was called upon to make the relevant decision. For this purpose it considered that its Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories might study the means by which it could, at the appropriate time, draw the attention of the Assembly to the forthcoming changes in the status of the Territory concerned. By the end of the period covered by this report, however, the further study of the matter both in the Committee and in the General Assembly had, because of its controversial character, led only to the adoption of a further resolution<sup>54/</sup> by which the Assembly decided that, notwithstanding the request which it had made to the Committee in 1950 to examine communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information and to report on them to the Assembly, these communications should be referred directly to the Assembly. The latter should examine each case with particular emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination had been attained and freely exercised; according to the circumstances, the Assembly should adopt such conclusions as it deemed fit, or refer points for study to the Committee, or "take other measures to reach conclusions in the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory concerned."

64. In the three years following the approval by the General Assembly of the cessation of information on the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, five other former Non-Self-Governing Territories attained full self-government in

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<sup>53/</sup> Resolution 850 (IX) of 22 November 1954.

<sup>54/</sup> Resolution 1051 (XI) of 20 February 1957.

circumstances which did not lead the General Assembly to examine their cases in the context of Chapter XI; each of them attained independence and was admitted shortly afterwards to membership of the United Nations, in itself an act of recognition of the sovereignty of the State concerned. These former Territories were Morocco (admitted on 12 November 1956);<sup>55/</sup> Tunisia (12 November 1956);<sup>56/</sup> Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory of Togoland under United Kingdom administration (8 March 1957);<sup>57/</sup> the Federation of Malaya (17 September 1957);<sup>58/</sup> and Guinea, formerly a territory of French West Africa (12 December 1958).<sup>59/</sup>

65. In 1959 six additional Territories, with a total population estimated at nearly 30 million, were notified by the Members responsible for them as having undergone changes in status which took them beyond the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter. Five of these were reported to have attained internal autonomy and the sixth to have attained statehood within the federal system of the Member State concerned. On 23 March the French Government, reaffirming the position which it had always taken that it was for the Administering State alone to determine which were the Territories whose peoples had not yet attained a full measure of self-government under the terms of the Charter, informed<sup>60/</sup> the Secretary-General that it had decided as from 1957 to cease transmitting information on its remaining Territories in Africa and adjacent waters: French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, the Comoro Archipelago and French Somaliland. The Government stated that under the French law of 23 June 1956 and the decrees issued in application thereof - the texts of all of which were also transmitted - a series of reforms had been instituted which had had the effect of granting these Territories internal autonomy. This autonomy and the liberal trend of the evolutionary process marked by the enactment of the law of 23 June 1956 (known as the loi-cadre) had

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<sup>55/</sup> Resolution 1111 (XI).

<sup>56/</sup> Resolution 1112 (XI).

<sup>57/</sup> Resolution 1118 (XI).

<sup>58/</sup> Resolution 1134 (XII).

<sup>59/</sup> Resolution 1325 (XIII).

<sup>60/</sup> See A/4096 and Add.1.

been strengthened in 1958 by the establishment of the Community; the texts of the Constitution of 1958 establishing the Community and of the organic laws relating to it were also forwarded. The New Hebrides, the remaining French Territory on which information had been transmitted under Article 73 e, had been excluded from the decision because of its special circumstances as a condominium (in which the United Kingdom shares responsibility with France).

66. On 2 June the Government of the United States of America informed<sup>61/</sup> the Secretary-General that the former Territory of Alaska had become one of the United States under a constitution taking effect on 3 January 1959. In the light of this change in the constitutional position and status of Alaska, the United States Government considered it no longer necessary or appropriate to continue to transmit information under Article 73 e after the period ending on 3 January. In compliance with the terms of resolution 222 (III) of the General Assembly the Government transmitted a memorandum reviewing the constitutional development of Alaska and the texts of the legislative, executive and constitutional instruments concerned.

67. The Secretary-General communicated the documentation transmitted to him on these cases to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. It is to be noted that by mid-1959 no entirely new Territories had been added to the list since it was first established in 1956: apart from the cases in which the transmission of information was brought to an end, the only changes had been a few relating to the nomenclature of the Territories to administrative adjustments, and, in one case, to the transfer of sovereignty from one Administering Member to another.<sup>62/</sup>

Inquiries addressed by the Secretary-General, following the procedure established in 1946, to the Governments of States admitted to the United Nations after 14 December 1955 elicited in each case the reply that the Member concerned did not administer territories in the category to which Chapter XI of the Charter applied. This situation gave rise in the General Assembly at its eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions to debates centred particularly on the contention of a number of Members that certain overseas areas under the sovereignty of Portugal and Spain, although stated by the Members concerned constitutionally to comprise integral parts of those States, had the attributes of Non-Self-Governing Territories and

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<sup>61/</sup> See A/4116.

<sup>62/</sup> See para. 68 below.

should have been enumerated as such. These debates had not led by the middle of 1959 to any additions to the list of Territories. At the eleventh session a draft resolution was adopted by the Fourth Committee by which the General Assembly would have decided to set up an ad hoc committee to study the application of the provisions of Chapter XI in the case of Members newly admitted to the United Nations; it was rejected by the Assembly, however, when it failed to secure a two-thirds majority vote. During the twelfth and thirteenth sessions draft resolutions were adopted by the Fourth Committee taking a more general approach to the problem and calling for a study of the question of the transmission of information under Article 73 e in the light of the views of all the Members of the United Nations. Neither of these was adopted by the General Assembly: the first, at the twelfth session, failed for lack of a two-thirds majority, and in the case of the second, at the thirteen session, the Assembly decided not to act upon it.

#### The Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1946 and 1959

68. The following table sets out in summary form the geographical and human scope of the application of the provisions of the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories. It lists the Territories originally enumerated, placing them in groups according to geographical regions, gives approximate population figures for 1946, and indicates the status of each Territory or former Territory in 1959 in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter.

Non-Self-Governing Territories, 1946 <sup>a/</sup>	Approximate population in 1946	Administering State	Cessation of information notified or in effect as from:	Status in 1959 <sup>b/</sup>
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>				
Belgian Congo	10,622,000	Belgium	-	Non-self-governing
French Equatorial Africa	4,127,000	France	1957	Internal autonomy <u>c/</u>
Northern Rhodesia	1,650,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Nyasaland	2,100,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>				
British Somaliland	640,000(1953)	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
French Somaliland	56,000(1948)	France	1957	Internal autonomy <u>c/</u>
Kenya	5,227,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Uganda	4,800,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Zanzibar and Pemba	259,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
<b>INDIAN OCEAN</b>				
Comoro Archipelago	142,000	France	1957	Internal autonomy <u>c/</u>
Madagascar	4,154,000	France	1957	Internal autonomy <u>c/</u>
Mauritius	441,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Reunion	225,000	France	1947	Overseas Department of France
Seychelles	35,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>				
Basutoland	564,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Bechuanaland	296,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Swaziland	185,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>				
French West Africa	16,524,000(1948)	France	1957	(Guinea: Independent; ( U.N. Member (1958) (Other Territories: ( Internal autonomy <u>c/</u>
Gambia	263,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Gold Coast	4,018,000	United Kingdom	1957	Independent (Ghana); U.N. Member (1957)
Nigeria	24,300,000(1950)	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Sierra Leone	2,020,000(1953)	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
<b>MEDITERRANEAN AND NORTH AFRICA</b>				
Cyprus	447,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Gibraltar	20,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Malta	291,000	United Kingdom	1947	Self-governing (1947)
Morocco	8,399,000	France	1956	Independent; U.N. Member (1956)
Tunisia	3,231,000	France	1956	Independent; U.N. Member (1956)

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Non-Self-Governing Territories, 1946 a/	Approximate population in 1946	Administering State	Cessation of information notified or in effect as from:	Status in 1959 b/
<b>CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC</b>				
Bahamas	73,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Barbados	193,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Bermuda	35,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
British Guiana	377,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
British Honduras	60,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles)	139,000	Netherlands	1951	Self-governing part of Kingdom of Netherlands
St. Pierre and Miquelon	4,000	France	1947	Overseas Territories
French Guiana	27,000	France	1947	Overseas Department of France
Guadaloupe	190,000	France	1947	Overseas Department of France
Jamaica	1,298,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Leeward Islands	108,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Martinique	209,000	France	1947	Overseas Department of France
Panama Canal Zone	67,000	United States	1947	... d/
Puerto Rico	2,141,000	United States	1953	Commonwealth associated with United States
Surinam	168,000	Netherlands	1951	Self-governing part of Kingdom of Netherlands
Trinidad and Tobago	561,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
U.S. Virgin Islands	27,000	United States	-	Non-self-governing
Windward Islands	252,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
<b>ASIA</b>				
Brunei	41,000(1947)	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
French Establishments in India	323,295(1939)	France	1948	Integral part of India
Hong Kong	1,550,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Indo-China	30,250,000(1950)	France	1948	(Cambodia and Laos: Independent; U.N. Members (1955) (Viet-Nam: Independent
Malaya	5,250,000	United Kingdom	1957	Independent; U.N. Member (1957)
Netherlands Indies	73,700,000	Netherlands	(1950	Indonesia: Independent; U.N. Member (1950)
			(	Netherlands New Guinea: Non-self-governing
North Borneo	335,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Sarawak	500,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Singapore e/	939,000(1947)	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing

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Non-Self-Governing Territories, 1946 <u>a/</u>	Approximate population in 1946	Administering State	Cessation of information notified or in effect as from:	Status in 1959 <u>b/</u>
<b>PACIFIC</b>				
American Samoa	17,000	United States	-	Non-self-governing
Cocos (Keeling) Island <u>e/</u>	592(1957)	Australia	-	Non-self-governing
Cook Islands	15,000	New Zealand	-	Non-self-governing
Niue Islands	4,000	New Zealand	-	Non-self-governing
Tokelau Islands	1,000	New Zealand	-	Non-self-governing
French Establishments in Oceania	55,000	France	1947	Overseas Territory of France
Fiji	258,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	35,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Guam	24,000(1947)	United States	-	Non-self-governing
Hawaii	545,000	United States	-	Non-self-governing <u>g/</u>
Netherlands New Guinea <u>f/</u>	700,000	Netherlands	-	Non-self-governing
New Caledonia	60,000	France	1947	Overseas Territory of France
New Hebrides	49,000	France - United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Papua	345,000	Australia	-	Non-self-governing
Pitcairn Island	130(1953)	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Solomon Islands	95,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
<b>OTHER AREAS</b>				
Aden	733,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Alaska	99,000	United States	1959	State of United States
Falkland Islands	2,000(1953)	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing
Greenland	22,000	Denmark	1953	Integral part of Danish Realm
St. Helena	5,000	United Kingdom	-	Non-self-governing

- a/ The list has been adjusted to allow for changes since 1946 in the identification of certain Territories. Thus the Windward Islands, formerly enumerated as Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, are shown as one Territory; Madagascar and the Comores as two; and the Cook and Niue Islands as two.
- b/ The status indicated is that formally recognized by the United Nations or notified to it by the Administering Member concerned as at 30 June 1959. The term "non-self-governing" is to be understood in the context of Chapter XI of the Charter, and does not take account of the particular stage of constitutional development of the Territory concerned.
- c/ As described in the communication from the French Government dated 27 March 1959 (see para. 65 above).
- d/ See para. 39 above.
- e/ Cocos (Keeling) Island was transferred from Singapore to Australia on 23 November 1955.
- f/ See Netherlands Indies.
- g/ The processes of admission of Hawaii to statehood in the United States had begun.

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III. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE ADMINISTERING  
MEMBERS TO PROMOTE PROGRESS IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING  
TERRITORIES

General

9. Chapter XI of the Charter may be regarded in itself as a common statement of the policies and principles which the Members of the United Nations responsible for Non-Self-Governing Territories are pledged to apply in the administration of the Territories. They undertake to ensure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples concerned, their just treatment and their protection against abuses; to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions; and to promote constructive measures of development.

10. These, however, are statements in very broad terms of the objectives to be pursued and the means to be adopted. They do not, as the preceding chapter of the report has indicated, define what is meant by self-government. Nor do they set standards for the level and pace of political, economic, social and educational advancement. While efforts at definition and precision are to be found explicitly or implicitly in some of the resolutions of the General Assembly already referred to and in others which have been adopted from time to time in the form of recommendations or expressions of opinion as to the essential requirements of economic, social and educational progress,<sup>63/</sup> the provisions of Chapter XI have in practice left scope for diversity in methods of administration in the goals sought or actually attained. This diversity has been in part posed by variations in the particular circumstances of the Territories, including in more highly-developed Territories the particular aspirations of the

<sup>63/</sup> See, for example, General Assembly resolutions 323 (IV) on equal treatment in education; 329 (IV) on languages of instruction; 743 (VIII) listing objectives of education; 1049 and 1050 (XI) on development planning and other aspects of education; 644 (VII) and 1328 (XIII) on the abolition of racial discrimination; and 1329 (XIII) on investment policies. See also the resolutions approving the periodic special reports of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: resolutions 445 (V), 743 (VIII) and 1048 (XI) concerning educational conditions; 564 (VI), 846 (IX) and 1152 (XII) concerning economic conditions; and 643 (VII), 929 (X) and 1326 (XIII) concerning social conditions.

peoples concerned; and to some extent also it has reflected differences in the general policies and the constitutional structures of the Administering Members, since different conceptions of the most desirable ultimate political status of the Territories have produced differences in emphasis and organization, if not in policy, in the economic, social and educational fields as well as in that of political development.

71. Political dependence is by definition the common characteristic of all the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the extent of this dependence there is, as far as the information made available by the Administering Members allows it to be examined, a great deal of diversity: the political and administrative systems range from a large measure of direct control by representatives of the metropolitan governments to a very large measure of territorial autonomy and of popular participation in the making and carrying out of territorial policies. These variations, however, clearly do not represent a static situation; whatever may be the final status intended or desired, progressive steps leading to a large devolution of powers to the inhabitants through their own political institutions and civil services or those of countries with which the Territories are associated are the common policy of all the Administering Members. The differences in the stages reached by the various Territories in this preparatory phase of their development appear now in all cases to reflect differences not in basic policy but in the pace and methods of its implementation, and these in turn are influenced by such matters, varying in effect between one Territory or group of Territories and another, as the duration and intensity of contact with the outside world and of organization for development in all fields, the nature of the human and material resources available, and the assessment of the capacity of the peoples concerned to take each new step towards self-reliance.

72. There is indeed great physical variation between the Territories, even though they possess, with a few exceptions, some important common traits which provide a broad framework of similarity. For the most part they lie in the tropical zones of the world. The overwhelming majority of the people of all but a few of the Territories consists of indigenous extended families, clans or tribes, still largely accustomed to lives circumscribed by the boundaries of the village or the tribe and to economies dominated by an often difficult struggle to draw from the land and the sea their minimum needs in food, shelter and clothing. Even at

the beginning of the period under review most of the Territories had been by-passed by the main currents of technological progress, capital investment and industrialization, except to the extent that these served primarily the interests of non-indigenous enterprise.

73. An official description to which attention was drawn in the early years of United Nations activities in this field made the point that in the United Kingdom Territories - which were and remain the most numerous and most widely scattered - little more than fifty years had passed since the United Kingdom had become responsible for "extensive areas in the tropics and sub-tropics, areas which were largely jungle, scrub, swamp or desert, largely unexplored, and inhabited by peoples whose main problems was to survive their environment."

"The first tasks were the rudimentary ones of establishing an administration, imposing order and the rule of law, and opening out the country by roads and railways. It was necessary to try and telescope within a few generations progress which for the European peoples had meant a thousand years or more of painful effort - and this in peculiarly difficult natural conditions. While Britain was discharging this task the First World War occurred, followed by the far-reaching disastrous economic depression. By the time of the third disaster of the Second World War, the Territories had barely climbed out of the slump. A legacy of distress and social and economic need required urgent attention." 64/

The French authorities, whose experience in general had been similar, laid stress on another element of equally wide-spread applications:

"In nearly all territories France found herself from the beginning at grips with a health problem of extreme gravity. The Native populations were suffering from endemic diseases the spread of which was favoured by the complete absence of preventive and curative medicine. A large number of the people were merely existing. Territories were becoming depopulated." 65/

74. These broad similarities of circumstance and historical background, however, should not be allowed to conceal the diversity to be found among the Non-Self-Governing Territories - a diversity which existed to a still more marked degree in 1946 when they included the Territories which have since attained a full measure of self-government. Even within the three main geographical zones within which most of the Territories lie - Africa, the Caribbean and the

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64/ United Kingdom: The Colonial Empire (1947-1948), H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1948. Cmd. 7433.

65/ French Government: First Report of the French Commission on the Modernization of Overseas Territories.

Asia-Pacific area - there were and remain important differences in the ethnic composition of the peoples, in their religions, customs and traditions, in their levels of social and political organization before and during the colonial era, and in the value and state of development of the natural resources of their Territories. Thus, on the one hand, North Africa and South-East Asia originally contained Territories whose populations had a large degree of homogeneity and possessed highly developed cultures and ancient traditions of economic productivity, commerce and self-government and whose aspirations for independence, stimulated by the direct and often revolutionary impact of the Second World War, led them to full sovereignty during the early part of the period under review. Most of the remaining African territories and some of those in the Asia-Pacific area, by contrast, were still at the threshold of modern economic development, education and territorial consciousness. The Caribbean Territories fell into a different category again: many of them were almost entirely islands of early colonization, their populations consisting mainly of the descendants of early European colonists and of the slaves brought from Africa, now at an advanced stage of integration and ahead of the African Territories in some aspects of development. Other Territories such as Alaska and Greenland were of a unique kind. Most of the Territories were largely dependent on agriculture, for which they were unevenly endowed with fertility and rainfall; moreover the greater part of the productive effort was devoted to simple subsistence, and the access of the indigenous people to higher standards of living in a situation of wide-spread poverty depended mainly on the export of cash crops usually produced in the forests or on small individual holdings of land. Non-indigenous minorities were present in all the Territories: in most cases they were small in number, consisting, apart from the officials of the metropolitan governments, of people engaged in commerce, mining and other private enterprise and mission work; but almost everywhere they occupied an economic, social and political level considerably higher than that of the indigenous populations, and in some of the Territories where their numbers were increased by agricultural settlers, mining company staffs and urban artisans and shopkeepers their special and often compartmentalized position in the life and affairs of the Territories was supported by legislation as well as by established practice.

75. The manner in which the Administering Members have applied human and material resources, including those provided under development plans subsidized by the metropolitan countries, to this diversity of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to foster the economic, social and educational advancement of their peoples constitutes in effect the subject matter of the second main part of the present report. For an over-all survey of policies and practical measures in each of these three main fields, reference may be made especially to the general reviews of economic,<sup>66/</sup> social<sup>67/</sup> and educational<sup>68/</sup> conditions. No attempt need be made at this point to describe those policies and measures, except to note their relevance and importance to the attainment by the peoples of the Territories of a full measure of self-government. They indicate, for example, the extent to which the agricultural potential of a given Territory can be and in many cases has been developed in a way which leads to a higher standard of living for the individual farmer and also to the growth of the economy in other ways by creating scope for new economic activities; the consequences of this kind of development in terms both of expanding public revenues and of expanding demand for improved and more complex economic and social services; the opening up of new means of livelihood for the population, especially in the skilled trades, the professions and the government services; and the resulting demand for and provision of wider access to general education and greater facilities for specialized training and higher learning.

76. It is universally recognized that such dynamic processes as these, which are indeed usually accompanied by a progressive transfer of responsibility on both the technical and the political planes to qualified persons and chosen representatives of the population, are an inherent part of the development of self-government. They have in fact been frequently described as prerequisites of self-government, although without precise definition of the standards to be attained. It may be observed that the experience of Territories passing to a full measure of self-government, including those which have become independent

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<sup>66/</sup> A/4166.

<sup>67/</sup> A/4107.

<sup>68/</sup> A/4131.

States, offers no clear guide to the approximate levels of economic, social and educational advancement which need to be secured before the people can be recognize as ready to stand by themselves. The information transmitted on these Territories indicates that they made the transition under widely varying circumstances: in general, however, the levels of their economic and social conditions tended to be low when judged by the standards of the more highly developed countries, this was evident from the data available for the years immediately preceding self-government in regard to such indices as national income, public revenue and expenditure, development reserves, the output from secondary, vocational and higher learning institutions and the staffing of the public services. Nevertheless it could be observed in every case that a basic infrastructure of essential services had been laid down and that a certain momentum of development was under way, and that these factors supported to an important even though undefinable degree those other elements - some of the most important of which are beyond the scope of this report<sup>69/</sup> - which helped to bring the peoples concerned to full self-government. In the Territories which remain non-self-governing, the establishment of the same kinds of essential infrastructure and of the dynamics of development, without an attempt to define precisely the standards which must be met before self-government can be attained, but with a desire to achieve the greatest possible degree of social and economic stability in conditions of respect for law and order, may be said to be the general purpose of present economic, social and educational policies.

77. The organization and implementation of programmes in these fields takes place within the broad framework of the general policies by which the Administering Members envisage the discharge of their responsibility to develop self-government in the Territories. Between these general policies there may be found, as mentioned earlier, some differences reflecting particular characteristics of national policies and constitutional systems; and within each policy there may be found variations resulting from the particular circumstances of given Territories. In terms of the numbers of Territories affected, two main approaches are apparent. The first envisages the eventual attainment of independence as

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<sup>69/</sup> The political circumstances, including situations of conflict, preceding the attainment of independence by a number of the Territories concerned were the subject of debates and decisions by the General Assembly, but not in the context of Chapter XI of the Charter.

the general rule, and full internal self-government as the exception in cases where the small size or particular situation of a Territory and the aspirations of its people require it. The second approach has been expressed in the development of constitutional systems which, without precluding independence, have encouraged the establishment of organic links between the metropolitan and overseas countries and provided for a sharing rather than a transfer of the ultimate attributes of sovereignty. Both of these approaches are governed in part by the principle of freedom of choice on the part of the populations concerned; the constitutional systems providing for organic associations between the metropolitan and overseas peoples have been devised through consultation in various ways with the latter, and the most important such system now in effect embodies a procedure for the attainment of independence.

78. Statements of general policy and explanations of changes in status which have been made in the context of Chapter XI, and which are set forth in the following section, indicate that the Territories administered by the United Kingdom and France respectively constitute the largest groups to which these two main lines of policy have applied. Among other Administering States which have explained their general policies, the Netherlands has also provided an example of an endeavour to evolve, in consultation with the peoples concerned, a special form of association between the metropolitan and former non-self-governing Territories: the manner in which this came to fruition after the independence of Indonesia in the Charter of 1954 for the Kingdom of the Netherlands comprising the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles has been described in the preceding chapter. United States policy has provided, on a pragmatic basis, for a variety of avenues of self-determination, not precluding independence but represented thus far by the self-governing status of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the development of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood within the Union. The policies of these and the other members concerned are given in greater detail below.

#### Statements of general policy

79. The United Kingdom has adhered to the policy by which a number of its former overseas possessions had attained independence before the Charter came into effect: namely, to assist the Territories and their peoples to achieve "responsible

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self-government within the Commonwealth" - a status and a form of association which have in practice usually amounted to the grant of full national independence where that accords with the wishes of the peoples concerned. In the period under review the former Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Gold Coast (with which Togoland under British administration was united to form Ghana) and the Federation of Malaya have achieved that transition. United Kingdom policy also provides, however, for the attainment of internal self-government as a full measure of self-government if the circumstances of a Territory and the wishes of its people so determine: of this status the only relevant example which has been given among Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the Charter was the small island of Malta, which was reported by the United Kingdom Government to have been granted that status in 1947.

80. An explanation of United Kingdom policy given to the General Assembly in 1952<sup>70/</sup> recalled that during the previous few years successive British Governments had stated and restated that

"the central purpose of British colonial policy was to guide colonial territories to responsible self-government, probably within the Commonwealth, in conditions that ensured to the people an orderly social system, the highest possible standard of living and sufficient protection from aggression from any quarter. To that end, the United Kingdom was seeking to build up in each territory the institutions which its circumstances required, and to pursue the economic and social development of the territories as well as their political development."

These principles were reiterated in the same forum in 1958,<sup>71/</sup> when it was declared that United Kingdom policy for the Non-Self-Governing Territories

"aims at the steady and smooth advance of these Territories and their people to nationhood. It aims at helping the people to prepare themselves by education, by experience, by the assumption of responsibility for the great tasks and responsibilities which lie ahead of them."

81. In the 1952 statement it was suggested that the eventual grant of self-government depended, unless chaos were to be the result, on the establishment of a government "capable of preserving a sufficient degree of law and order and

<sup>70/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Fourth Committee, 251st meeting, paras. 5-25.

<sup>71/</sup> See A/C.4/393.

economic and social stability." In this association of economic and social development with political advancement, the growth of democratic institutions in the United Kingdom Territories generally followed a common pattern. First, a central legislative body formed of officials only was established. Then a number of prominent local personalities representing all sections of the community were appointed as non-official members and thus gained valuable experience in legislative and administrative matters. The next stage was to give the non-official members a majority in the body concerned and to proceed from a situation in which most of them were appointed to one in which the majority was elected. As a final stage the whole council or assembly was elected on the basis of the broadest suffrage possible and a ministerial system introduced whereby the elected members were placed in charge of departments of government and were answerable to the assembly. That was the prelude to complete self-government.

82. By 1952, it was stated, there were very few United Kingdom Territories which did not possess their own representative institutions in the form of a legislative council or a house of assembly, and there were unofficial majorities in those of twenty-five of the Territories, approximately two-thirds of the total. It was considered not necessary to introduce exactly the same system of parliamentary government in every Territory; in some regions, the interests of the people could best be served by a federal system or some other modification of the general pattern.

83. A further element of United Kingdom policy relates to the part to be played in public affairs by non-indigenous persons who have made their homes in the Territories, especially those in which some degree of settlement has taken place. The Government's approach was described in the 1952 statement as follows:

"In many colonies, comparatively little settlement had taken place, and the metropolitan country was represented only by its administrative and technical services and the commercial firms which were contributing to the development of the country. According to the British philosophy, the 'inhabitants' of a territory were all those people who had made their homes in the country and had given it their loyalty and affection. Their future and the future of their children was bound up with the prosperity and well-being of the country in which they had made their homes. Where some degree of settlement had taken place, the future of a territory depended on the promotion of a real partnership between all the races constituting the population of that territory. The problem of the multi-racial community was, however, a world-wide problem, and the United Nations itself represented

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an attempt to solve that problem. Different countries in different continents were also grappling with individual problems posed by the coexistence of different races and religions. In some cases, the problem had already been solved and in others it was on the road to solution; elsewhere again, the prospects were less hopeful. The United Kingdom, for its part, was applying what it called the system of partnership, which it believed would enable it to find a solution of the problem of the multi-racial community that would be in keeping with British ideals and traditions."

84. The general policy of France in its Non-Self-Governing Territories has usually been explained, as far as the context of Chapter XI is concerned, by reference to the basic constitutional and legislative texts under which the Territories have been administered. These begin with the Constitution of 1946, the relevant parts of which were included in the information transmitted in that year,<sup>72/</sup> and end with the Constitution of 1958, communicated as part of the documentation explaining the decision of the French Government to terminate the transmission of information on all except one remaining Territory after 1956.<sup>73/</sup>

85. The constitutional and other relevant texts indicate the evolution, with an increasing degree of consultation and ultimately the consent of the peoples concerned expressed through universal suffrage, of the conception and organic structure first of a Union and then of a Community providing various forms of association between the metropolitan and overseas populations. These forms of association comprise complete or partial integration into the French Republic or membership of a Community of States linked with one another by common institutions, the common management of affairs of mutual concern and common citizenship. For independent countries outside the Community a looser association, to be established by means of agreement, is provided for.

86. Neither the French Union nor the Community have precluded independence as an alternative to other forms of self-government. As noted earlier, independence was secured by the former Territories of Indo-China, Morocco and Tunisia during the period of the 1946 Constitution in circumstances with which, in the two latter cases, the United Nations was seized outside the context of Chapter XI. It was also attained by the Republic of Guinea, according to the application of that State for membership,<sup>74/</sup> by exercising the right of self-determination

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<sup>72/</sup> See Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1946 (U.N. pub. Sales No. 47.VI.B.1), pp.87-90.

<sup>73/</sup> See A/4096/Add.1

<sup>74/</sup> S/4122.

incorporated in the 1958 Constitution through rejecting the latter in the referendum of 28 September 1958. Finally, the Constitution itself provides that a member State of the Community may become independent under prescribed procedures.

87. The preamble of the 1946 Constitution expressed in the following terms the intentions of France with regard to the Overseas Territories in general:

"France shall form with the peoples of her Overseas Territories a Union based upon equality of rights and privileges, without distinction as to race or religion.

"The French Union shall be composed of nations and peoples who shall place in common or co-ordinate their resources and their efforts in order to develop their respective civilizations, further their well-being and ensure their security.

"Faithful to her traditional mission, France shall guide the peoples for whom she has assumed responsibility, towards freedom to govern themselves and toward the democratic administration of their own affairs; rejecting any system of colonization based upon arbitrary power, she shall guarantee to all equal access to public office and the individual or collective exercise of the rights and liberties herein above proclaimed or confirmed."

88. The relevant provisions of the Constitution transmitted in 1946 envisaged the French Union being composed on the one hand of the French Republic, which comprised both metropolitan France and the Overseas Departments and Overseas Territories (the entities formerly known as colonies); and on the other hand of Associated Territories and Associated States. Central organs were provided for the Union, and in addition each Overseas Territory was to have an elected Assembly of its own and was also to elect representatives to the French National Assembly, where the legislative power lay, and to the Council of the Republic. All nationals of the Overseas Territories were to have the status of citizens in the same capacity as French nationals; however, special laws were to determine the conditions under which they might exercise their rights as citizens. In addition all citizens and nationals of Territories within the French Union were to have the status of citizens of the Union.

89. Under these arrangements and the legislation implementing or elaborating them - which were accompanied by intensified economic and social development programmes - a number of the Territories immediately achieved, according to the views expressed by the French Government and as recounted earlier in the

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present report,<sup>75/</sup> a measure of self-government justifying the cessation of the transmission of information under Chapter XI of the Charter. These were the four Territories which assumed the status of Overseas Departments of France, four of those which had the status of Overseas Territories, and the three component parts of Indo-China, which had become Associated States.

90. The information and documentation submitted by France shows that a further series of reforms affecting the political status of the remaining French Non-Self-Governing Territories was enacted by the Act of 23 June 1956 (known as the loi-cadre) and the decrees giving effect to it. The Act, without prejudice to an expected reform of that part of the 1946 Constitution which related to the French Union, and in order to associate the overseas peoples more closely with the management of their own affairs, provided for "measures of administrative decentralization and deconcentration" in respect of the Overseas Territories. It enabled decrees to be made in order, among other things, to establish a Council of Government in each Territory and to endow each existing Territorial Assembly with enlarged deliberative powers, especially in respect of the organization and management of territorial services; to determine the functions and powers of local government bodies; to reorganize the public services; and to take further measures to raise the standards of living in the Territories, promote their economic and social development and facilitate economic and financial co-operation between them and the metropolitan country. The Act also introduced universal suffrage and instituted common electoral lists where separate lists for French citizens had previously existed.

91. The French Government has stated<sup>76/</sup> that the effect of these reforms has been to grant internal autonomy to the Territories concerned, and that this autonomy and the liberal trend of the evolutionary process have been strengthened by the establishment in 1958 of the Community. By the new Constitution,<sup>77/</sup> the French Republic "offers to the Overseas Territories which express the desire to adhere to them, new institutions based on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived with a view to their democratic evolution;" and

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<sup>75/</sup> See paras. 40-41 above.

<sup>76/</sup> See A/4096.

<sup>77/</sup> The text communicated by the Government of France is to be found in A/4096/Add.1.

"The Republic and the peoples of the Overseas Territories who, by an act of free determination, adopt the present Constitution, thereby institute a Community". In this Community, the member States are to enjoy autonomy, administering themselves and democratically and freely managing their own affairs. The Community as a whole has jurisdiction over foreign policy, defence, the monetary system, common economic and financial policy, the policy on strategic raw materials and in addition, except by special agreement, control of justice, higher education, and the general organization of external and common transport and of telecommunications. The President of the French Republic presides over the Community, is represented in each member State, and presides also over the Executive Council, which consists otherwise of the Prime Minister of the Republic, the head of Government of each member State, and the Ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community. The Community possesses in addition a Senate which deliberates on common economic and financial policy upon referral by the President and examines certain acts, treaties and international agreements when they commit the Community. There is also a Court of Arbitration to rule on litigations among the member States. There is only one citizenship of the Community, and all its citizens are equal before the law.

92. In the case of the Territories covered by the present report, the Constitution provided that the Overseas Territories could either retain the status which they had under the 1946 Constitution as integral parts of the Republic, governing themselves through elected councils functioning under French law, possessing representation in the French Senate and having a representative of the Government of the Republic responsible for the national interests, administrative supervision and respect for the law; or, if they expressed within four months the desire to do so by means of decisions taken by their Territorial Assemblies, they could become either Overseas Departments of the Republic or, whether singly or in groups, member States of the Community.<sup>78/</sup> Thereafter, a change in the status of a member State may be requested either by the Republic or by means of a resolution of the legislature of the State concerned confirmed by a local referendum. The modalities of such a change would be determined by an agreement approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly of the State concerned.

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<sup>78/</sup> The documentation available does not indicate the choices made by the Territories concerned.

Under the same conditions, a member State of the Community may become independent, whereupon it would cease to belong to the Community. In a chapter of the Constitution separate from that dealing with the Community, provision is made for the Republic or the Community to conclude agreements with States desirous of associating themselves with it in order to develop their civilizations.

93. Although official statements in equivalent detail, including some of recent date, with regard to the policy of Belgium in the Belgian Congo have been published, none has become available for the purposes of this report. It was stated<sup>79/</sup> in the General Assembly on behalf of the Government in 1955 that in subscribing to the Charter and in particular to Chapter XI Belgium had affirmed its willingness to administer the Congo primarily in the interest of the indigenous inhabitants, which corresponded to the policy it had always pursued. Its sovereignty over the Belgian Congo had been universally recognized, and if that sovereignty sometimes assumed different forms in the metropolitan country and in the African Territory, that was due to the fact that the inhabitants of the Congo had not yet achieved a degree of civilization permitting them to participate to the full in public life. However, the economic and social progress they were making - for Belgian policy and achievement in these matters reference should be made to the second part of this report - would call for radical changes in the political structure of the Belgian-Congolese community.

94. The general policy of the United States has been based on support for the aspirations of non-self-governing peoples to govern themselves. It has been anxious at the same time that they should obtain the kind of self-government or independence which would be genuine and lasting, with solid educational, social, economic and political foundations. The process of emancipation should be carried forward as rapidly as possible, but not so rapidly that it created a danger that the emerging nation might not be in a position to preserve its freedom. The application of these principles to the United States Territories, on which political information is voluntarily transmitted,<sup>80/</sup> has produced varying forms of constitutional development.

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<sup>79/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Fourth Committee, 481st meeting, para. 11.

<sup>80/</sup> For details, see the summaries of conditions in individual Territories comprising the third part of this report; and, in particular, Alaska, A/4088/Add.14; American Samoa, A/4088/Add.8; Guam, A/4088/Add.6, Hawaii, A/4088/Add.5; U.S. Virgin Islands, A/4086/Add.2.

95. The attainment by Puerto Rico of self-government as a Commonwealth associated with the United States and the steps leading to the entry of Alaska and Hawaii into the Union as States in their own right are referred to elsewhere in this report. They were in each case formally sanctioned by the will of the populations expressed directly through universal suffrage. United States policy for the remaining Territories - American Samoa, Guam and the Virgin Islands - may be exemplified by the following extracts from a statement on the first of these, approved on 27 November 1958 by the Secretary of the Interior.<sup>81/</sup>

"The objectives of the Department of the Interior in the administration of American Samoa are (1) to provide for the orderly and progressive development of the people towards self-government; and (2) to assist the people to attain the maximum self-support...

"It is the policy to support the continuance of the Territorial government with separate legislative, executive, and judicial departments, constituting a system of checks and balances. Within this framework, the political structure of the Government shall be in accord with the desires of the Samoan people in regard to such adaptations as may be desirable by virtue of Samoan customs, traditions, and land ownership. During the period of development of self-government, the people and their resources shall be protected against undesirable exploitation.

"It is also the policy to delegate to, and encourage the acceptance of, increased authority by local Samoan officials, including the District Governors, County Chiefs, and Village Mayors. As the legislative advisory body demonstrates a continual ability to legislate effectively, increasingly greater measures of authority shall be granted to it.

"With respect to organic legislation, it is the policy to support such legislation when the Samoan people desire it and are ready for it. It is the policy to seek the views of the Samoans and consult with them as regards such legislation in order that it will contain adequate protection for the rights of the people, including their historic land rights. In the meantime, the Samoans are encouraged to take such forward steps as may be consistent with organic legislation if and when such legislation is considered desirable.

"It is the policy to respect the Samoan's desire to protect the matai system and to consult fully with the Samoans, through their legally constituted representatives, on any question which may affect the preservation or destruction of the system. It is also the policy to encourage the acceptance of such non-indigenous social concepts as would be beneficial and provide such social regulations and services as may be necessary in the light of local conditions and dictated by precepts of common humanity and governmental responsibility.

<sup>81/</sup> United States: American Samoa, Annual Report 1958, pp. 53-54.



"It is the policy to maintain a free public school system for the education of American Samoans and to provide in that school system a curriculum which will (1) prepare students for life in American Samoa, and (2) establish a firm foundation for the political, economic, and social advancement of the people and thus hasten the date when more Samoans can replace state-side employees in their government and Samoa can achieve a greater degree of self-government."

96. The post-war policy of the Netherlands<sup>82/</sup> for its dependencies was announced during the Second World War while both the metropolitan country and its principal overseas territories, those of the East Indies, were under enemy occupation. In 1942 the intention was declared of calling after the war a conference covering the entire Kingdom for consultations on a future structure to be based on the principle of self-reliance and freedom of conduct in internal affairs for each part and readiness to render mutual assistance. This approach was adapted after the war to proposals and negotiations for a Netherlands Indonesian Union uniting the peoples of Indonesia, where a Republic had already been proclaimed, and those of the Netherlands, Surinam and Curaçao.<sup>83/</sup> With Indonesia an independent State, however, the movement towards a form of union became limited to the Netherlands and the two Caribbean Territories and resulted eventually, as described in Chapter II, in the attainment by the latter of autonomy within the Kingdom.

97. For the Netherlands New Guinea, the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by the Netherlands and one of the most under-developed, it has been stated that a gradual development of the Territory's potentialities, material as well as social, forms the basis of policy. With this end in view, particular attention has been given to education, exploration and planning and also to the development of village economy and industry.<sup>84/</sup> The eventual determination by the peoples themselves of their own future is also envisaged; and in this connexion a joint statement issued on 6 November 1957 by

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<sup>82/</sup> The Netherlands Government voluntarily transmits information on constitutional and political development. For details concerning Netherlands New Guinea, see A/4088/Add.12.

<sup>83/</sup> See Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries and analysis of information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1957 (UN Pub. Sales No.: 1948.VI.B.1), p. 125.

<sup>84/</sup> Ibid., 1952 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 1953.VI.B.1. Vol. II), p. 707.

The Government of the Netherlands and Australia relating to the New Guinea Territories as a whole (Netherlands New Guinea, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and Papua under Australian administration) serves further to describe the policies of both Administering Members:

"1. The Netherlands and Australian Governments base their policies with regard to the Territories of New Guinea, for which they are responsible, on the interests and inalienable rights of their inhabitants in conformity with the provisions and the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

"2. The Territories of Netherlands New Guinea, the Australian Trust Territory of New Guinea and Papua are geographically and ethnologically related and the future development of their respective populations must benefit from co-operation in policy and administration.

"3. The Australian and Netherlands Governments are therefore pursuing, and will continue to pursue, policies directed towards the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of their Territories in a manner which recognizes this ethnological and geographical affinity.

"4. At the same time, the two Governments will continue, and strengthen, the co-operation at present existing between their respective administrations in the Territories.

"5. In so doing the two Governments are determined to promote an uninterrupted development of this process until such time as the inhabitants of the Territories concerned will be in a position to determine their own future."

98. For Australia, this joint statement supplements declarations of general policy made separately for the Territory of Papua. The main lines were stated as follows in 1946.<sup>85/</sup>

"The cardinal points of this policy are the fullest possible development of the Territory and the social, economic and political advancement of its inhabitants, both Native and non-Native. Non-Native expansion must, however be governed by the well-being of the Territory as a whole. The basis for the economy will be the working side by side of Native and European industry, with the limit of non-Native expansion determined by the welfare of the Natives generally. The Government is determined to give the Native the opportunity to advance in his own right and not to be merely an instrument for employment by non-Native agriculturists or industrialists. It is the Government's objective, therefore, that facilities be provided for better health, better education, and for a greater sharing by the Natives in the wealth of their country and eventual participation in its Government."

85/ See Non-Self-Governing Territories: Summaries of information transmitted to Secretary-General during 1946 (U.N. Pub. Sales No.: 1947.VI.B.1), pp. 8-9.

99. Papua, like the Netherlands New Guinea, is among the least developed of Non-Self-Governing Territories; basic exploration and the extension of administrative contact and control to the hinterland have been one of the fundamental tasks of the Australian Government throughout the period under review. Information on the development of self-government is transmitted by Australia; reference may be made to the summary of conditions in Papua included elsewhere in the present report.<sup>86/</sup>

100. The policy of New Zealand towards its relatively small numbers of dependent peoples in the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands has, in the same way, been to accept responsibility for the economic and social welfare of the populations and for helping them to determine their future. By 1946, representative bodies existed in all three Territories, and economic, social and educational progress have led to the introduction of further constitutional changes. New Zealand also transmits information on constitutional and political matters, and an account of their development may be found elsewhere in the present report.<sup>87/</sup>

101. The manner in which Denmark brought the people of Greenland into the Danish community as equal citizens has been described in Chapter II. This was the consummation of a policy which originally, as stated in 1946, pursued "the sole object of protecting and developing the Greenland population so that in time it may attain an economic and socio-ethical standard which will enable it to live in free communication with the rest of the world." The period of protection ended in 1950; thereafter a series of economic, social and administrative reforms and a constitutional revision led the Greenland people, at their own request, into incorporation in the Danish Realm.

#### Participation of the inhabitants

102. In the development of self-government, the progressively increasing participation of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in all aspects of the planning and management of their affairs is axiomatic. The aspects of participation that are purely political in character are outside the scope of this report, except to the extent that they have been referred to

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<sup>86/</sup> See A/4088/Add.2.

<sup>87/</sup> See A/4088/Add.7 (Cook Islands), A/4088/Add.4 (Niue), A/4088/Add.3 (Tokelau).

or are implicit in the statements of general policy set forth above, and except also for the small number of Territories on which information concerning constitutional and political development has been transmitted.

103. To a very large extent, however, the rate and extent of participation by the inhabitants in public affairs, even in its political manifestations, impinges on policies, programmes and achievements in the technical fields of economic, social and educational development. Moreover it appears to be universally recognized by the Administering Members that many forms of progress in all these fields depend, after a certain stage has been reached, upon popular support and understanding being secured by associating leaders of the people with the planning of measures of development and qualified local persons with their implementation. Again, the increasing need for the extension of economic and social services which has been characteristic of all the Territories during the period under review has created a demand for trained personnel which could not, even if this were politically desirable or feasible, be met by recruitment in the metropolitan countries, and for which the only practicable source of supply is the territorial populations.

104. The studies of economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories to be found elsewhere in this report give some account of the nature and extent of participation by the inhabitants in those fields, and reference should be made to them.<sup>88/</sup> It is appropriate at this point to outline policy and practice in general terms, as far as information on them is available; on this basis it can be said that it is the policy of all the Administering Members to encourage and assist the inhabitants of the Territories to play an increasingly active and responsible part in local and territorial development, and that the implementation of this policy is an evolutionary process whose pace depends largely on the capacity of the inhabitants of a given Territory, collectively or individually, to assume the duties and responsibilities involved. The years covered by this report have seen many of the Territories and their peoples attain significant stages in that process, notably through the enlargement of representation in the legislative and executive branches of government and in

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<sup>88/</sup> See, in particular, General economic developments (A/4166); General developments in social conditions (A/4107); Education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/4131); Race relations in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/4175).

economic, social and educational agencies and organizations, and through the expansion of the civil services and the filling of increasing numbers of high as well as intermediate posts with qualified local persons.

105. The common pattern of growth of democratic institutions in United Kingdom Territories outlined in the preceding section indicates the development of participation on the political level to the point where the Territory concerned possesses an elected legislature and a ministerial government responsible to it. The conception of participation extends, however, to all walks of life; it has been said<sup>89/</sup> that the United Kingdom looks at the problem of economic development, for example, principally in human terms:

"Our principal aim is to help the people of the Territories, the individual men and women and children, to raise their standards of living and broaden and enrich their lives. We aim to help them to play a steadily larger, more varied and more responsible part in all the fields of economic activity in their countries."

Education is regarded, as by the other Administering Members, as one of the essential means of developing the participation of the people in the affairs of their countries:

"Education above all is the production of leaders - not only leaders in public life, but leaders in administration, in commerce and industry, in the trade unions and co-operative movements and in voluntary service, leaders of women's movements, in fact all kinds of leaders. Without a sufficient number of leaders, the progress of any country cannot go forward as rapidly as the people would like to see it; and therefore the most vital task of all in the development of Non-Self-Governing Territories is helping the people to prepare themselves for leadership and responsibility, for the planning and execution of policy in all the different fields of human activity in those countries."

Participation and leadership are being fostered increasingly among women as well as among men, in recognition of the fact that "no country can go forward effectively and fully unless its women are playing an active part". The growth of women's clubs in Non-Self-Governing Territories, especially in Africa, has stimulated schemes of leadership training for women to equip them to organize voluntary

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<sup>89/</sup> Statement by the representative of the United Kingdom at the 820th meeting of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, 28 November 1958 (A/C.4/393).

societies, plan programmes of activities and teach a widening range of courses in improved family living, community service and civic responsibilities.

106. In the French Territories, each of the main stages in the devolution of powers to the territorial institutions which have been referred to in the preceding section has similarly represented an important step forward along the line of policy declared in the preamble to the 1946 Constitution: namely, to guide the peoples concerned "towards freedom to govern themselves and towards the democratic administration of their own affairs". In particular, the reorganization which took place under the Act of 23 June 1956 established universal suffrage as the basis of the territorial assemblies; enlarged the powers of these assemblies in internal affairs and created executive councils; and began a reform of the civil services designed among other things to give qualified local persons wider scope for participation.

107. Where information has been transmitted regularly on constitutional and political developments in individual Territories, the same process can be traced in different degrees. In the United States Territories, where the evolving forms of self-government have varied according to the circumstances and desires of the peoples concerned, participation in government has similarly varied in form and extent. It reached its most advanced stage in Puerto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, representing in the first case the attainment of internal self-government and in the other two equal status with the other States of the Union.<sup>90/</sup> The main lines of the development of participation by the inhabitants of the other United States Territories in their administration are similarly shown by the information transmitted during the period on the structure and powers of the territorial governments. Thus up to 1952 American Samoa possessed a legislature, advisory in character, consisting of an upper house composed of twelve traditional office-holders and a lower house with fifty-four elected members, two chosen by ballot and the rest in traditional Samoan open meetings. Since that year there has been a house of representatives, with eighteen members elected by ballot, and an upper house with fifteen members selected according to custom.<sup>91/</sup> In Guam, United States

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<sup>90/</sup> For an account of the constitutional and political development of Puerto Rico, see paras. 50-52 above. For Alaska, see A/4088/Add.14, and for Hawaii, A/4088/Add.5.

<sup>91/</sup> For further details, see A/4088/Add.8.

Public Law 630, enacted in 1950, provided local autonomy for a twenty-one-member unicameral legislature. Its laws are subject to review by the United States Congress, and the President of the United States may review laws passed over the Governor's veto.<sup>92/</sup> The Organic Act of the United States Virgin Islands was revised in 1954 to give a greater degree of autonomy, economic as well as political, to the inhabitants. The revised Act provided for abolition of the separate municipal executive and legislative systems, unification of the executive department, and a unicameral legislature whose power is subject to the veto of a Governor appointed by the President of the United States.<sup>93/</sup>

108. Australian policy in Papua has been described as being "directed towards the development of local government on democratic lines as the most suitable method of training the indigenous people to take a more responsible part in the government of the Territory".<sup>94/</sup> An instrument of this policy is the Native Local Government Councils Ordinance 1949-1955, which provides for the setting up of councils with power to make rules for the peace, order and welfare of the Papuan people within their jurisdiction. Information transmitted on the structure and powers of the territorial government shows also the establishment in 1951 of a Legislative Council for Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, with an official majority but with elected non-indigenous and appointed indigenous members.<sup>95/</sup>

109. Of the Non-Self-Governing Territories formerly under Netherlands administration, Indonesia acquired full sovereignty in internal and external affairs, while the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam attained, through parliamentary systems of government, autonomy in all internal matters. Netherlands policy in Netherlands New Guinea is to incorporate the Papuans in the administration of the country as suitable persons become available. Attempts have been made to establish advisory councils for specifically indigenous interests in order to give indigenous people experience in representative bodies, with the further aim of establishing a New Guinea Council as a representative organ. In 1951 three advisory councils

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<sup>92/</sup> For further details, see A/4088/Add.6.

<sup>93/</sup> For further details, see A/4086/Add.2.

<sup>94/</sup> Australia: Territory of Papua, Report for 1956/1957, p. 19.

<sup>95/</sup> For further details, see A/4088/Add.2.

were created, the members being appointed by the Governor and the majority in each council consisting of Papuans. This policy was later modified and a beginning was made in establishing advisory councils of a more local character for smaller areas. Five such councils were established in 1955, three urban and two rural; the rural councils, with indigenous majorities, were given the task of organizing village government in their areas.<sup>96/</sup>

110. New Zealand's policy in the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands is exemplified by the Cook Islands Amendment Act 1957, which gave effect to a recommendation "that immediate political development should be in the direction of giving greater autonomy and responsibility to representative institutions in the Territory itself".<sup>97/</sup> Under the Cook Islands Amendment Act 1946 each of the ten main islands had been given an Island Council consisting of official and elected members. The Territory as a whole had a Legislative Council consisting of ten unofficial members, nine of whom were elected by the Island Councils, and one was the sole European representative in the Raratonga Council, and eleven official members. The Amendment Act of 1957 provided for the establishment of a twenty-six-member Legislative Assembly with twenty-two elected representatives, empowered to legislate on all matters except on certain reserved subjects such as defence and external affairs.<sup>98/</sup> In Niue Island, ordinances are passed by the Island Council, which consists of thirteen Niueans and the Resident Commissioner as president. The sections of the Cook Islands Amendment Act 1957 applicable to Niue increased the membership of the Island Council to sixteen, changed its name to the Niue Island Assembly, and gave it more control over locally raised revenue.<sup>99/</sup> Executive functions in the Tokelau Islands are carried out by appointed Tokelau officials, including magistrates and village mayors, the magistrate of each island being the chief representative of the Government. Magistrates were formerly appointed by general agreement, but since 1953 they have been elected.<sup>100/</sup>

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<sup>96/</sup> For further details, see A/4088/Add.12.

<sup>97/</sup> New Zealand: Information on the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands relating to 1957/1958, transmitted to the United Nations, pp. 11-12.

<sup>98/</sup> For further details, see A/4088/Add.7.

<sup>99/</sup> For further details, see A/4088/Add.4.

<sup>100/</sup> For further details, see A/4088/Add.3.



111. The practical application of the intention to bring the Non-Self-Governing Territories to self-government necessitates the development of public services, comprising administrative and technical staffs, whose control is vested to an increasing extent in the Territories themselves and whose personnel must be recruited increasingly from among the local inhabitants. The period under review opened with a good deal of diversity in policies and practices in this respect, but at the close of the period, the principles of local control of the public services and of local recruitment of personnel had been widely applied, and in many Territories systematic programmes for the training and appointment of local persons to posts at all levels of the services had been instituted or proposed.

112. In the early post-war period it was characteristic of many Territories that although numerically the majority of all positions of public employment were occupied by local inhabitants, the senior and to a large extent the intermediate levels were staffed by expatriate officers belonging to the colonial services of the metropolitan countries. Even at that stage it was the declared policy in some Territories - for example those under United Kingdom administration - to open almost all posts to qualified local personnel. The practical effects of this policy, however, were restricted in many cases by the shortage of qualified persons and the absence of the means to produce them in significant numbers; and in some of the multi-racial Territories access to senior posts remained restricted to Europeans. Three important trends followed: (1) the development of local control of the services; (2) the institution and acceleration of "Africanization" programmes and their counterparts in other Territories; and (3) efforts in most Territories to abolish racial distinctions in the public services. In the case of the French Territories, it was the measures of administrative decentralization and reorganization made possible by legislative act in 1956 that opened the way to a significant increase in local participation in administration.

113. The studies of economic, social and educational conditions constituting the second main part of this report indicate some of the problems encountered in the provision of adequate staff for the services in those fields of activity and the measures adopted to overcome them. The studies also examine the extent and methods of local participation in economic development, social programmes and educational affairs.

#### IV. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

##### Introduction

114. The general principles of international economic and social co-operation are set forth in Article 55 of the Charter, by which the United Nations undertakes to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems; international cultural and educational co-operation; and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. In respect of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, Members of the United Nations also agree, under Article 74, that their policy in respect of the Territories, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters. Furthermore, Members who administer Non-Self-Governing Territories undertake in Article 73 d to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in the Article.

115. The Charter thus envisages collaboration through international organizations in particular, specialized international bodies within the scope of the United Nations, and among the Administering Members themselves. The actions taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to promote the economic and social advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories represent various forms of assistance, ranging from simple fact-finding functions and the preparation of recommendations to the General Assembly and to Member Governments to the provision of material, technical and other assistance.

##### Scope of international collaboration

116. The Economic and Social Council and its Commissions have from an early date included the examination of conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories in their

programmes of work. As a result of a series of initiatives by the Council and the General Assembly,<sup>101/</sup> the studies undertaken by these bodies, including the regional commissions, have included information on Non-Self-Governing Territories wherever appropriate. Such studies of particular relevance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories include the reports prepared for the Council on the world economic situation, the world social situation, international trade, financing of economic development, industrialization and productivity, community development and standards of living. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories has, in its reports on economic, social and educational conditions, taken account of actions by the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It has also established collaboration with the Trusteeship Council, as the work undertaken through the Trusteeship Council in relation to various Trust Territories has a bearing on its own work concerning conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

117. Also on the initiative of the General Assembly,<sup>102/</sup> those specialized agencies whose fields of competence and activity have a particular importance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories have since 1947 collaborated closely with it, especially through the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories, in the examination of conditions in the Territories. FAO, ILO, UNESCO, and WHO participate in the sessions of the Committee not only in an advisory capacity, but also by preparing studies and reports on topics within their respective spheres of competence and informing the Committee of services provided by them to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

118. These latter services, and those provided by other agencies, have greatly increased in scope and usefulness during the period under review. For example, FAO provides a variety of services with general bearing on the agricultural conditions prevailing in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Such services include promoting and recommending national and international actions with respect to

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<sup>101/</sup> See, in particular, General Assembly resolutions 220 (III) and 331 (IV).

<sup>102/</sup> See resolutions 145 (II) and 331 (IV).

research, improvement of education and administration, conservation, processing, marketing, distribution of agricultural products, agricultural credit, international commodity arrangements and furnishing other technical information and assistance as may be requested by the Governments concerned. Among the FAO projects undertaken in the Non-Self-Governing Territories have been such specific studies as an inquiry into cocoa disease in the Gold Coast in 1948 and a survey of grain storage in British Honduras in 1949, and it has also arranged regional seminars, meetings and training centres on agricultural statistics, fisheries, nutrition, lumber and co-operatives, and the world census of agriculture.

119. ILO has similarly devoted an important part of its activities to labour and related problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the ILO, which have set universal standards for various aspects of labour conditions, contain special provisions relating to such conditions as forced labour, penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment, recruiting and long-term contracts, protection of women and children, workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases, working hours, minimum wage-fixing procedures, the right of association, settlement of labour disputes and labour inspection services. The Administering Governments are, in the terms of Article 35 of the ILO Constitution, under the obligation to extend to their dependent territories any labour conventions which they ratify.

120. Through its regular programmes, or under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or in close co-operation with other specialized agencies, particularly with UNICEF and FAO, WHO provides assistance in the planning and development of health services which it has extended to all but a few of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It maintains regional offices through which the public health services and problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories can be continuously observed. Its services include the compilation of information, the assessment and survey of particular health problems, the provision of materials, experts and other personnel, and assistance in the training of local medical and health staff, rural health programmes, the control and eradication of communicable diseases and the integration of local health services.

121. The work of UNESCO in the fields of education, natural sciences, social sciences, mass communications and exchange programmes has been extended to

Non-Self-Governing Territories through active assistance and advice in matters of fundamental education, the eradication of illiteracy, teacher training, adult education, primary and secondary education, the production of instruction materials, educational research and statistics, educational administration, vocational guidance and the granting of fellowships. It has also helped in encouraging indigenous literature and art. Its International Research Office on Social Implications of Technological Change has given much attention to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in international organizations

122. No formal procedure has been established for the direct participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs. From time to time, however, a number of Administering Members have included in their delegations representatives from their Territories, especially on the occasions, mentioned earlier in the report, of the discussion of the cessation of the transmission of information. For its part the General Assembly has encouraged this practice and has particularly invited the appointment of indigenous representatives.<sup>103/</sup>

123. In many of the specialized agencies, a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories play a part ranging from full membership in the main organ on an equal footing with Member States to indirect participation through inclusion in the delegation of the Administering Member. Such specialized agencies performing well defined technical services as the International Telecommunications Union, Universal Postal Union, the World Meteorological Organization or International Tin Council accord full membership to Non-Self-Governing Territories or groups of Territories. Generally, full membership has carried with it the same rights and obligations accorded Member States including the right to vote and to take office, although each of the organizations admitting Non-Self-Governing Territories as full members has established its own qualifications and procedures. Some specialized agencies, while recognizing full membership to the Territories or groups of Territories, attach certain restrictions to such membership. In the

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<sup>103/</sup> See resolutions 566 (VI) and 744 (VIII).

World Meteorological Organization Congress only "Members which are States" are entitled to vote on certain matters, including amendment or interpretation of the Constitution, membership, relations with the United Nations and other inter-governmental organizations, and election of principal officers.

124. Organizations making provision for the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories as associate rather than full members include WHO, UNESCO and the regional economic commissions of the Economic and Social Council. Associate members in these organizations are accorded most of the rights enjoyed by the regular members but are usually without the right to vote in the main organ. In a number of cases associate members may vote and are eligible to take office in subsidiary bodies within such organizations. In 1952 WHO admitted Tunisia and Morocco as the first Non-Self-Governing Territories to become associate members, which were joined later by the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. In 1951 the General Conference of UNESCO added to its constitution a provision for the admission as associate members of Territories or groups of Territories not responsible for the conduct of their international relations. A more limited form of participation was provided from 1946 in the case of the ILO by the inclusion of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the delegations of the Administering Members. In 1954 the Governing Body further agreed that on the recommendation of the responsible Member State, having regard to the political, economic and social development of a given non-metropolitan Territory, the latter might be invited to participate in sessions of the General Conference by means of a tripartite delegation of observers. The Gold Coast, Singapore, Jamaica, Nigeria, Trinidad and Malaya subsequently participated in this way.

#### International regional co-operation

125. In the principal geographical zones in which most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories lie, the regional organizations established by the United Nations, by some of the specialized agencies and by groups of independent States for economic and social development have created additional means of international collaboration with advantages for many of the Territories.

126. Of the United Nations regional economic commissions, those for Asia and the Far East and for Africa are of most direct interest to the Territories. Their work

is directed to the broad objectives of raising the level of economic activity and maintaining and strengthening economic relations within the region concerned as well as with other countries and areas of the world. The Commissions are authorized to make recommendations directly to the Governments of Members and Associate Members in their respective regions, to the specialized agencies and to other inter-governmental bodies; they may also initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted actions, investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments in their respective areas. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East established in 1947 has made available, to countries and territories and to regional and sub-regional groupings, a body of competent technical services and advice to assist the study of economic problems, and direct assistance in such fields as flood control, industrial and mineral resources, trade and finance. The newly established Economic Commission for Africa (1958) has embarked on its first programmes.

127. Membership in each Commission, as is also the case with that for Latin America, is open to United Nations Member States with economic interests in the particular area. Upon application by the Member responsible for its international relations, any Non-Self-Governing Territory or group of Territories may become an associate member. At the end of 1958, Hong Kong, Singapore and British Borneo (i.e., North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak) were associate members of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; and the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya, Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate and Uganda were associate members of the Economic Commission for Africa. Representatives of associate members may participate without vote in all meetings of the Commissions. They are also eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or other subordinate bodies established by the Commissions.

128. Several of the specialized agencies have established their own forms of regional organization, such as offices through which much of their work is carried out on a regional level. In WHO the regional system established by the First World Health Assembly has become one of the distinctive features of the organization's structure. The six regional organizations include those for Africa, South-east Asia, the Western Pacific and the Americas. Each area organization consists of a Regional Committee of the World Health Assembly and

a Regional Office. In the Africa region, the early efforts were concentrated upon basic inquiries and surveys, often in co-operation with other international bodies, in order to determine the main problems and needs. On the basis of such findings, WHO has provided experts and fellowships to assist the training of local personnel, and has given assistance to communicable diseases control and eradication programmes, particularly for malaria and yaws, and for the improvement of maternal and child welfare and environmental sanitation. In the Western Pacific area WHO similarly has assisted in programmes for the control and eradication of communicable diseases, the training of local health workers, community development programmes, and the integration of local health services.

129. The regional activities of the ILO since 1946 have been concentrated mainly in Asia and the South East Asia areas. On the basis of recommendations of a preparatory Asian conference in 1947, regional machinery was established consisting of an ILO Regional Conference meeting every two years, an Asian Advisory Committee to the Governing Body and an Asian Field Office. Non-Self-Governing Territories are represented in the Asian Regional Conference either by their own delegations or indirectly as members of the delegations of the metropolitan country. In 1955, the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories recognized the need for a comprehensive survey of labour and social policy in African Territories; a survey was completed and published in 1958, and this was followed by the establishment in 1959 of an African Field Office and an African Advisory Committee. In the Asian area ILO regional activities have included organization of manpower, vocational training, instructions in co-operatives and handicrafts and many other training courses and workshops. ILO has established a Marine Diesel Training Centre in Rangoon, maintained annual training courses in co-operatives at Mysore and an employment training institute and held regional working parties in the field on such subjects as apprenticeship and vocational training. Trainees from the region have been awarded fellowships to attend ILO training courses held outside the region.

130. Both FAO and UNESCO have area or regional offices providing technical and liaison services. Regional co-operation is effected through regional bodies of a technical nature and through regular and ad hoc conferences, technical meetings, seminars and workshops on general or specific subjects. FAO holds



biannual regional conferences in the years in which no General Conference is held; these regional conferences are attended by the Governments responsible for the administration of the Territories in the region concerned and by representatives of the Territories. Among the regional technical bodies which are of particular interest to the Non-Self-Governing Territories are the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council and the International Rice Commission. FAO activities in Africa have been carried out in close collaboration with other specialized and regional agencies and have covered a wide range of subjects such as plant production, plant diseases, animal products and land tenure. With the increasing number of independent countries and the continued urgent need for improving standards of living by the development of natural resources, FAO activities in Africa are expected to expand further in the immediate future. Under its Programme of Work for 1959, FAO will strengthen its regional activities in order to establish closer relationship and to provide better services to the member countries, by increasing the technical staff out-posted from its Headquarters and by transferring certain activities which are essentially conditioned by the local geographical, cultural and environmental circumstances from Headquarters to the regions.

131. UNESCO maintains regional offices for specific purposes in some areas. Such offices include regional Science Co-operation Offices in Montevideo, Cairo, New Delhi, Jakarta, and in Manila; and International Fundamental Education Centres in Mexico and Egypt. Most of UNESCO's regional activities are in the nature of seminars, conferences and surveys such as a series of regional conferences on free and compulsory education, and seminars on rural adult education and public libraries.

132. Besides the United Nations and the specialized agencies, there are three main inter-governmental regional organizations concerned primarily with Non-Self-Governing Territories. Established by the Administering Members concerned, these are the Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of Sahara (CCTA). These regional organizations differ from the specialized agencies and regional economic commissions both in the scope of their activities and more particularly in their organization and membership.

133. The Caribbean and South Pacific organizations each consist of a Commission comprising the representatives of the metropolitan governments, a Conference in

/...

which representatives of all the Territories participate, and a Research Council consisting of experts from both metropolitan countries and from the Territories. The Commissions are concerned with the improvement of the economic and social well-being of the peoples of the Territories in their respective regions, and have the objectives of promoting scientific, technical, and economic development and facilitating the use of resources and the concerted treatment of mutual problems. The Conferences not only make recommendations to the Commissions, but also provide the representatives of the Territories with an opportunity to consult with each other or to exchange information on common problems. The Research Councils of both Commissions have established a number of technical committees to carry out and to co-ordinate the researches on scientific information in specific fields.

134. The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara meets annually to review and co-ordinate policies and programmes in the technical fields. It organizes various technical conferences attended by specialists from the metropolitan and territorial governments and these conferences make recommendations to the governments of the Commission. A number of inter-African bureaus have been established to facilitate exchange of information on technical problems. In addition, there are a number of permanent advisory committees and correspondents covering various subjects such as statistics, housing, nutrition, health, cartography and surveys, social sciences and epizootic diseases. The Scientific Council has similar functions to the Research Councils of the Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions.

135. An extraordinary session of the CCTA held in February 1958 in Ghana marked the inauguration of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara (FAMA), which was established by Belgium, France, Portugal, the United Kingdom, Ghana, Liberia, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Union of South Africa; the Foundation's objectives are to assist in the supply of experts and advisers to countries in the region, to help in the training of personnel and to supply equipment for training purposes. At its thirteenth session in May 1958 the CCTA paid special attention to the need to maintain and develop technical co-operation and to foster the development of bilateral technical assistance under the auspices of the Foundation for Mutual Assistance.

The Scientific Council discussed in August 1958 proposals for the organization of training courses in the medical, veterinary and agricultural fields and advised on forty requests for technical assistance made by African countries and territories to the Foundation for Mutual Assistance.

136. The specialized agencies, in particular, FAO, ILO, WHO and UNESCO, co-operate actively with these regional bodies both under their regular programmes of work as well as under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, including mutual participation in technical meetings, joint sponsorship of surveys and studies, training courses, seminars and conferences and consultation on the secretariat level.

137. The Colombo Plan for economic development in South and South-east Asia has also rendered much assistance to various Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as independent States in the region. The Development Fund for Overseas Countries and Territories established by the European Economic Community<sup>104/</sup> represents another form of international collaboration with special interest in Africa.

#### International technical assistance

138. Finally, the use made by the Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories of the facilities available under the United Nations technical assistance programmes has increased considerably during the period under review. Participation by the Territories in these programmes was encouraged by the General Assembly as early as 1948, when by resolution 220 (III) it drew the attention of the Members concerned to the arrangements for technical assistance which had recently been approved by the Economic and Social Council. Following the establishment of the Expanded Programme, the Assembly in 1950, by resolution 444 (V), invited the Administering Members which needed technical assistance for the economic, social and educational advancement of their Non-Self-Governing Territories to submit their requests.

139. A description of the kinds and amounts of technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories under the United Nations programme is included in the present report in a more appropriate context, as one of the studies of economic, social and educational conditions which follow.<sup>105/</sup>

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<sup>104/</sup> See A/3916/Rev.1.

<sup>105/</sup> See International Technical Assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/4195).

ANNEX

LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONSTITUTING THE REPORT ON PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY  
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Nutrition (WHO/FAO). . . . .	A/4136
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IV. Indian Ocean Territories . . . A/4084

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER  
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERALIndian Ocean Territories

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session the attached summaries of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter relating to Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Mauritius and Seychelles (Indian Ocean Territories).<sup>1/</sup> These summaries supplement the summaries submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session as part of the report on progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter.<sup>2/</sup>
2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 933 (X), these summaries are also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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<sup>1/</sup> Copies of this document have been previously distributed under the symbol ST/TRI/B.1959/4.

<sup>2/</sup> A/4084 and Add.1 and 4. There is no reference in this report to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Information on this Territory was first transmitted in 1957.





# **NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**Summaries of information transmitted  
to the Secretary-General for 1958**

*Indian Ocean Territories:*

Cocos (Keeling) Islands  
Mauritius  
Seychelles

**UNITED NATIONS  
New York, 1960**

N O T E: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (. . .)		data not available
Dash (—)		magnitude nil or negligible
Slash	1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen	1948-1949	annual average

ST/TRI/B.1959/4

## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### Indian Ocean Territories

In accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Australia have transmitted to the Secretary-General information for the year ending 31 December 1958 on the Territories of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Summaries of information of the type which follow are intended to supplement the full summaries issued every three years together with papers on general developments. The last triennial volume of summaries would normally have been published in 1959/1960; the material destined for that volume is now to appear in a report 1/ on the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the beginning of the United Nations. 2/ The present summaries can therefore be considered as a supplement to the progress report. The next triennial summaries will be published in 1962/1963.

The dates on which information for the year 1958 was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations and the Australian Mission to the United Nations follow below:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of Transmission</u>
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	25 September 1959
Mauritius	9 September 1959
Seychelles	3 August 1959

1/ Requested under General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI).

2/ Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (Sales No. 1960.VI.B.1), volumes I-V, to be published in 1960-1961. See in particular volume V, Territorial Surveys.

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## MAURITIUS

### AREA

809 square miles (2,096 square kilometres) including dependencies.

### POPULATION

	June 1952 (census)	1956	1957 (December estimates)	1958
Indo-Mauritians	335,327	389,205	401,871	414,660
General population <sup>a/</sup>	148,238	169,441	173,593	177,396
Sino-Mauritians and Chinese	<u>17,850</u>	<u>20,477</u>	<u>21,157</u>	<u>21,832</u>
	501,415	579,123	596,621	613,888

<sup>a/</sup> Includes a mixed population of French and African origin and Europeans, mainly of French origin.

In addition, according to the 1952 census, the population of the dependencies was 15,085.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which accounted for 96 per cent of all exports in 1958. Climatic conditions were unfavourable and the 1958 sugar crop produced 525,648 metric tons, compared with 562,003 metric tons in 1957. Tea production rose from 859 tons in 1957 to 873 tons in 1958, of which 352 tons were exported, as compared with 441 tons exported in 1957. The Government is sponsoring a pilot tea development project which is expected to result in improved yields and quality and the establishment of 3,000 acres of new tea by 1960.

A revised Capital Expenditure Programme covering the period 1 July 1957 to 30 June 1962 was approved in June 1958. The total cost of the Programme has been estimated at Rs.210,252,000, <sup>1/</sup> compared with Rs.130 million provided for in the previous Capital Expenditure Programme, 1955-1960.

<sup>1/</sup> The currency unit of Mauritius is the Mauritius rupee, which equals 1s.6d., or \$USO.21.

# MAURITIUS

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

### Principal crops

	1956	Area (acres) 1957	1958	1956	Production (metric tons) 1957	1958
Sugar	188,000	190,500	192,950	573,000	562,000	526,000
Tea	2,985	3,577	3,640	698	859	873
Tobacco	719	830	965	405	438	466
Aloe fibre <sup>a/</sup>	...	...	...	1,513	1,744	1,576
Food crops	4,500	4,300	4,400	8,020	7,650	...

<sup>a/</sup> The aloe grows wild with scrub and it is, therefore, not possible to ascertain the actual acreage from which the crop is derived.

About 5,000 acres were planted with vegetables.

### Livestock

According to a census taken in mid-1956, the number of dairy cattle was 38,000. The number of herd and draught cattle was estimated at 3,700, and there were an estimated 53,500 goats, 2,000 sheep and 4,000 pigs.

Cattle slaughtered for consumption numbered 12,823 in 1956 (of which 6,938 were imported) and 13,347 in 1957 (of which 6,648 were imported).

## FORESTRY

A total of 475 acres of new plantations were created during 1958, compared with 560 acres in 1957 and 784 acres in 1956. In addition, some 4,221 acres of plantations, five to twenty years old, were treated culturally under weeding and pruning operations.

### Produce of Crown forests and private forests

	1956	1957	1958
Timber, log volume (thousand cu. ft.)	518.1	519.2	544.7
Forewood, solid volume (thousand cu. ft.)	1,432.1	1,429.3	1,459.4
Charcoal (tons)	957.4	947.9	996.0

## FISHERIES

During 1958, the controlled catch was 1,616 metric tons, compared with 1,664 metric tons in 1957 and 1,641 metric tons in 1956.

The survey of new fishing grounds up to twenty miles offshore, started in 1956, was continued during 1957 and 1958.

## POWER

Work on the Eau Bleue and the Magenta hydroelectric schemes continued during 1958. Other developments included the extension and reinforcement of the main transmission and distribution lines and of sub-stations.

Electricity output

(Hydro- and thermo-electric installations)

	1956	1957	1958
Installed capacity (KVA)	17,840	17,840	17,840
Units generated (million kwh)	41.2	44.6	48.9
Number of consumers	36,388	38,363	41,097

The aggregate rated capacity of steam-electric plants in sugar factories was 20,400 KVA in 1957, compared with 17,000 KVA in 1956.

## INDUSTRY

The Capital Expenditure Programme, 1957-1962, provides for loans up to a total of Rs.2 million to non-agricultural secondary industries likely to be of advantage to the Territory; this compares with a provision of Rs.1.2 million made in the Capital Expenditure Programme, 1955-1960. Provision has also been made of Rs.2 million for the development of the tourist industry.

Industrial production

	1956	1957	1958
Sugar (metric tons)	573,000	562,000	526,000
Rum (hectolitres)	15,460	14,670	17,940
Tea (metric tons)	700	860	870
Tobacco (metric tons)	400	440	466
Cigarettes (metric tons)	553	561	...
Sacks, aloe fibre (thousand units)	1,401	1,657	1,422
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards)	2,250	5,700	1,900
Yarn, aloe fibre (metric tons)	10	21	13
Salt (metric tons)	3,500	3,800	...

# MAURITIUS

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In 1958 there were some 500 miles of main and 230 miles of branch roads, most of which are suitable for motor traffic. The number of registered motor vehicles rose from 10,882 at the end of 1956 to 12,286 at the end of 1958.

The railway network has eighty-two miles of line open to traffic. Passenger services, which were operating at a deficit, were discontinued in 1956 and replaced by bus services. The average number of passengers utilizing the bus service rose from 100,000 in 1956 to 102,000 in 1958.

### Railway transport

	1956	1957	1958
Passengers carried (thousands)	614	-	-
Goods traffic (metric tons)			
Sugar	444,200	477,795	467,160
Sugar cane	1,968	1,864	1,959
General merchandise	46,034	50,623	49,513

### Air transport

	1956	1957	1958
Aircraft movements	344	363	469
Passengers arriving and departing	7,632	8,674	9,547
Commercial freight carried (metric tons)	129.7	106.5	98.5
Mail carried (metric tons)	28.8	31.4	38.3

### Sea-borne shipping

	1956	1957	1958
Vessels entering Port Louis	325	356	381
Total net registered tonnage (thousands)	1,251	1,305	1,457
Passengers arriving and departing	7,760	7,239	7,800
Cargo handled (thousand metric tons)			
Imported	351	384	399
Exported	620	682	586



Communications

There were seventy-six post offices and postal agencies in 1958 against seventy-five in 1956. The number of letters, postcards and printed papers handled increased from 6.1 million in 1956 to 6.7 million in 1957 and to 7.1 million in 1958. Telephone subscribers numbered 5,321 in 1956 and 5,602 in 1957.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(thousand rupees)

	1955/1956	1956/1957	1957/1958
Revenue	122,338	124,641	133,512
Expenditure	102,988	109,505	132,522
Main heads of ordinary revenue			
Income tax	38,208	39,808	47,330
Customs	28,336	29,198	32,113
Licences, excise and other indirect taxes	25,602	26,037	26,214
Receipts from public utilities and services	17,004	15,988	18,344
Some major heads of expenditure <sup>b/</sup>			
Public utilities and services <sup>b/</sup>	17,540	17,938	20,096
Education	13,204	14,662	18,597
Health	11,023	11,046	13,296
Public assistance	8,409	9,520	13,908
Contribution to development fund	10,000	9,598	11,807

<sup>a/</sup> Not including the Capital Expenditure Programme.

<sup>b/</sup> Agriculture, forests, harbours, railways, posts and telegraphs, etc.

Development finance

The Capital Expenditure Programme is financed from a territorial Development and Welfare Fund, from loan funds and from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

# MAURITIUS

## Capital expenditure (thousand rupees)

	1955/1956	1956/1957	1957/1958
Education	2,446	4,408	3,599
Medical and health	1,498	1,810	2,157
Housing	1,416	2,021	600
Agriculture	1,703	3,283	2,808
Electricity	11,041	2,354	6,699
Water supplies and irrigation	6,024	3,050	2,025
Roads	2,196	1,934	2,417
All other projects	2,998	4,192	5,278
	29,322	23,052	25,583

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### Imports and exports (thousand rupees)

	1956	1957	1958
Imports	224,150	263,818	299,218
Exports, domestic	294,005	322,779	290,708
Principal imports			
Rice	27,364	36,099	44,114
Flour, grain and grain products	11,888	13,637	16,970
Edible oil and fats	8,808	13,582	9,247
Machinery and electrical goods	18,826	27,155	43,096
Iron and steel goods	14,004	18,637	17,667
Motor vehicles and parts	6,917	10,308	13,159
Manures and fertilizers	16,605	15,087	13,128
Cotton piece goods	8,467	12,498	10,698
Principal exports			
Sugar a/	263,536	307,702	271,923
Sugar molasses	3,403	5,388	4,875
Tea	818	2,272	2,347
Alcohol	25	26	13

a/ Excluding the value of sugar quota certificates which amounted to Rs.6.9 million in 1956, Rs.7.0 million in 1957, and Rs.7.0 million in 1958.

## MAURITIUS

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	1956	1957	1958
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	33.4	35.6	36.2
Other preferential tariff countries	37.3	39.0	33.4
General tariff countries	29.3	25.4	30.4
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom	77.4	71.6	82.5
Other preferential tariff countries	21.9	18.3	12.0
General tariff countries	0.7	10.1	5.5

In 1958, sugar exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 421,116 long tons, compared with 412,519 long tons in 1957 and 423,075 long tons in 1956. The "negotiated price" for sugar sold under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was £43 16s. 8d. per long ton; sugar in excess of the guaranteed quota was sold on the open market at varying prices, well below the negotiated price.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1958 in general social conditions, in the status of women, and in town and country planning and housing.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Number of wage-earners

	1956	1957	1958
Sugar industry			
Crop period (maximum)	60,588	61,062	61,263
Inter-crop period (minimum)	50,019	51,218	49,629
Secondary industries	14,226	16,041	16,185
Public services	10,854	11,214	11,700

In 1958 the number of registered unemployed varied from 1,766 during crop time to 4,907 during the inter-crop period; this compares with 1,415 to 2,169 unemployed during the same periods in 1957, and 1,363 to 3,316 in 1956.

Workers' and employers' organizations

At the end of June 1958 there were fifty-eight associations consisting of twenty-four workers' unions, twenty-two associations of government servants, three of persons working for themselves, and nine associations of employers. The total membership on the rolls was 20,647, of which 18,661 were paid-up members; this compares with 34,392 members on the rolls and 21,276 paid-up members in 1956. The most important workers' organizations were:

	1956	Membership 1957	1958
Amalgamated Labourers' Association	6,833	5,161	5,165
General Port and Harbours Workers' Union	1,382	1,535	1,253
Agricultural Workers' Union	3,950	884	3,900
Government Manual Workers' Union	390	518	3,046
Artisans and General Workers' Union	1,611	1,077	1,189
Government Servants and Employees Association	1,779	1,829	1,728

Labour disputes

	1956	1957	1958
Number of strikes	1	1	1
Number of workers involved	1,478	373	656
Man-days lost	13,302	1,865	8,528

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1956	1957	1958
Number of co-operative societies	332	334	345
Membership	31,252	31,597	34,557
Turnover (thousand rupees)	33,843	38,521	38,094
Assets (thousand rupees)	9,535	10,767	12,274

In 1958, the co-operative movement comprised four secondary societies - the Mauritius Co-operative Union, the Co-operative Agricultural Federation, the Co-operative Central Bank, and the Mauritius Wholesale Society - and 341 primary societies. These included 168 agricultural credit societies, three fishermen's, seven marketing, twenty transport, three housing, and one better-living societies; seventy-nine co-operative retail stores, twenty-eight thrift and savings societies, and thirty-two school savings banks.

## STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices  
(1939 = 100)

Year	Manual workers		Moderate income group		Higher income group	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Rs.100-300 per month	Rs.300-550 per month	Rs.550-1,000 per month	Over 1,000
1956 (Dec.)	385	349	337	324	309	283
1957 (Dec.)	380	344	332	321	309	284
1958 (Dec.)	380	347	333	323	312	288

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, entertainment, dependants and charities, and other services.

National income  
(million rupees)

	1956	1957	1958
Gross domestic product at factor cost	606	644	653
National income at factor cost	594	621	630
National income at constant prices (1948)	410	403	406
Per capita income at constant prices (1948) (rupees)	746	709	692

## SOCIAL WELFARE

Expenditure on relief  
(thousand rupees)

	1956	1957	1958
Old age pensions	4,452	4,619	6,582
Outdoor relief	2,727	4,199	6,985
Indoor relief	373	335	301
Relief work	77	48	49
Contributions to welfare organizations	185	187	...
School for the blind	15	15	...
Total	7,829	9,403	13,917

The number of persons receiving old age pensions in 1958 was 25,768 compared with 19,607 in 1957, and 19,031 in 1956. Outdoor relief was paid to 22,872 persons in 1957 against 10,532 in 1956. The number of adults maintained in infirmaries rose from 630 in 1956 to 654 in 1957 and to 672 in 1958. There were 186 children in orphanages in 1958, against 182 in 1957 and 206 in 1956.

## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Crime statistics

	Number of persons convicted	
	1956	1957
Offences against lawful authority	348	355
Offences against public morality	188	159
Offences against the person	2,646	3,281
Offences against property	3,042	3,573
Other offences against the Penal Code	3,659	4,285
Offences against local laws	<u>20,085</u>	<u>19,456</u>
	29,968	31,109

The number of offences reported to the police in 1958 was 41,909, compared with 50,162 in 1957, and 49,182 in 1956.

Sentences

	1956		1957	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Death penalty	1	-	-	-
Imprisonment	1,652	108	1,919	109
Fines	27,300	330	28,245	318
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	466	111	373	145

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	1955/1956	1956/1957	1957/1958
Health Department	11,023	11,046	13,296
Capital expenditure programme	1,498	1,810	2,157

Medical and health staff  
(Government and private)<sup>a/</sup>

	1956	1957	1958
Registered physicians	105 (47)	121 (61)	139 (69)
Dentists	29 (25)	29 (25)	29 (25)
Nurses of senior training	9	10	10
Nurses in hospitals	166	176	195
Midwives	63	64	65
Dressers	210	212	231
Pharmacists	47 (45)	47 (45)	47 (45)
Sanitary inspectors	58	59	58
X-ray technicians	1	5	5

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parentheses show private staff.

	<u>Institutions</u>					
	<u>Establishments</u>			<u>Beds</u>		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
General hospitals	8	8	8	1,207	1,202	1,190
Dispensaries	47	48	42	-	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres	7	8	19	-	-	-
Mental hospital	1	1	1	707	707	737
Orthopaedic hospital	1	1	1	157	157	181
Leprosarium	1	1	1	62	62	60

There were also four travelling dispensaries, one mobile ante-natal clinic and two mobile dental clinics. In addition, there were twenty-six hospitals with 601 beds and nineteen dispensaries on sugar estates, and four private nursing homes.

	<u>Vital statistics</u>		
	1956	1957	1958
Birth rate per thousand population	43.8	43.1	40.8
Death rate per thousand population	11.8	13.0	11.8
Infant mortality per thousand live births	66.0	75.1	67.4

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	1955/1956	1956/1957	1957/1958
Education Department	13,204	14,662	18,622
Capital expenditure programme	2,446	4,408	3,596

Schools

	1956			1957			1958		
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided
Primary	86	77	150	98	78	152	107	76	237
Secondary	3	8	57	3	8	58	3	8	54
Vocational	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Teacher training	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural college	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

Pupils

Schools	1956		1957		1958	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	50,839	38,595	57,424	44,867	64,155	51,474
Secondary	7,451	3,509	8,518	4,088	10,381	5,056
Vocational	130	27	52	15	65	7
Teacher training	162	62	129	104	307	143
Agricultural college	...	-	...	-	...	-
Higher education overseas	427		400		434	

Teachers

Schools	1956		1957		1958	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	1,085	1,648	1,358	1,664	1,372	1,658
Secondary	358	237	403	211	475	193
Vocational	4	2	4	3	5	2
Teacher training	10	8	9	7	12	7
Agricultural college	14	-	16	1	16	-
	1,471	1,895	1,790	1,886	1,880	1,860



Adult education

	Establishments			Pupils		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Post-primary education centres	15	23	21	353	545	655
Science extension classes	2	2	2	95	143	150
Adult literacy centres	10	10	...	170	170	...



## Sixteenth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER  
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF THE  
SECRETARY-GENERALIndian Ocean Territories

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session the attached summaries of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter relating to Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Mauritius and Seychelles (Indian Ocean Territories).<sup>1/</sup> These summaries supplement the summaries submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session as part of the report on progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter.<sup>2/</sup>
2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 933 (X), these summaries are also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>1/</sup> Copies of this document have been previously distributed under the symbol ST/TRI/B.1960/2.

<sup>2/</sup> A/4084 and Add.1 and 4. There is no reference in this report to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Information on this Territory was first transmitted in 1956/1957.



# **NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**Summaries of information transmitted  
to the Secretary-General for 1959**

*Indian Ocean Territories:*

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Mauritius

Seychelles

**UNITED NATIONS**

**New York, 1961**

# NOTE

The following symbols are used:

Three dots	(...)	data not available
Dash	( - )	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash	1948/1949	crop or financial year
Hyphen	1948-1949	annual average

ST/TRI/B.1960/2

## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORIES<sup>1/</sup>

In accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, the Governments of Australia and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have transmitted to the Secretary-General information for the year ending 31 December 1959 on the Territories of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Mauritius and Seychelles.

Summaries of information of the type which follow are intended to supplement the full summaries issued every three years, together with papers on general developments. The last triennial volume of summaries would normally have been published in 1959-1960, but the material destined for that volume is now to appear in a report <sup>2/</sup> on the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations. <sup>3/</sup> The present surveys can therefore be considered as a supplement to the Progress Report. <sup>4/</sup> The next triennial summaries will be published in 1962/1963.

The dates on which information for the year 1959 was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Australian Mission to the United Nations and the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations follow below:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of Transmission</u>
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	9 August 1960
Mauritius	7 July 1960
Seychelles	3 June 1960

- 
- <sup>1/</sup> Owing to the smaller number of Territories on which reports were transmitted for 1959, the summaries on the African Territories have been issued in a single fascicle, thereby reducing the number in this series from nine to six. Fascicles containing summaries on Territories in other geographical regions have been renumbered accordingly. The present fascicle was formerly issued as ST/TRI/B.19--/4.
- <sup>2/</sup> Requested under General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI).
- <sup>3/</sup> Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (Sales No. 60.VI.B.1, vol. 1-5), volumes 1 to 5 to be published shortly. See in particular, vol. 5, Territorial Surveys.
- <sup>4/</sup> There is no reference to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the Progress Report. Information on this Territory was transmitted to the Secretary-General for the first time in 1956/1957 (ST/TRI/B.1957/8).

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Page

Country	Number of species
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1
Mauritius	5
Seychelles	18

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed extension of the 1955 Convention to cover the whole of the United Kingdom. It is therefore not possible to say whether or not the Commission will be able to recommend the extension of the Convention to cover the whole of the United Kingdom.

$$f_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_{\mu}^{\infty} f_{\alpha}^{\ast}(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad f_{\alpha}^{\ast}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\lambda}^{\infty} f_{\alpha}^{\ast}(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad f_{\alpha}^{\ast}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\lambda}^{\infty} f_{\alpha}^{\ast}(\lambda) d\lambda$$

1971-1972  
1972-1973  
1973-1974

1. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 35, 10, 1203-1210.  
 2. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 35, 10, 1211-1218.  
 3. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 35, 10, 1219-1226.

## MAURITIUS

### AREA

809 square miles (2,096 square kilometres) including dependencies.

### POPULATION

	June 1952 (census)	1957	1958 (December estimates)	1959
Indo-Mauritians	335,327	401,871	414,660	427,209
General population <sup>a/</sup>	148,238	173,593	177,396	181,474
Sino-Mauritians and Chinese	17,850	21,157	21,832	22,468
	<u>501,415</u>	<u>596,621</u>	<u>613,888</u>	<u>631,151</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Includes a mixed population of French and African origin and Europeans, mainly of French origin.

In addition, according to the 1952 census, the population of the dependencies was 15,085.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which accounted for 97 per cent of all exports in 1959. A pilot tea development project designed to improve yields and quality is being sponsored by the Government; by the end of 1959 approximately 1,400 acres of new land had been developed under tea of improved varieties. The Government also provided funds for the erection of a tea factory which was completed and put into commission in 1959 with a first stage capacity of 750,000 lbs. of black tea per annum.

The Capital Expenditure Programme covering the period 1 July 1957 to 30 June 1962 was revised in 1959 with the result that the total estimated cost of the Programme has been increased from Rs. 210,252,000 to Rs. 228,124,000. <sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> The currency unit of Mauritius is the Mauritius rupee, which equals 1s.6d., or \$US0.21.

## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

	<u>Principal crops</u>					
		Area (acres)			Production (metric tons)	
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Sugar	190,500	197,400	200,000	562,000	526,000	580,000
Tea	3,577	3,600	3,900	859	873	906
Tobacco	830	1,000	1,030	438	498	567
Aloe fibre <sup>a/</sup>	...	...	...	1,744	1,576	1,464
Food crops	4,300	2,930	...	7,650	6,810	...

<sup>a/</sup> The aloe grows wild with scrub and it is therefore not possible to ascertain the actual acreage from which the crop is derived.

About 5,000 acres were planted with vegetables.

Livestock

According to a census taken in mid-1956, the number of dairy cattle was 38,000. The number of herd and draught cattle was estimated at 3,700, and there were an estimated 53,600 goats, 2,000 sheep and 4,000 pigs.

Cattle slaughtered for consumption numbered 12,823 in 1956 (of which 6,938 were imported), 13,347 in 1957 (of which 6,648 were imported), and 13,348 in 1958 (of which 4,327 were imported).

## FORESTRY

A total of 620 acres of new plantations were created during 1959, compared with 475 acres in 1958 and 560 acres in 1957. In addition, 4,089 acres of plantations, five to twenty years old, were treated culturally under weeding and pruning operations, as against 4,221 acres in 1958 and 3,897 acres in 1957.

Produce of Crown forests and private forests

	1957	1958	1959
Timber, log volume (thousand cu. ft.)	519.2	544.7	536.5
Firewood, solid volume (thousand cu. ft.)	1,429.3	1,459.4	1,531.0
Charcoal (tons)	947.9	996.0	1,373.1



## FISHERIES

During 1959, the controlled catch was 1,299 metric tons, compared with 1,616 metric tons in 1958 and 1,664 metric tons in 1957. The reductions since 1957 were due to the partial enforcement of a closed season for large nets and repeated bad weather in 1959.

The survey of new fishing grounds up to twenty miles offshore, started in 1956, was in course of completion during 1959.

## POWER

Work on the Eau Bleue and Magenta hydroelectric schemes, and work on the extension and reinforcement of the main transmission and distribution lines and substations, was continued during 1959. La Ferme Power Station was commissioned during the year.

Electricity output  
(Hydro- and thermo-electric installations)

	1957	1958	1959
Installed capacity (KVA)	17,840	19,510	...
Units generated (million kwh)	44.6	48.9	55.9
Number of consumers	38,363	41,097	45,842

There are, in addition, privately owned steam-electric installations in sugar factories; their aggregate rated capacity was 24,300 KVA in 1958, compared with 20,400 KVA in 1957 and 17,000 KVA in 1956.

## INDUSTRY

The 1959 review of the Capital Expenditure Programme, 1957-1962, provided for loans up to a total of Rs. 1 million to non-agricultural secondary industries likely to be of advantage to the Territory. Provision was also made of Rs. 2.5 million for the development of the tourist industry, and for expenditure up to Rs. 100,000 for grants towards the cost of investigation into the availability of local materials for industrial processes.

# MAURITIUS

## Industrial production

	1957	1958	1959
Sugar (metric tons)	562,000	526,000	580,000
Run (hectolitres)	14,670	15,830	21,620
Tea (metric tons)	860	873	906
Tobacco (metric tons)	440	500	567
Cigarettes (metric tons)	560	546	...
Sacks, aloe fibre (thousand units)	1,657	1,423	1,200
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards)	5,700	1,972	1,900
Yarn, aloe fibre (kilogrammes)	21,000	14,000	15,500
Salt (metric tons)	3,800	3,900	...

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mauritius is provided with a road system consisting of some 510 miles of main and 230 miles of branch roads, most of which are suitable for motor traffic.

The railway network has 82 miles of line open to traffic. Passenger services, which were operating at a deficit, were discontinued in 1956 and replaced by bus services. The daily average number of passengers utilizing the bus service rose from 100,000 in 1956 to 112,000 in 1959.

## Railway transport

	1957	1958	1959
Goods traffic (metric tons)			
Sugar	477,795	467,160	438,362
Sugar cane	1,864	1,959	2,001
General merchandise	50,623	49,513	48,794

## Air transport

	1957	1958	1959
Aircraft movements	363	469	563
Passengers arriving and departing	8,674	9,547	11,683
Commercial freight carried (metric tons)	106.5	98.5	91.3
Mail carried (metric tons)	31.4	38.3	42.0

Sea-borne shipping

	1957	1958	1959
Vessels entering Port Louis	356	367	406
Total net registered tonnage (thousands)	1,305	1,318	1,385
Passengers arriving and departing	7,239	8,108	7,993
Cargo handled (thousand metric tons)			
Imported	384	399	425
Exported	682	596	584

Communications

There were seventy-seven post offices and postal agencies in 1959, against seventy-six in 1958, and seventy-five in 1956. The number of letters, postcards and printed papers handled increased from 6.7 million in 1957 to 7.1 million in 1958 and to 8.2 million in 1959. Telephone subscribers numbered 5,602 in 1957 and 5,879 in 1958.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Revenue and expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(thousand rupees)

	1956/1957	1957/1958	1958/1959
Revenue	124,641	133,512	129,020
Expenditure	109,505	132,522	132,525
Main heads of ordinary revenue:			
Income tax	39,808	47,330	47,335
Customs	29,198	32,113	34,310
Licences, excise and other indirect taxes	26,037	26,214	29,014
Receipts from public utilities and services	15,988	18,344	11,889
Some major heads of expenditure:			
Public utilities and services <sup>b/</sup>	17,938	20,096	26,478
Education	14,662	18,597	18,337
Health	11,046	13,296	14,567
Public assistance	9,520	13,908	15,570
Contribution to development fund	9,598	11,807	6,500

<sup>a/</sup> Not including the Capital Expenditure Programme.

<sup>b/</sup> Agriculture, forests, harbours, railways, posts and telegraphs, etc.

# MAURITIUS

## Development finance

The Capital Expenditure Programme is financed from a territorial Development and Welfare Fund, from loan funds and from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

	<u>Capital expenditure</u> (thousand rupees)		
	1956/1957	1957/1958	1958/1959
Education	4,408	3,584	3,546
Medical and health	1,810	2,157	905
Housing	2,021	600	1,100
Agriculture	3,283	2,808	4,549
Water supplies and irrigation	3,050	2,025	3,992
Roads	1,934	2,417	3,132
Electricity	2,354	6,699	5,956
All other projects	4,192	5,293	5,427
	<u>23,052</u>	<u>25,583</u>	<u>28,607</u>

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE

	<u>Imports and exports</u> (thousand rupees)		
	1957	1958	1959
Imports	263,818	299,218	286,852
Exports, domestic	322,779	285,304	285,602
Re-exports	7,513	3,597	4,032
Principal imports:			
Rice	36,099	44,114	32,351
Flour, grain and grain products	13,637	16,970	14,163
Edible oil and fats	13,582	9,247	8,911
Machinery and electrical goods	27,155	43,096	41,357
Iron and steel goods	18,637	17,667	15,293
Motor vehicles and parts	10,308	13,159	13,013
Manures and fertilizers	15,087	13,128	15,175
Cotton piece goods	12,498	10,698	10,994
Principal exports:			
Sugar a/	307,702	269,894	269,507
Sugar molasses	5,388	4,875	4,835
Tea	2,272	2,347	2,692
Alcohol	26	13	26

a/ Excluding the value of sugar quota certificates which amounted to Rs.7 million in 1957, Rs. 7.2 million in 1958 and Rs. 7.4 million in 1959.

## MAURITIUS

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	1957	1958	1959
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	35.6	36.2	36.9
Other preferential tariff countries	39.0	33.4	35.7
General tariff countries	25.4	30.4	27.4
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom	71.6	82.5	81.1
Other preferential tariff countries	18.3	12.0	16.5
General tariff countries	10.1	5.5	2.4

In 1959, sugar exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 387,418 long tons, compared with 421,116 long tons in 1958 and 412,519 long tons in 1957. The "negotiated" price for sugar sold under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was £45 2s.0d. per long ton (£45 16s.8d. in 1958). A considerable part of the remaining exportable surplus was sold to Canada, smaller quantities having been exported to the Federation of Malaya, the Lebanon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Nyasaland and Seychelles.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes were reported during 1959 in general social conditions, the status of women, and town and country planning and housing.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Number of wage-earners

	1957	1958	1959
Sugar industry:			
Crop period (average number employed)	61,000	61,000	64,000
Inter-crop period (average number employed)	51,000	50,000	51,000
Secondary industries	16,041	16,185	17,269
Public services	11,214	11,700	11,815

# MAURITIUS

In 1959 the number of registered unemployed varied from 2,632 during crop time to 5,008 during the inter-crop period; this compares with 1,766 to 4,007 unemployed during the same periods in 1958, and 1,415 to 2,169 in 1957.

## Workers' and employers' organizations

The most important workers' organizations were:

	1957	Membership 1958	1959
Amalgamated Labourers' Association	5,161	5,165	6,764
Agricultural Workers' Union	884	3,900	4,171
Government and other Manual Workers' Union	518	3,046	3,845
General Port and Harbour Workers' Union	1,535	1,253	1,165
Artisans and General Workers' Union	1,077	1,189	1,150
Government Servants and Employees Association	1,829	1,728	1,573
Government General Employees Union	269	134	1,025

## Labour disputes

	1957	1958	1959
Number of strikes	1	1	3
Number of workers involved	373	656	...
Man-days lost	1,865	8,528	17,661

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1957	1958	1959
Number of co-operative societies	337	345	342
Membership	31,597	34,557	33,514 <sup>a/</sup>
Turnover (thousand rupees)	38,521	38,094	44,174 <sup>a/</sup>
Assets (thousand rupees)	10,767	12,274	12,791 <sup>a/</sup>
Primary societies			
Agricultural credit unlimited	164	168	171
Credit limited (fishermen's)	3	3	3
Marketing	7	7	7
Thrift and saving	32	28	25
Housing	4	3	3
Co-operative retail stores	74	79	79
Printing	1	1	1
Transport	14	20	21
School savings banks	33	31	27
Better-living	1	1	1
	<u>333</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>338</u>

<sup>a/</sup> As at 28 February 1959.

In addition, there were four secondary co-operative societies: the Mauritius Co-operative Union, the Co-operative Agricultural Federation, the Co-operative Central Bank, and the Mauritius Wholesale Society.

## STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices  
(1939 = 100)

Year	Manual workers		Moderate income group		Higher income group	
	Unskilled	Skilled	Rs.100-300 per month	Rs.300-550 per month	Rs.550-1,000 per month	Over 1,000 per month
1957 (Dec.)	380	344	332	321	309	284
1958 (Dec.)	380	347	333	323	312	288
1959 (Dec.)	379	347	332	321	309	283

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, entertainment, dependants and charities, and other services.

National income  
(million rupees)

	1957	1958
Gross domestic product at factor cost	658	662
Gross national product at factor cost	662	666
National income at constant prices (1948)	403	406
Per capita income at constant prices (1948) (rupees)	709	692

## SOCIAL WELFARE

Expenditure on relief  
(thousand rupees)

	1957	1958	1959
Old-age pensions	4,619	7,811	7,005
Outdoor relief	4,199	6,985	7,651
Indoor relief	335	324	353
Relief work	48	49	46
Contribution to welfare organizations	187	195	...
School for the blind	15	15	...
Total	9,403	15,379	...
Old-age pensioners	19,607	25,783	26,714
Persons on outdoor relief	22,872	29,623	35,203
Adults in infirmaries	654	656	957
Children in orphanages	182	188	262

# MAURITIUS

## PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

### Crime statistics

	Number of persons convicted		
	1956	1957	1958
Offences against lawful authority	348	355	297
Offences against public morality	188	159	100
Offences against the person	2,646	3,281	2,584
Offences against property	3,042	3,573	2,959
Other offences against the Penal Code	3,659	4,285	3,505
Offences against local laws	20,085	19,456	13,279
	<u>29,968</u>	<u>31,109</u>	<u>22,724</u>

The number of offences reported to the police in 1959 was 43,243 compared with 41,909 in 1958, and 50,162 in 1957.

### Sentences

	1956		1957		1958	
	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles
Death penalty	1	-	-	-	1	-
Imprisonment	1,652	108	1,919	109	1,713	135
Fines	27,300	330	28,245	318	20,149	252
Bound over or otherwise disposed of	466	111	373	145	342	132

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### Expenditure (thousand rupees)

	1956/1957	1957/1958	1958/1959
Health Department	11,046	13,296	14,567
Capital expenditure programme	1,810	2,157	905



Medical and health staff  
(Government and private)<sup>a/</sup>

	1957	1958	1959
Registered physicians	121 (61)	139 (69)	140 (57)
Dentists	29 (25)	29 (25)	30 (25)
Nurses of senior training	10	10	9
Nurses in hospitals	176	195	218
Midwives	64	65	71
Dressers	212	231	239
Pharmacists	47 (45)	47 (45)	48 (46)
Sanitary inspectors	59	58	56
X-ray technicians	5	5	5

a/ Figures in parentheses show private staff.

Institutions

	1957	Number 1958	1959	Number of 1957	Beds 1958	1959
General hospitals	8	8	8	1,202	1,190	1,199
Dispensaries	48	42	50	-	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres	8	19	19	-	-	-
Mental hospital	1	1	1	707	737	738
Orthopaedic hospital	1	1	1	157	181	226
Leprosarium	1	1	1	62	60	61

There were, in addition, four travelling dispensaries, one mobile ante-natal clinic, and two mobile dental clinics. There were twenty-seven hospitals with 530 beds and nine dispensaries on sugar estates, and four private nursing homes.

Vital statistics

	1957	1958	1959
Birth rate per thousand population	43.1	40.8	38.5
Death rate per thousand population	13.0	11.8	10.9
Infant mortality per thousand live births	75.1	67.4	62.5

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	1956/1957	1957/1958	1958/1959
Education Department	14,662	18,597	18,337
Capital expenditure programme	4,408	3,599	3,546

Schools

	1957			1958			1959		
	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided
Primary	98	78	152	107	76	237	113	76	370
Secondary	3	8	58	3	8	54	3	8	58
Vocational	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Teacher training	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural college	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

Pupils

	1957		1958		1959	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary	57,424	44,867	64,155	51,474	68,997	57,176
Secondary	8,518	4,088	10,381	5,056	12,545	5,944
Vocational	52	15	65	7	134	29
Teacher training	129	104	307	143	274	148
Agricultural college	...	-	65	-	...	-
Higher education overseas		400		434		606

In 1958, the number of children of primary school-going age (5 to 12) was 117,500. The percentage of enrolment in primary schools to children of primary school-going age was 84.

## MAURITIUS

	<u>Teachers</u>					
	1957		1958		1959	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	1,358	1,664	1,372	1,658	1,557	1,862
Secondary	403	211	475	193	520	263
Vocational	4	3	5	2	13	2
Teacher training	9	7	12	7	15	6
Agricultural college	16	1	16	-	16	-
	<u>1,790</u>	<u>1,886</u>	<u>1,880</u>	<u>1,860</u>	<u>2,121</u>	<u>2,133</u>

Adult education

	Establishments			Pupils		
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Post-primary education centres	23	21	...	545	655	556
Science extension classes	2	2	2	143	150	150
Adult literacy centres	10	...	...	170	...	...

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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER ARTICLE 73 e  
OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS: REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-  
GENERAL AND OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING  
TERRITORIES

1. By communication dated 7 February 1961, the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations has transmitted the following information for 1959 relating to Part III.B. of the Standard Form (Human Rights).<sup>1/</sup>

"The human rights and fundamental freedoms which are recognized and protected in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible are similar to those which are recognized and protected in the United Kingdom itself. The process of establishing the fundamental freedoms which are enjoyed in the United Kingdom took place, in the main, before the United Kingdom assumed responsibility for the affairs of the Territories on which information is now transmitted; consequently the establishment of these freedoms in the overseas Territories has been a normal and natural part of the function of the administration there. The British concept of human rights and fundamental freedoms, however, is based on a general acceptance of the principles of the liberty of the subject, an acceptance which is so fundamental that the existence of those rights and freedoms is taken for granted. Consequently in most Territories legislation which has a bearing on these matters is not designed to define general rights and privileges in the abstract, but to lay down in concrete terms the means to preserve existing rights in the circumstances of each Territory and community. Constitutional instruments of Territories do not often enumerate general and theoretical rights and freedoms (although this is done where it is generally agreed that it would serve a useful purpose), these are rather to be deduced from the ordinary law of the Territory. In many Territories there is a specific provision that the basic laws shall be the law in force in England on some particular date, subject to subsequent enactments in the Territory. Moreover, uniformity in the administration of justice and the maintenance of the rule of law is encouraged by the existence

<sup>1/</sup> The section on racial discrimination which formed a part of this document has been incorporated in A/AC.35/L.334.

of an ultimate court of appeal for all Territories (the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) consisting of some of the most eminent judges of the Commonwealth.

"The fundamental rights and freedoms which are part of the British tradition and which are established and protected usually by this means include the right of the individual to life, liberty and security of person, to recognition as a person and equality before the law, to an effective remedy before the courts against violations of the rights granted to him by the law or constitution of his country, to a fair and public hearing before an impartial judiciary in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any charge against him, to be presumed innocent of a criminal offence until he is proved guilty, to be immune from retrospective penal offences or penalties, to freedom from arbitrary interference with his family, home or correspondence and to remedy against such interference or attacks on his good name, to liberty of movement, to a nationality, to ownership of property, and to freedom of thought, conscience, religion, opinion, expression, assembly and association.

"There is of course, much legislation in Non-Self-Governing Territories in economic, social and educational fields which has the effect of introducing concepts of human rights and fundamental freedoms or of entrenching such rights and freedoms for the benefit of the peoples of the Territories. This legislation is transmitted regularly to the Secretary-General and may be drawn upon in the compilation of his summaries and analyses, subject to the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter. During 1959 there were a number of instances of new legislation having a bearing on human rights and fundamental freedoms, which can be found in the transmissions in respect of individual Territories, since much of it is concerned with economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories."

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## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

### AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

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AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

Preface

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly, at its seventeenth session,<sup>1/</sup> full summaries of information for the year 1960 on the Non-Self-Governing Territories listed below.

The summaries are based on information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. The last volume of full summaries was incorporated in the ten-year Progress Report (1947-1957).<sup>2/</sup>

Information for the year ending 31 December 1960<sup>3/</sup> was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations on the dates listed below:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Dates of transmission</u>
Basutoland	2 November 1961
Gambia	28 July 1961
Gibraltar	30 August 1961
Kenya	26 July 1961
Malta	10 July 1961
Mauritius	10 July 1961
Nyasaland	10 August 1961
St. Helena	16 May 1961
Seychelles	24 May 1961
Uganda	14 July 1961

<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, this information is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>2/</sup> United Nations: Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (Sales No.: 60.VI.B.1, vol. 5).

<sup>3/</sup> Supplementary statistical information for the years 1958 and 1959 was issued as follows: 1958: A/4360 and Corr.1 (Spanish only), A/4361, A/4362 and Corr.1 (Spanish only), A/4363 and Corr.1 (Spanish only), A/4364 and A/4368; 1959: A/4754 and Add.1, A/4755 and A/4759.

NOTE: The following symbols are used:

Three dots (...)	data not available
Dash ( - )	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash 1959/1960	crop or financial year
Hyphen 1959-1960	annual average



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ILO	International Labour Organisation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

# MAURITIUS

## AREA

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, has an area of 720 square miles (1,865 square kilometres). It has a number of dependencies with a total area of 89.5 square miles (231 square kilometres).

## POPULATION

	<u>1952</u> (census)	<u>1957</u> (estimates)	<u>1960</u> (estimates)
General population <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	148,238	173,593	185,399
Indo-Mauritians . . . . .	335,327	401,871	440,459
Sino-Mauritians and Chinese . . . . .	<u>17,850</u>	<u>21,157</u>	<u>22,980</u>
	501,415	596,621	648,838
Dependencies . . . . .	15,085	...	...

<sup>a/</sup> Includes a mixed population of French and African origin and Europeans, mainly of French origin.

## Vital statistics

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population . . . . .	40.8	38.5	39.6
Infant mortality per thousand live births . . . . .	67.4	62.5	69.5
Death-rate per thousand population . . . . .	11.8	10.9	11.3

Mauritius is one of the most thickly populated areas of the world. In 1960 it had a population density of 887 per square mile (calculated on the mid-year population of 638,691), compared with 828 in 1957. The population increase was 39 per cent in the last decade and there is a prospect of an even greater increase in the years to come, with no outlets in sight for the surplus population. The effect of this population increase has been described in a 1960 government paper as a "situation of real gravity, which will steadily deteriorate and which can only be remedied if policies, deliberately directed to that end, are framed and enthusiastically pursued".

## GOVERNMENT

### Public Service

At 31 December 1960, the Public Service comprised 122 overseas officers and 309 local officers. Among the "overseas" officers, nineteen were Mauritians - members of H.M. Overseas Civil Service: they included the Administrative Secretary, the Principal Assistant Secretary, the Deputy Accountant General, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Civil Commissioner, the Principal of the Training College, the Police Commissioner, the Director of Public Works, the Registrar General, and a number of other senior officials.

### Training facilities

In-service training is undertaken by various government departments, such as police, customs and excise, public works, education, health, etc. Training courses are held each year for members of the general clerical service in such subjects as English, financial procedure, government accounting, the correct application of colonial regulations, etc.

A civil service scholarship scheme has been designed to provide for the further education and training overseas of locally domiciled officers to prepare them for senior posts in the Public Service. In 1960, a total of eighty-three officers were sent overseas on post-election or study leave courses; of these seventy-two attended courses in the United Kingdom, three were trained in Canada, two in the United States of America, two in Australia, one in South Africa, one in India, and two in Kenya.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economy of Mauritius is dependent on sugar, which accounted for 96 per cent of all exports in 1958, 97 per cent in 1959, and 90 per cent in 1960. Sugar production fell from the record figure of 580,372 metric tons in 1959 to 235,578 metric tons in 1960, owing to damages caused by two violent cyclones which struck the island during the year.

The island is completely lacking in mineral resources, has no entrepôt trade and, apart from sugar and its by-products, has only small manufacturing enterprises.

During the period under review, the rate of population growth, taken in conjunction with the island's natural resources, continued to give cause for concern and emphasis was laid on the need to foster economic development.

The Territory's Five-Year Development Programme, 1957-1962, which it was estimated would cost over Rs.210 million,<sup>11/</sup> included provision for the development of agriculture, water supplies, electricity, roads, harbours, schools, hospitals and housing schemes. In view of the damage caused by the two cyclones, this programme has been wound up and a new one for the five-year period 1960-1965 was being formulated; it will concentrate to a large extent upon cyclone repair and reconstruction. At the same time it was planned to diversify the economy by the encouragement of secondary industries.

#### LAND, AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Mauritius covers an area of 460,800 acres, of which 220,000 acres were under cultivation in 1960, compared with 206,000 in 1957. The cultivated area consists of sugar cane (200,000 acres), tea (4,000 acres), tobacco (970 acres), aloe fibre (5,000 acres), food crops and vegetables (10,000 acres). Forests, tree plantations and scrub total 197,000 acres; built up areas, roads and water bodies take up 22,000 acres; grazing and permanent waste lands account for the remaining 22,000 acres.

The proper use of land has become a serious problem because of the steadily increasing population. In recent years, organized settlement has been attempted and a pilot scheme has been started, with the primary object of establishing food-producing small-holders' communities. In 1960, there were seven small settlement areas covering 1,300 acres under cultivation.

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<sup>11/</sup> The local currency is the Mauritius rupee, which equals 1s.6d. or \$US0.21.

Developments undertaken by the Department of Agriculture during the period under review included the promotion of the most efficient use of all available lands suitable for cultivation, the setting up of an agricultural extension service and the development of experimental stations.

The sugar industry is the main source of wealth and employment. About 80 per cent of the sugar crop is produced by the larger plantations; some 15,000 peasant planters, often grouped in co-operative societies, produce the remaining 20 per cent. In 1960, the production of sugar was 1.23 metric tons per acre, compared with 3.09 obtained in 1959 and 2.90 in 1958.

Expansion of the tea industry centres around a government-sponsored pilot project, which is expected to result in improved yields and quality and the establishment of 3,000 acres of plantations by 1962. This project has been brought to a temporary halt because of the devastation of young tea areas by the two cyclones. The reduction in aloe fibre production was also a result of the damage caused by the cyclones.

	<u>Principal crops</u> (metric tons)		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar . . . . .	526,000	580,000	235,000
Tea . . . . .	873	906	786
Tobacco . . . . .	498	567	553
Aloe fibre . . . . .	1,576	1,464	973

Live-stock

The live-stock consists of milk cattle and goats, with a small number of sheep and pigs. The number of milk cattle increased from 38,000 in 1956 to about 40,000 in 1960. The number of goats is estimated to be 50,000. Beef and milk production is much below requirements and has to be supplemented by imports of cattle and dried milk.

A Live-stock Extension Service provides farmers with assistance and advice on better methods of management and breeding. During the period under review, progress was made with the selection of high-yielding cows for the foundation breeding stock; several breeding centres and an artificial insemination centre were completed.

## FORESTRY

Forest lands, including scrub lands and grazing lands with trees, occupy 187,850 acres; of this the Crown forest estate occupies 67,150 acres. The national reserves of some 4,520 acres are receiving particular attention and sample plots are maintained within them to study the growth of exotics and different methods of treatment.

During the years 1958-1960, a total of 1,405 acres of new plantations were created; in addition about 12,000 acres of plantations were treated under weeding and cleaning operations. Extensive damage was caused to forest plantations by the 1960 cyclones. Some 2,000 acres of pine plantations over 12 years of age were virtually destroyed, together with some 2,500 acres of eucalyptus trees.

## FISHERIES

Fishing is practised around the coast of Mauritius, Rodrigues and St. Brandon to supply the local market. The total controlled catch was 1,368 tons in 1960, compared with 1,299 tons in 1959 and 1,616 tons in 1958. The reduction since 1958 was due to the partial enforcement of a closed season for large nets and to repeated bad weather. The 1960 cyclones had a disastrous effect on the fishing industry; 293 fishing boats were destroyed and 630 damaged; large numbers of small fish were swept ashore. A scheme of government long-term loans at a cheap rate of interest was started to allow fishermen to build new boats. A loan of Rs.200,000 to a local fishing company to enable it to purchase a fishing vessel was approved.

A survey of new fishing grounds up to twenty miles off-shore was in the course of completion in 1960.

## POWER

During 1958 and 1959, work on new hydroelectric schemes proceeded satisfactorily. The Magenta hydroelectric station was completed and brought into service. During 1960, the development of electricity was greatly hampered by the two cyclones. The damage caused to the electric lines was so wide-spread that development works had to be discontinued and the Central Electricity Board had to concentrate on repairs and reconstruction.

Power generated during 1960 by five hydroelectric and two thermal stations of the Central Electricity Board and six private stations in sugar factories totalled 54.7 million kwh, compared with 55.9 million kwh in 1959 and 48.9 million kwh in 1958. The number of consumers increased from 41,097 in 1958 to 45,842 in 1959 and to 46,181 in 1960.

### INDUSTRY

Apart from the sugar, tea, tobacco and fibre industries, local industries of lesser importance include the manufacture of rum and wine, edible oil and soap, cigarettes, salt, lime and bricks. Various small trades include printing shops, tanneries, and mechanical and electrical workshops.

The Development Programme, 1957-1962, provided for loans up to a total of Rs. 1 million to non-agricultural secondary industries likely to be of advantage to the Territory. A further sum of Rs.100,000 was provided for grants towards the cost of investigation of new processes or industries showing promise of development, and Rs. 2.5 million were allocated for the development of the tourist industry.

Exemptions from import duty are granted for machinery for the manufacture of commodities produced locally, and the Income Tax Ordinance includes an "investment allowance" equal to one-tenth of the capital expenditure incurred on construction of new industrial plants.

#### Industrial production

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Sugar (metric tons) . . . . .	526,000	580,000	235,000
Rum (hectolitres) . . . . .	15,830	21,620	19,000
Tea (metric tons) . . . . .	873	906	786
Tobacco (metric tons) . . . . .	500	567	553
Sacks, aloe fibre (thousand units). . .	1,423	1,200	1,270
Cloth, aloe fibre (yards) . . . . .	1,900	1,900	18,700
Filter press cloth (yards) . . . . .	24,000	28,000	34,300
Yarn, aloe fibre (kilogrammes). . . . .	13,000	15,500	16,000

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

There were 744.5 miles of roads in 1960, compared with 736 miles in 1957. All roads are metalled and about 438.5 miles are bitumen coated (compared with 377 miles of bitumenized roads in 1957). The consolidation and improvement of bus services continued during the period under review; 116,000 passengers travelled daily by bus in 1960, compared with 100,000 in 1957. The number of buses increased from 356 in 1956 to 488 in 1959; during the same period the total number of registered motor vehicles increased from 10,882 to 13,291.

The railway network has eighty-two miles of track. Passenger services, which operated at a deficit, were discontinued in 1956. Goods (mainly sugar) transported by rail totalled 536,600 metric tons in 1960, compared with 489,157 metric tons in 1959, and 518,632 metric tons in 1958.

### Air transport

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Aircraft movements . . . . .	469	563	569
Passengers arriving and departing . . .	9,547	11,683	12,837
Freight carried (metric tons) . . . . .	98.5	91.3	94.7
Mail carried (metric tons) . . . . .	38.3	42.0	54.5

Regular external air services are operated twice weekly to Nairobi, Madagascar and Réunion, and weekly between Australia and South Africa via Mauritius.

### Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Vessels entering Port Louis . . . . .	367	406	415
Total registered tonnage (thousands) . .	1,318	1,385	1,301
Passengers arriving and departing . . .	8,108	7,993	8,024
Cargo handled (thousand metric tons)			
Imported . . . . .	399	425	479
Exported . . . . .	596	584	357



During 1960, work started on the improvement of harbour facilities; the scheme consists of the repair and strengthening of the deep-water quay, and the construction of two lighterage quays, a transit shed and a warehouse. Special cement silos have been built and cement in bulk is now imported regularly from East Africa.

### Communications

There were seventy-seven post offices and postal agencies in 1960, compared with seventy-five in 1956. The number of letters, post cards and printed papers increased from 6.7 million in 1957 to 8.8 million in 1960.

The Department of Communications, established in 1957, is responsible for the operation of the telephone and telegraph systems, and for a ship-to-shore radio station. Mauritius is linked with the outside world by cables and radio installations. There were fifteen telephone exchanges and 8,161 telephones in 1959, compared with fourteen exchanges and 7,282 telephones in 1956.

### PUBLIC FINANCE

#### Revenue and expenditure<sup>a/</sup> (thousand rupees)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Revenue . . . . .	133,512	129,020	130,966
Expenditure . . . . .	132,522	132,525	138,146
Main heads of revenue:			
Direct taxes . . . . .	49,199	49,311	42,247
Indirect taxes . . . . .	58,327	63,324	71,238
Receipts from public utilities . . . .	11,648	7,216	7,756
Receipts from public services . . . .	6,696	4,673	5,511
Major heads of expenditure:			
Education . . . . .	18,597	18,337	19,292
Public assistance . . . . .	13,908	15,570	18,189
Health . . . . .	13,296	14,567	14,313
Contribution to development fund . . .	11,807	6,500	10,500
Public service pensions . . . . .	5,901	8,038	9,824
Public works annually recurrent . . .	6,829	6,558	7,684

<sup>a/</sup> Not including the Capital Expenditure Programme. The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Development finance

The Capital Expenditure Programme is financed from a territorial Development and Welfare Fund, from loans funds, and from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

Capital expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Education . . . . .	3,584	3,546	2,880
Medical and health . . . . .	2,157	905	1,630
Housing . . . . .	600	1,100	900
Agriculture . . . . .	2,808	4,549	2,414
Water supplies and irrigation . .	2,025	3,992	2,562
Roads . . . . .	2,417	3,132	3,003
Electricity . . . . .	6,699	5,956	10,539
All other projects . . . . .	5,293	5,427	15,350
	<u>25,583</u>	<u>28,607</u>	<u>39,278</u>

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Imports . . . . .	299,218	286,852	331,867
Exports . . . . .	288,901	289,635	184,986
Principal imports:			
Rice . . . . .	44,114	32,351	33,042
Flour, grain and grain products . . .	16,970	14,163	16,751
Edible oil and fats . . . . .	9,247	8,911	12,183
Machinery and electrical goods . . . .	43,096	41,357	41,207
Iron and steel goods . . . . .	17,667	15,293	33,389
Motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	13,159	13,013	15,473
Manures and fertilizers . . . . .	13,128	15,175	14,176
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	10,698	10,994	12,069
Principal exports:			
Sugar a/ . . . . .	269,894	269,507	166,779
Sugar molasses . . . . .	4,875	4,835	3,422
Tea . . . . .	2,347	2,692	1,344
Alcohol . . . . .	13	26	22

a/ Excluding the value of sugar quota certificates, which amounted to Rs.7.2 million in 1958, Rs.7.4 million in 1959, and Rs.7.2 million in 1960.

Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	36.2	36.9	34.9
Other preferential tariff countries . .	33.4	35.7	34.0
General tariff countries . . . . .	30.4	27.4	31.1
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom . . . . .	83.1	81.4	89.7
Other preferential tariff countries . .	11.3	16.2	7.5
General tariff countries . . . . .	5.6	2.4	2.8

Under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the United Kingdom has undertaken to provide a guaranteed market for 335,000 long tons of Mauritius sugar each year until the end of 1967, at a price negotiated annually. In 1960 the quota was increased to 353,425 long tons, but owing to a substantially reduced crop the exports fell short of the negotiated price quota by some 50,000 long tons. The negotiated price on 1960 was £44.8s.10d. per long ton, compared with £42.3s.0d. in 1957.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population of Mauritius comprises an Indo-Mauritian group (about 67.8 per cent of the total population), which includes about 340,000 Hindus and 100,000 Moslems; a population of mixed French and African origin known as the "general population" (about 28.5 per cent); a Sino-Mauritian community comprising about 3.5 per cent of the population; a European group, mainly of French origin, and a few British officials. The "general population" is almost entirely Roman Catholic and French-speaking. English, the official language, is not yet in general use, though it is more widely spoken and understood than it was some years ago. Creole, a derivative of French, plays the role of a lingua franca.

Until recently, each group tended to remain separate and was mainly concerned with its own interests. There are, however, signs of a growing awareness of the

need to break down communal and racial barriers and to tackle the Territory's problems on an all-community basis.

### Status of women

Women over the age of 21 may hold property and bear responsibility for all their actions, except that where a complaint is filed against a married woman, the husband becomes co-defendant under the French system of community of property. The consent of parents is essential for the marriage of minors under 21 years of age, but special legislative arrangements allow Hindu and Muslim girls of 18 to marry without the consent of their parents.

Women over the age of 21 have the right to vote; they are not debarred from any employment and serve on many government boards and committees and in various welfare and cultural organizations. Women have also served as members of the Legislative Council.

### LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

The sugar industry employed on an average 59,000 workers during the 1960 crop time, and 54,000 workers during the inter-crop period. Secondary industries employed 20,469 workers, and the public services 12,146 workers. This compares with 16,000 and 11,200 respectively in 1957.

The number of registered unemployed in 1960 varied from 1,614 during crop time to 3,562 during the inter-crop period, against 1,415 to 2,169 registered unemployed during the same periods in 1957. A preliminary survey of the problems of unemployment in the Territory was conducted during 1960 by a specialist from the Man-Power Division of the ILO.

### Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Workers' unions . . . . .	27	30	32
Associations of government servants . . .	22	25	26
Associations of self-employed persons . .	4	3	3
Associations of employers . . . . .	9	8	9
Federations of unions . . . . .	-	-	2
Total membership on the rolls . . . . .	18,966	27,149	25,808
Paid-up members . . . . .	16,243	25,602	23,807

In 1960, the most important workers' organizations were: the Plantation Workers' Union, with a membership of 3,362; the Agricultural Workers' Union, with a membership of 3,761; the Government and Other Manual Workers' Union, with 1,428 members; and the Artisans and General Workers' Union, with 1,086 members. The two largest associations of government employees were the Government General Employees' Union, with 1,330 members, and the Government Servants and Other Employees' Association, with 1,170 members.

Labour disputes

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of strikes . . . . .	1	3	12
Number of workers involved . .	656	...	845
Man-days lost . . . . .	8,528	17,661	6,414

Most disputes were settled by agreements or arbitration. In 1960, a dispute between the workers and the administration of the Government sack factory was brought before a Board of Inquiry.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of co-operative societies . .	334	338
Membership . . . . .	31,597	32,420
Assets (thousand rupees) . . . . .	10,767	13,127
Turnover (thousand rupees) . . . . .	38,521	44,130

The co-operative movement is guided by a small government department in conjunction with a secondary-society - the Mauritius Co-operative Union. The movement derives financial support from another secondary society - the Co-operative Central Bank - whilst the interests of agricultural and distributive societies are attended by the Co-operative Agricultural Federation and the Co-operative Wholesale Society, respectively.

In 1960, the co-operative movement comprised four secondary societies and 334 primary societies; the latter included 176 agricultural credit societies; six marketing, three housing, one printing and 19 transport societies; 79 co-operative retail stores, 23 thrift and savings societies; one better-living society, and 26 school savings banks.

## STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices

(1939 = 100)

	<u>Manual workers</u>		<u>Moderate income group</u>		<u>Higher income group</u>	
	<u>Unskilled</u>	<u>Skilled</u>	<u>Rs.100-300</u>	<u>Rs.300-550</u>	<u>Rs.550-1,000</u>	<u>Over</u> <u>Rs.1,000</u>
			(per month)		(per month)	
1958 (December)	380	347	333	323	312	288
1959 (December)	379	347	332	321	309	283
1960 (December)	381	350	337	327	315	291

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, entertainment, dependants and charities, and other services.

The national income at constant (1948) prices was Rs.403 million in 1957 and Rs.406 million in 1958. The per caput income at constant (1948) prices was Rs.692 in 1958, compared with Rs.709 in 1957.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND HOUSING

Overcrowding is prevalent in urban areas and rents are high. The main problems are indiscriminate construction, over-population, migration to the towns, low wage levels of the groups most in need of rehousing, lack of funds, and the shortage of qualified architects. Cyclones often result in considerable destruction of houses; in 1960, about 70,000 buildings were destroyed or damaged.

A Central Housing Authority was set up in 1960 to deal with the housing problem, and a scheme was approved for the construction of 20,000 low-cost houses. Urban housing is also provided by local authorities with government loans at low rates of interest. During the decade 1950-1960, 1,143 houses were completed by the four urban councils. In the rural areas the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund has completed 373 houses and 1,500 new houses are planned for the future. The Fund, which is financed by a cess on all sugar exported, also has schemes for lending money to sugar estates to erect houses for their workers. Co-operative building societies completed five houses in 1960, which brought the total of houses built by these societies to thirty-two.

In 1960, a Town and Country Planning Officer arrived in Mauritius and a number of planning areas have been declared under the Town and Country Planning Ordinance.

## SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

Compensation for industrial accidents is payable under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

The sugar industry maintains a contributory provident fund for retired workers. A non-contributory old-age pension scheme for all employed workers was introduced in 1950: in December 1960, 27,572 persons were in receipt of pensions, against 19,049 in December 1957. Legislation does not provide for the relief of able-bodied unemployed; casual grants are made, however, when unemployment is attended by destitution; the number of such cases relieved in 1960 amounted to 472, compared with 880 in 1959.

The Public Assistance Department is responsible for outdoor and indoor relief and for the granting of old age pensions. In 1960, there were twenty-nine public assistance centres and twenty-one sub-centres throughout the island. Outdoor relief was paid to 37,493 persons in 1960, compared with 14,900 persons in 1957. Indoor relief in orphanages and infirmaries was provided in 1960 to 674 adults and 176 children, compared with 1,036 adults and 252 children in 1957.

Expenditure on public assistance amounted to Rs.18.2 million in 1960, against Rs.9.4 million in 1957.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The responsibilities of the Social Welfare Department include the stimulation of interest in social welfare centres, community centres and community development projects; administration of the probation service; and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Social welfare centres and community centres are established by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. Social welfare centres, which are managed by representative local committees, run maternity and child welfare services and classes in sewing and other handwork. Welfare officers are attached to each centre and work in close association with voluntary workers. By the end of 1960, fourteen welfare centres had been set up in various parts of the island. Community centres are established in areas not served by social welfare centres; they are run by village councils and are used as meeting places for social, recreational and educational activities.

MAURITIUS

"Welfare months" are held at social welfare centres to stimulate community activities. Officers of the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education, and Social Welfare give lectures and demonstrations, drawing attention to village problems and suggesting solutions. The development of women's associations is being encouraged, especially in rural areas. There were fifty-four such associations registered at the end of 1960.

#### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

A rehabilitation centre for long and short-term offenders was opened in 1958; particular stress is laid on outdoor work, such as gardening, fish farming and animal husbandry; educational facilities are also provided for the prisoners. During 1960, an average of ninety inmates served their sentences at the centre.

The probation system has made satisfactory progress; 345 persons were put on probation in 1960. There is a probation hostel for boys, in which ten boys were in residence at the end of 1960. District probation committees have been set up in each court area, in an effort to associate the community in the rehabilitation of delinquents.

#### Crime statistics

	<u>Number of convictions (cases)</u>	
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Offences against lawful authority . . . . .	156	155
Offences against public morality . . . . .	37	34
Offences against the person . . . . .	1,947	1,810
Offences against property . . . . .	1,165	1,056
Other offences against the Penal Code . . .	2,728	2,516
Offences against local laws . . . . .	<u>11,096</u>	<u>15,249</u>
	17,129	20,820

The number of offences reported to the police in 1960 was 40,932, compared with 43,243 in 1959, and 41,909 in 1958.



Daily average population in institutions

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Prisons . . . . .	518	471	476
Borstal institution . . . . .	88	78	65
Industrial school . . . . .	116	107	107

PUBLIC HEALTH

During the period under review, the general health of the population continued to improve. The death-rate declined from 13.0 per thousand of the population in 1957 to 11.8 per thousand in 1958, and to 10.9 per thousand in 1959; infant mortality declined from 75.1 per thousand live births in 1957 to 67.4 per thousand in 1958 and 62.5 per thousand in 1959. In 1960, probably as a result of the disasters caused by two violent cyclones, the death-rate rose to 11.3 per thousand of the population, and infant mortality to 69.5 per thousand of live births.

The main factors responsible for bringing about improvement in health conditions were the progressive elimination of malaria and the higher standard of environmental hygiene. There has equally been a decline in the number of deaths caused by infective and parasitic diseases. Deaths from tuberculosis decreased from 23.68 per 100,000 of the population in 1957 to 15.81 per 100,000 in 1960.

An epidemic of poliomyelitis broke out in 1959 and lasted fourteen weeks, leaving ninety-seven paralysed victims. Sabin vaccine was fed to about 195,000 children in 1959 and to 54,900 children in 1960.

Training for auxiliary medical personnel is available at two hospitals. During the period under review, eighty-six nurses, seventeen midwives and sixty-five dressers completed their training. There are also training facilities for pharmacists and sanitary inspectors.

Medical facilities were expanded; additional wards and out-patient departments were completed at two general hospitals and work was begun on the construction of two health centres and on extensions to the General School of Nursing.

Mauritius continued to receive assistance from WHO; in 1959, a nutrition survey team was sent by WHO to study the nature of the prevailing anaemia. Another team of experts completed its survey on the incidence of tuberculosis.

Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Health Department . . . . .	13,296	14,567	14,313
Capital Expenditure Programme . .	2,157	905	1,630

Medical and health staff  
(Government and private)<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Registered physicians . . . . .	70 (69)	83 (57)	86 (68)
Dentists . . . . .	4 (25)	5 (25)	6 (31)
Nurses of senior training . . . .	10	9	9
Certificated nurses . . . . .	195	218	256
Dressers . . . . .	231	239	247
Midwives . . . . .	65	71	69
Health inspectors . . . . .	58	56	54
X-ray technicians . . . . .	5	5	10
Pharmacists . . . . .	2 (45)	2 (46)	3 (47)

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parentheses show private staff.

Institutions

	<u>Establishments</u>			<u>Beds</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
General hospitals . . . . .	8	8	8	1,190	1,199	1,191
Dispensaries . . . . .	42	50	50	-	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres . . . . .	19	19	23	-	-	-
Mental hospital . . . . .	1	1	1	737	738	747
Orthopaedic hospital . . . . .	1	1	1	181	226	202
Tuberculosis hospital . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	82
Leprosarium . . . . .	1	1	1	60	61	61

There were, in addition, four travelling dispensaries, one mobile ante-natal clinic, and four dental clinics. There were eighteen dispensaries and twenty-seven hospitals with 593 beds on sugar estates; there were also five private nursing homes with eighty-nine beds.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

Education is free in government and aided primary schools; in post-primary schools low fees are paid. Scholarships are awarded for secondary education and for higher studies overseas. There is no racial or religious differentiation in government and aided schools; a condition which aided schools must accept on receiving a grant is that they may not refuse admission to any child on the ground of race or religion.

The enactment of the Education (Amendment) Ordinance of 1960 introduced an important change in the organization of education, by placing the Education Department under the direct control of the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs. The post of the Director of Education was abolished and his duties and powers were transferred to the Minister, assisted by a Permanent Secretary. The Advisory Board on Education is available to the Minister for consultation.

There are four Education Authorities - Roman Catholic, Church of England, Hindu, and Muslim - which control the aided primary schools; these are in part maintained from public funds and in part from the resources of the Authorities; teachers at the aided schools are wholly paid from public funds.

The sharp increase in population has come at a time when interest in education has been increasing. To meet this demand it has been necessary to develop and expand considerably the primary education system. New educational buildings constructed since 1958 include twenty-two government primary schools and a Roman Catholic aided primary school. Additional space has been provided by the construction of 262 classrooms at existing government and aided schools. Extensions to the Royal College at Port Louis and the Teachers' Training College at Beau Bassin have been completed. Many schools were damaged by the two cyclones in 1960 and had to be repaired or replaced.

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Expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1957/1958</u>	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>
Recurrent expenditure . . . . .	18,597	18,337	19,292
Capital expenditure . . . . .	3,584	3,546	2,880

Schools

	<u>1958</u>			<u>1959</u>			<u>1960</u>		
	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Aided</u>	<u>Unaided</u>
Primary.....	107	76	237	113	76	370	119	76	334
Secondary....	3	8	54	3	8	58	3	8	61
Vocational...	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Teacher- training...	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Agricultural College....	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

Pupils

	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary . . . . .	64,155	51,474	68,997	57,176	67,343	56,686
Secondary . . . . .	10,381	5,056	12,545	5,944	15,407	7,433
Vocational . . . . .	65	7	134	29	183	50
Teacher-training . . . . .	307	143	274	148	270	174
Agricultural college	65	-	102	-	87	-
Higher education overseas . . . . .	434		606		610	

In 1960, the number of indigenous children of primary school age (5-12 years) was 130,500.

<u>Teachers</u>						
	<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Primary . . . . .	1,372	1,658	1,557	1,862	1,522	1,834
Secondary . . . . .	475	193	520	263	632	294
Vocational . . . . .	5	2	13	2	13	3
Teacher-training . . . .	12	7	15	6	13	6
Agricultural college. . .	16	-	16	-	18	-
	1,880	1,860	2,121	2,133	2,198	2,137

<u>Adult education</u>						
	<u>Establishments</u>			<u>Pupils</u>		
	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Post-primary continuation classes . . . . .	21	21	24	655	556	764
Science extension classes . . . .	2	2	2	150	150	176

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

There are six public libraries in the main centres. The Mauritius Institute comprises three museums, five scientific and cultural societies and a public library.

Four main daily papers are published, mostly in French, with an average circulation of about 11,000 each. There are, in addition, five Chinese dailies, twenty-four weekly, monthly and quarterly publications in French or English, and four Hindi periodicals.

There are two theatres and thirty-five permanent cinema halls. Ninety-six projectors and twenty-eight film-strip projectors are being used for educational purposes.

During 1960, the Mauritius Broadcasting Station was on the air an average of fifty-six hours a week. The number of radio licences at the end of the year was 39,632, compared with 18,849 in 1954.

A/5078/Add.15  
12 April 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Seventeenth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: SUMMARIES  
OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

## AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

Mauritius

In accordance with the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 27 September 1961, the Government of the United Kingdom has transmitted to the Secretary-General the following political and constitutional information on the Territory of Mauritius.

This information, which was received on 10 April 1962, is herewith submitted to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, this information is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

## MAURITIUS

### POPULATION

Mauritius is a small, densely populated Territory in the Indian Ocean inhabited by people of mixed origin. The estimated population of Mauritius at 31 December 1960 was 648,850. The proportion of the various racial groups is roughly as follows:

	(per cent)
Indian descent . . . . .	67
Chinese descent . . . . .	4
Others (European and African descent) . . . .	29

There are under 1,000 persons of British origin in Mauritius.

### STATUS AND PREVIOUS HISTORY

Mauritius is a Territory with a considerable measure of internal self-government. Its present Constitution is based on the result of discussions which took place in July 1961 between the British Government and representatives of the major political parties in Mauritius, including Dr. Ramgoolam, the present Chief Minister. At that time, the Territory already had a majority of elected members in the Legislative and Executive Councils; the former had 40 elected members, up to 12 nominated members and 3 ex-officio members, while the latter consisted of the Governor, who presided, 7 elected and 2 nominated members and 3 ex-officio members. The elected members of the Executive Council, like the nominated and ex-officio members, each had responsibility over one or more departments of government, and thus had a considerable share in the supervision of the administration of the Territory, as well as a full share in policy making.

As a result of the 1961 Constitutional Conference, it was agreed inter alia that the leader of the majority party in the Legislature would be given the title of Chief Minister, and that the Governor would consult the Chief Minister on such matters as the appointment and removal of ministers, the allocation of portfolios and the summoning, proroguing and dissolution of the Legislature.

## GOVERNOR

The Governor (at present Sir Colville Deverell) is the Queen's representative and the formal head of the Government. As head of the executive he normally acts on the advice of the Executive Council, special procedure, including a report to the British Government, being required in any case where he does not. His assent is required for laws passed by the Legislative Council, and is normally given.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Constitution which is now in force provides for an Executive Council consisting of a Chief Minister and 12 other Ministers, under the chairmanship of the Governor. This Council is collectively responsible for the direction and control of the Government of the Territory. The Government appoints as Chief Minister that member of the Legislative Council who is able to command a majority.

The present composition of the Executive Council, under the chairmanship of the Governor, is as follows:

Mr. S. Ramgoolam <sup>a/</sup>	(Chief Minister and Minister of Finance)
Mr. A. Ecejadhur <sup>a/</sup>	(Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs)
Mr. S. Boolell <sup>a/</sup>	(Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources)
Mr. J.G. Forget <sup>a/</sup>	(Minister of Health and Reform Institutions)
Mr. F. Laventure <sup>b/</sup>	(Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development)
Mr. A.R. Mohamed <sup>c/</sup>	(Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning)
Mr. A.L. Nairac <sup>b/</sup>	(Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications)
Mr. V. Ringadoo <sup>a/</sup>	(Minister of Labour and Social Security)
Mr. H.E. Walter <sup>a/</sup>	(Minister of Works and Internal Communications)
Mr. A.M. Osman <sup>c/</sup>	(Minister of Information, Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications)
Mr. M. Lavoipierre	(Attorney-General)
Mr. T.D. Vickers	(Chief Secretary)
Mr. A.F. Bates	(Financial Secretary)

All ministers except the last two named are Mauritians.

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<sup>a/</sup> Member of Labour Party.

<sup>b/</sup> Nominated member.

<sup>c/</sup> Member of Muslim Committee of Action.



## LEGISLATURE

The Mauritius Legislature is uni-cameral and consists of a Legislative Council of 55 members, of whom 40 are elected in single member constituencies by universal adult suffrage, 12 are nominated, and 3 are officials. It has power to legislate for all aspects of the internal affairs of the Territory and control its budget and taxation. The Council may be prorogued at any time by the Governor acting on ministerial advice. The Governor's powers to dissolve the Legislature are the same as the conventions applying to the exercise of the power of dissolution by the Queen in the United Kingdom. The Legislative Council may deal with any type of legislation. All members of the Legislature are Mauritians except for two of the official members.

## ELECTORAL SYSTEM

This is based on universal adult suffrage. Members of the Legislative Council are elected in single member constituencies, the candidate polling the largest number of votes winning the seat. Elections are held every five years.

The last elections were held in March, 1959, and yielded the following results:

<u>Parties</u>	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Percentage of votes</u>
Labour Party (led by Dr. S. Ramgoolam) . . . . .	32	23	46.7
Muslim Committee of Action (led by Mr. A.R. Mohamed) . . .	7	5	8.6
Independent Forward Bloc (led by Mr. S. Bissoondoyal) . .	29	6	18.7
Parti Mauricien (led by Mr. J. Koenig) . . . .	22	3	15
Trade Unionist . . . . .	2	2	
Independent Labour Party . . . .	7	-	1.5
Independents . . . . .	<u>61</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9.5</u>
Total	160	40	100

In terms of communities the result was the election of 24 Hindus, 5 Muslims, 11 Europeans and others, and roughly corresponded to the proportions of the electorate into which the population is commonly divided.

## JUDICIARY

The laws of Mauritius are mainly based on the old French codes (Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code of Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure). However, a number of more recent laws are based on English precedents, such as the Bankruptcy Law, the Company Law, the Law of Evidence, the Law of Criminal Procedure and the Labour Laws. The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court, which has similar powers, authority and jurisdiction to the High Court of Justice in England. It consists of a Chief Justice and three puisne judges. Appeals lie to the Court of Criminal Appeal (which is constituted by three of the judges of the Supreme Court) and in certain cases to the Privy Council in England.

There is an Intermediate Criminal Court consisting of three senior Magistrates, which has jurisdiction to try criminal cases and power to impose sentence of up to five years penal servitude. In addition, there are a number of district courts which deal with less serious offences, under eleven magistrates.

All the judges, except one puisne judge, and all the magistrates, are of local origin.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There is a well-established system of local government in Mauritius. The capital (Port Louis) is a municipality; its membership of sixteen is wholly elected. There are town councils in Curepipe, Beau Bassin/Rose Hill and Quatre Bornes; the majority of members of these councils are elected. The franchise for municipal and town council elections is on the basis of universal adult suffrage, and certain taxpayers' qualifications. Rural local government is based on village councils, of which there are more than 100. They consist of 8 members elected on a liberal franchise, with 4 nominated members, and exercise the normal local government functions of road repairs, bridge construction, supervision of markets, water supplies, etc. In addition, there are district councils which co-ordinate and supervise the work of the village councils in

their area. These consist of the Civil Commissioner and 13 other members, including 7 Chairmen of village councils representing all the village councils in the district, ex-officio members such as the local medical and education officers, and representatives of important bodies in the area such as presidents of co-operative societies.

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Eighteenth session

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session the attached summaries of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter relating to Aden, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Seychelles, Swaziland, Uganda, Zanzibar and Territories under the administration of Spain (African and adjacent Territories).<sup>1/</sup> Summaries of information for the year 1960 were submitted to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.<sup>2/</sup>
2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, these summaries are also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>1/</sup> Copies of these summaries have been previously distributed under the symbol ST/TRI/B.1962/1 (Aden, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Seychelles, Swaziland, Uganda and Zanzibar) and ST/TRI/B.1962/1/Add.1 (Territories under the administration of Spain).

<sup>2/</sup> A/5078 and Add.1-19.



# NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

**Summaries of information transmitted  
to the Secretary-General for 1961**

*African and adjacent Territories:*

Aden  
Basutoland  
Bechuanaland  
Gambia  
Gibraltar  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland  
St. Helena  
Seychelles  
Swaziland  
Uganda  
Zanzibar

**UNITED NATIONS**

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES BY ADMINISTERING MEMBER  
RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSMITTING INFORMATION

*Australia*

Cocos (Keeling) Islands  
Papua

*France*

New Hebrides (condominium, United Kingdom)

*New Zealand*

Cook Islands  
Niue Island  
Tokelau Islands

*Portugal*

Angola, including Cabinda  
Cape Verde Archipelago  
Guinea (Portuguese)  
Macau and dependencies  
Mozambique  
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies  
Timor (Portuguese)

*Spain*

Fernando Póo  
Ifni  
Río Muni  
Spanish Sahara

*United Kingdom*

Aden  
Antigua  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Basutoland  
Bechuanaland  
Bermuda  
British Guiana  
British Honduras  
British Virgin Islands  
Brunei  
Cayman Islands  
Dominica

*United Kingdom (continued)*

Falkland Islands  
Fiji  
Gambia  
Gibraltar  
Gilbert and Ellice Islands  
Grenada  
Hong Kong  
Jamaica<sup>1/</sup>  
Kenya  
Malta  
Mauritius  
Montserrat  
New Hebrides (condominium, France)  
North Borneo  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland  
Pitcairn Island  
St. Helena  
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent  
Sarawak  
Seychelles  
Singapore  
Solomon Islands  
Southern Rhodesia  
Swaziland  
Trinidad and Tobago<sup>2/</sup>  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
Uganda<sup>3/</sup>  
Zanzibar

*United States of America*

American Samoa  
Guam  
United States Virgin Islands

<sup>1/</sup> Jamaica attained independence on 6 August 1962.

<sup>2/</sup> Trinidad and Tobago attained independence on 31 August 1962.

<sup>3/</sup> Uganda attained independence on 9 October 1962.



# **NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**Summaries of information transmitted  
to the Secretary-General for 1961**

*African and adjacent Territories:*

Aden  
Basutoland  
Bechuanaland  
Gambia  
Gibraltar  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
Northern Rhodesia  
Nyasaland  
St. Helena  
Seychelles  
Swaziland  
Uganda  
Zanzibar

**UNITED NATIONS  
New York, 1963**

## NOTE

The following symbols are used:

Three dots	(...)	data not available
Dash	( - )	magnitude nil or negligible
Slash	1960/1961	crop or financial year
Hyphen	1960-1961	annual average

ST/TRI/B.1962/1
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## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### African and adjacent Territories

In accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has transmitted to the Secretary-General information for the year 1961 on the Territories of Aden, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Seychelles, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zanzibar. 1/ Summaries of the information received appear in the pages which follow.

In accordance with the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom on 27 September 1961, the Government of the United Kingdom also transmitted to the Secretary-General political and constitutional information on these Territories. This material has also been included in the summaries.

Following are the dates on which the information was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom:

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Date of transmission</u>
Aden	13 December 1962
Basutoland	13 December 1962
Bechuanaland	2 November 1962
Gambia	25 June and 27 July 1962
Gibraltar	11 September 1962
Kenya	6 July 1962
Mauritius	21 June 1962
Northern Rhodesia	21 August 1962
Nyasaland	21 August 1962
St. Helena	21 June 1962
Seychelles	21 June 1962
Swaziland	25 June 1962
Uganda	25 July 1962
Zanzibar	21 July 1962

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1/ Information on these Territories for the year 1960 appears in United Nations: Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General for the year 1960 (Sales No.:63.VI.1) (to be published shortly). Originally issued as A/5078 and Add.1-16, 18, 19.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ILO	International Labour Organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

## MAURITIUS

### AREA AND POPULATION

Mauritius has an area of 720 square miles (1,865 square kilometres). The area of its dependencies totals 89 square miles (231 square kilometres).

#### Population (estimates: 31 December)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Indo-Mauritians	427,209	440,459	454,006
General population <sup>a/</sup>	181,474	185,399	189,723
Sino-Mauritians and Chinese	<u>22,468</u>	<u>22,980</u>	<u>23,517</u>
	631,151	648,838	667,246

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a/ A mixed population of French and African origin and Europeans, mainly of French origin.

At the census of 1952, the population of Rodrigues was 13,333 and that of the other dependencies 1,752.

#### Vital statistics

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Birth-rate per thousand population	38.5	39.6	39.8
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births	62.5	69.5	62.0
Death-rate per thousand population	10.9	11.3	9.9

### GOVERNMENT

#### Constitution

The present Constitution is based on the result of discussions which took place in July 1961 between the United Kingdom Government and representatives of the major political parties in Mauritius.

The Mauritius Legislature is unicameral and consists of a Legislative Council of fifty-five members, of whom forty are elected in single member constituencies by

universal adult suffrage, twelve are nominated, and three are officials. It has power to legislate for all aspects of the internal affairs of the Territory and to control its budget and taxation. All members of the Legislature are Mauritians except for two of the official members.

The electoral system is based on universal adult suffrage. Members of the Legislative Council are elected in single member constituencies, the candidate polling the largest number of votes winning the seat. Elections are held every five years. The last elections, held in March 1959, yielded the following results: Labour Party, 23 seats; Independent Forward Bloc, 6; Muslim Committee of Action, 5; Parti Mauricien, 3; Trade Unionist, 2; Independent, 1.

A Chief Minister was installed in September 1961, as a step towards the achievement of self-government in accordance with the plan for the constitutional advance of the country.

#### Public Service

At the end of 1961 there were seventy-one pensionable overseas officers in the Public Service, comprising thirty-four local officers who were members of the Overseas Civil Service and thirty-seven other officers. Non-pensionable overseas officers numbered forty-five, and local and other officers totalled 329.

#### Training facilities

A total of eighty-four officers were sent abroad on post-selection study courses in 1961, to the following countries: United Kingdom, 70; India, 4; Israel, 4; Australia, 3; Canada, 2; and United States and Europe, 1.

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The production of sugar, on which the economy of Mauritius is dependent, was 552,733 metric tons in 1961, compared with 235,578 in 1960 and 580,400 in 1959. The decrease was caused by cyclone damage.

The balance of trade was again adverse in 1961, with exports valued at 92.1 per cent of imports; but the margin was smaller than in 1960, when exports were only 55.7 per cent of imports. In 1959 the balance was favourable, with exports 101 per cent of imports.

The new development programme was formulated, with emphasis on the repair of cyclone damage, the building of cyclone-proof houses, and diversification of the Territory's economy.

## AGRICULTURE, LIVE-STOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Principal crops  
(metric tons)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Sugar	580,000	235,000	552,733
Tea	906	786	1,270
Tobacco	567	553	504
Aloe fibre	1,464	973	1,111

Milk cattle numbered about 40,000, and goats about 50,000.

Forestry statistics

		<u>Acres</u>
Crown forest estate:		
Native forests (national reserves)	4,505	
Productive forests (including plantations of exotics)	19,775	
Catchment areas (protected forests)	10,035	
Mountain reserves (protected forests)	17,985	
Miscellaneous	<u>15,400</u>	67,700
Leased Crown lands in the coastal belt of 250 ft. width:		
Tree plantations (mainly <u>Casuarina equisetifolia</u> )	4,190	
Grazing lands with trees	<u>1,100</u>	5,290
Privately owned forested lands:		
Mountain reserves	9,000	
River reserves	6,500	
Forest lands	15,000	
Scrub lands	<u>70,875</u>	<u>101,375</u>
Total		174,365

Local production of timber was 719,358 cubic feet in 1961, compared with 887,194 in 1960 and 536,510 in 1959.

The total controlled catch of fish was 1,487 long tons in 1961, compared with 1,368 in 1960 and 1,299 in 1959.

## POWER AND INDUSTRY

As a result of the 1960 cyclones, the Central Electricity Board abandoned all new development work during 1961 except that for industrial and commercial supplies of national importance, and applied all available resources to the provision of additional generating capacity and to the reconstruction and strengthening of existing generating networks. A new hydro scheme, Eau Bleue, started producing in April 1961, and by the end of the year had generated more than 4.5 million kwh.

Prolonged drought conditions throughout the first part of the year reduced the annual hydro production to only 30 per cent of total requirements, the shortfall being made up by the St. Louis thermal station.

Power generated in 1961 by five hydroelectric and two thermal stations of the Central Electricity Board and six private stations in sugar factories totalled 63.2 million kwh, compared with 54.7 million kwh in 1960 and 55.9 million kwh in 1959.

Provision was made for loans up to a total of Rs. 27,500,000<sup>1/</sup> to help secondary industries and to meet the cost of an agricultural marketing board.

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

#### Goods and passenger transport vehicles licensed for the road

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Lorries, vans, tractors and trailers	2,155	3,027	3,327
Buses	401	443	466
Taxis	1,153	1,274	1,270

Goods (mainly sugar) carried by rail totalled 235,847 metric tons, compared with 536,600 in 1960 and 489,157 in 1959.

#### Air transport

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Aircraft movements	563	569	735
Passengers arriving and departing	11,683	12,837	15,910
Freight carried (metric tons)	91.3	94.7	272.4
Mail carried (metric tons)	42.0	54.5	60.8

#### Sea-borne shipping

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Vessels entering Port Louis	406	415	480
Total registered tonnage (thousands)	1,385	1,301	1,581
Passengers arriving and departing	7,993	8,024	8,764
Cargo handled (thousand metric tons):			
Imported	425	479	478
Exported	584	357	593

<sup>1/</sup> The local currency is the Mauritius rupee, which equals ls. 6d. or \$US0.21.

Communications

The number of telephone exchanges increased from fifteen in 1960 to sixteen in 1961.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure<sup>a/</sup>  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Revenue	129,020	130,966	146,726
Expenditure	132,525	138,146	140,813
Main heads of revenue:			
Indirect taxes	63,325	71,238	82,846
Direct taxes	49,311	42,247	43,437
Receipts from public utilities	7,216	7,759	8,126
Receipts from public services	4,673	5,511	6,975
Major heads of expenditure:			
Education	18,337	19,186	19,659
Public assistance	15,570	18,189	16,619
Health	14,567	14,313	15,599
Public service pensions	8,038	9,824	9,444
Public debt	6,575	6,955	8,600
Public works annually recurrent	6,558	7,684	7,538

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<sup>a/</sup> Excluding the Capital Expenditure Programme. The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Development finance

The Capital Expenditure Programme is financed from a territorial Development and Welfare Fund, from loan funds, and from Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

Capital expenditure  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Public works, non-recurrent	12,397	17,295	20,097
Other works	2,566	3,402	6,435
Other capital expenditure	13,644	18,581	19,202
Redemption of loans	-	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	28,607	39,279	45,735

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Imports and exports  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Imports	286,852	331,867	323,961
Exports	289,635	184,986	298,486
Principal imports:			
Machinery and electrical goods	41,357	41,207	37,688
Rice	32,351	33,042	36,814
Iron and steel goods	15,293	33,389	23,399
Flour, grain and grain products	14,163	16,751	16,152
Manures and fertilizers	15,175	14,176	14,019
Motor vehicles and parts	13,013	15,473	13,771
Edible oils and fats	8,911	12,183	12,500
Cotton piece goods	10,994	12,069	12,237
Principal exports:			
Sugar <u>a/</u>	269,507	166,779	269,478
Sugar molasses	4,835	3,422	4,988
Tea	2,692	1,344	4,904

a/ Excluding the value of sugar quota certificates, which amounted to Rs. 7.4 million in 1959, Rs. 7.2 million in 1960, and Rs. 7.0 million in 1961.



Direction of trade  
(percentage of value)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Origin of imports:			
United Kingdom	36.9	34.9	32.2
Other preferential tariff countries	35.7	34.0	37.9
General tariff countries	27.4	31.1	29.9
Destination of exports:			
United Kingdom	81.4	89.7	80.9
Other preferential tariff countries	16.2	7.5	16.1
General tariff countries	2.4	2.8	3.0

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No significant changes in general social conditions were reported in the information transmitted.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment in selected industries, 1961

	<u>March</u>	<u>September</u>
Agriculture:		
Sugar	54,004	67,483
Tea	2,830	1,564
Tobacco	1,200	534
Aloe fibre	818	440
Sugar planters' mechanical pool	200	182
	<u>59,052</u>	<u>70,203</u>
Salt production	86	144
Manufacturing	6,503	6,470
Construction	5,976	4,349
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	973	946
Commerce	1,679	1,705
Transport, storage and communication	2,761	3,145
Government services	20,481	20,221
Other	<u>124</u>	<u>124</u>
Total	<u>97,635</u>	<u>107,307</u>

Workers' and employers' organizations

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Workers' unions	30	32	34
Associations of government servants	25	26	23
Associations of employers	8	9	9
Federations of unions	-	2	2
Total membership on the rolls	27,149	25,808	32,973
Paid-up members	25,602	23,807	31,074

Labour disputes

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Strikes	3	12	1
Workers involved	...	845	338
Man-days lost	17,661	6,414	338

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Number of co-operative societies	342	338	332
Membership	33,514	32,420	33,604
Assets (thousand rupees)	12,791	13,127	13,218
Turnover (thousand rupees)	44,174	44,130	42,143

## STANDARD OF LIVING

Consumers' price indices  
(1939 = 100)

(December)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
<u>Manual workers (daily)</u>			
Unskilled	379	381	377
Skilled	347	350	347
<u>Moderate income group (monthly)</u>			
Rs.100-300	332	337	335
Rs.301-550	321	327	325
<u>Higher income group (monthly)</u>			
Rs.551-1,000	309	315	313
Over Rs.1,000	283	291	289

## MAURITIUS

The indices cover the following main groups of items: food, beverages, tobacco, rent, fuel and light, household goods, clothing, entertainment, dependants and charities, and other services.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND HOUSING

The four urban councils in Mauritius are carrying out housing schemes with the help of low-interest government loans. In the period 1951-1960, 1,143 houses were completed under these schemes. In 1961, contracts were placed for 9,000 houses. The Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund completed another 279 houses of the 1,500 it plans to build, making a total of 652 houses to date. Co-operative building societies have constructed a total of thirty-five houses, three of which were completed in 1961.

### SOCIAL WELFARE

Outdoor relief was paid to 36,604 persons in 1961, compared with 37,493 persons in 1960 and 35,203 persons in 1959. Indoor relief in infirmaries was provided in 1961 to 692 persons, compared with 674 persons in 1960 and 957 persons in 1959.

Expenditure by Public Assistance Department<sup>a/</sup>  
(thousand rupees)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Outdoor relief	7,651	7,665	7,697
Indoor relief	353	381	358
Relief work	46	51	56
Old age pensions	<u>7,005</u>	<u>7,282</u>	<u>7,505</u>
Total	<u>15,056</u>	<u>15,379</u>	<u>15,616</u>
Percentage of total territorial revenue	12.19	11.13	10.8

a/ Discrepancies caused by rounding.

### PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The number of offences reported to the police in 1961 was 39,675, compared with 40,932 in 1960 and 43,243 in 1959.

Daily average population in institutions

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Prisons	471	476	430
Borstal institution	78	65	68
Industrial school	107	107	87

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Expenditure by the Health Department was Rs. 15,599,000 in 1960/1961, compared with Rs. 14,313,000 in 1959/1960 and Rs. 14,567,000 in 1958/1959.

Medical and health staff<sup>a/</sup>  
(Government and private)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Registered physicians	83 (57)	86 (68)	98 (64)
Dentists	5 (25)	6 (31)	6 (25)
Nurses of senior training	9	9	10
Certificated nurses	218	256	260
Dressers	239	247	284
Midwives	71	69	66
Health inspectors	56	54	62
X-ray technicians	5	10	8
Pharmacists	2 (46)	3 (47)	3 (51)

<sup>a/</sup> Figures in parentheses show private staff.

Institutions

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Beds</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
General hospitals	8	8	8	1,199	1,191	1,512
Dispensaries	50	50	53	-	-	-
Maternity and child welfare centres	19	23	...	-	-	-
Mental hospital	1	1	1	738	747	753
Orthopaedic hospital	1	1	1	226	202	...
Tuberculosis hospital	-	1	1	-	82	76
Leprosarium	1	1	1	61	61	61

# MAURITIUS

There were also the following mobile units: five dispensaries, four dental clinics, and one ante-natal clinic. There were, in addition, eighteen dispensaries and twenty-seven hospitals with a total of 593 beds on sugar estates, and five private nursing homes with a total of eighty-nine beds.

## EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

### Expenditure (thousand rupees)

	<u>1958/1959</u>	<u>1959/1960</u>	<u>1960/1961</u>
Recurrent expenditure	18,337	19,292	19,659
Capital expenditure	3,546	3,227	3,339

### Schools

	<u>1959</u>			<u>1960</u>			<u>1961</u>		
	Govern- ment	Aided	Unaided	Govern- ment	Aided	Unaided	Govern- ment	Aided	Unaided
Primary	113	76	370	119	76	334	120	76	430
Secondary	3	8	58	3	8	61	3	8	81

The Government also maintains three vocational schools, one teacher-training school and an agricultural college.

### Pupils

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Primary	68,997	57,176	67,343	56,686	71,599	62,346
Secondary	12,545	5,944	15,407	7,433	16,586	8,265
Vocational	134	29	183	50	227	78
Teacher-training	274	148	270	174	302	181
Agricultural college	102	-	87	-	67	-
Higher education overseas		606		610		712

In 1961 there were 137,842 indigenous children of primary school age (5 to 12 years).

Teachers

	<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Primary	1,557	1,862	1,522	1,834	1,749	1,631
Secondary	520	263	632	294	743	390
Vocational	13	2	13	3	18	4
Teacher-training	15	6	13	6	13	5
Agricultural college	16	-	18	-	20	-

## CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND MASS COMMUNICATIONS

The Territory has six public libraries and a British Council library. The Mauritius Institute comprises three museums, five scientific and cultural societies and a public library.

Approximately forty newspapers and periodicals were circulated in the Territory during 1961. Of the single-language publications, those in French had the largest circulation (15,000), followed by Hindi (10,000), Chinese (6,500) and English (700). Of the multi-lingual publications, those in French and English had by far the largest circulation (57,000). Other multi-lingual publications combined French and English with languages such as Creole (5,000), Hindi, Urdu and Tamil (3,000), Arabic (2,000) and Urdu (1,500).

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Eighteenth session

## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION ON AFRICAN AND  
ADJACENT TERRITORIES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATIONNote by the Secretary-General

## MAURITIUS

In accordance with the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 27 September 1961, the Government of the United Kingdom has transmitted to the Secretary-General the following political and constitutional information on the Territory of Mauritius.

This information, which was received on 13 March 1963, is herewith submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, this information is also submitted to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

MAURITIUS

POPULATION

1. Mauritius is a small, densely populated Territory in the Indian Ocean inhabited by people of mixed origin. The estimated population of Mauritius at 31 December 1960 was 648,850. It was uninhabited as late as the early nineteenth century. The proportion of the various racial groups is roughly as follows:

	(per cent)
Indian descent . . . . .	67
Chinese descent . . . . .	4
"General" population (European and African descent) . . . . .	29

There are fewer than 1,000 persons of British origin in Mauritius.

STATUS AND PREVIOUS HISTORY

2. Mauritius is a Territory with a considerable measure of internal self-government. Its present Constitution is based on the result of discussions which took place in July 1961 between the British Government and representatives of the major political parties in Mauritius, including Dr. Ramgoolam, the present Chief Minister. At that time, the Territory already had a majority of elected members in the Legislative and Executive Councils; the former had forty elected members, up to twelve nominated members and three ex officio members, while the latter consisted of the Governor, who presided, seven elected and two nominated members and three ex officio members. The elected members of the Executive Council, like the nominated and ex officio members, each had responsibility over one or more departments of government, and thus had a considerable share in the supervision of the administration of the Territory, as well as a full share in policy making.

3. As a result of the 1961 Constitutional Conference, it was agreed inter alia that the leader of the majority party in the Legislature would be given the title of Chief Minister, and that the Governor would consult the Chief Minister on such matters as the appointment and removal of ministers, the allocation of portfolios and the summoning, proroguing and dissolution of the Legislature.



## CONSTITUTION

### Governor

4. The Governor (at present Sir John Rennie) is the Queen's representative and the formal head of the Government. As head of the executive he normally acts on the advice of the Executive Council, special procedure including a report to the British Government, being required in any case where he does not. His assent is required for laws passed by the Legislative Council and is normally given.

### Executive Council

5. The Constitution which is now in force provides for an Executive Council consisting of a Chief Minister and twelve other ministers, under the chairmanship of the Governor. This Council is collectively responsible for the direction and control of the Government of the Territory. The Government appoints as Chief Minister that member of the Legislative Council who is able to command a majority.

6. The present composition of the Executive Council, under the chairmanship of the Governor, is as follows:

Dr. S. Ramgoolam <sup>a/</sup>	... Chief Minister and Minister of Finance
Mr. A. Peejadhur <sup>a/</sup>	... Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs
Mr. S. Boolell <sup>a/</sup>	..... Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Mr. J.G. Forget <sup>a/</sup>	..... Minister of Health and Reform Institutions
Mr. F. Laventure <sup>b/</sup>	... Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development
Mr. A.R. Mohamed <sup>c/</sup>	... Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning
Mr. J.M. Patura <sup>b/</sup>	.... Minister of Industry, Commerce and External Communications
Mr. V. Ringadoo <sup>a/</sup>	.... Minister of Labour and Social Security
Mr. H.E. Walter <sup>a/</sup>	.... Minister of Works and Internal Communications
Mr. A.M. Osman <sup>c/</sup>	..... Minister of Information, Posts, Telegraph and Telecommunications
Mr. M. Lavoipierre	... Attorney-General
Mr. T.D. Vickers	..... Chief Secretary
Mr. A.F. Bates	..... Financial Secretary

All ministers except the last two named are Mauritians.

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<sup>a/</sup> Member of Labour Party.

<sup>b/</sup> Nominated member.

<sup>c/</sup> Member of Muslim Committee of Action.

Legislature

7. The Mauritius Legislature is uni-cameral and consists of a Legislative Council of fifty-five members, of whom forty are elected, twelve are nominated and three are officials. It has power to legislate for all aspects of the internal affairs of the Territory and controls its budget and taxation. The Council may be prorogued at any time by the Governor acting on ministerial advice. The Governor's powers to dissolve the Legislature are the same as the conventions applying to the exercise of the power of dissolution by the Queen in the United Kingdom. The Legislative Council may deal with any type of legislation. All members of the Legislature are Mauritians except for two of the official members.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

8. The electoral system is based on universal adult suffrage. Forty of the members of the Legislative Council are elected in single-member constituencies, the candidate polling the largest number of votes winning the seat. Elections are held every five years.

9. The last elections were held in March 1959 and yielded the following results:

<u>Parties</u>	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Percentage of votes</u>
Labour Party (leader: Dr. S. Ramgoolam) .....	32	23	46.7
Muslim Committee of Action (leader: Mr. A.R. Mohamed) .....	7	5	8.6
Independent Forward Bloc (leader: Mr. S. Bissoondoyal) ....	29	6	18.7
Parti Mauricien (leader: Mr. J. Koenig) .....	22	3	15.0
Trade Unionist .....	2	2	
Independent Labour Party .....	7	-	1.5
Independents .....	<u>61</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9.5</u>
Total	160	40	100.0

10. In terms of communities the result was the election of twenty-four Hindus, five Muslims, eleven Europeans and others, which corresponds roughly to the proportions of the electorate into which the population is commonly divided.

## JUDICIARY

11. The laws of Mauritius are mainly based on old French codes (Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code of Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure). However, a number of more recent laws are based on English precedents, such as the Bankruptcy Law, the Company Law, the Law of Evidence, the Law of Criminal Procedure and the Labour Laws. The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court, which has similar powers, authority and jurisdiction to the High Court of Justice in England. It consists of a Chief Justice and three puisne judges. Appeals lie to the Court of Criminal Appeal (which is constituted by three of the judges of the Supreme Court) and in certain cases to the Privy Council in England.
12. There is an Intermediate Criminal Court consisting of three senior magistrates, which has jurisdiction to try criminal cases and power to impose sentence of up to five years of penal servitude. In addition, there are eleven magistrates who preside over the several district courts which deal with less serious offences.
13. All the judges and all the magistrates are of local origin.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

14. There is a well-established system of local government in Mauritius. The capital (Port Louis) is a municipality; its membership of sixteen is wholly elected. There are town councils in Curepipe, Beau Bassin/Rose Hill and Quatre Bornes; the majority of the members of these councils are elected. The franchise for municipal and town council elections is on the basis of universal adult suffrage, and certain taxpayers' qualifications. Rural local government is based on village councils of which there are more than 100. They consist of not less than seven and not more than nine members elected on a liberal franchise with three members appointed by the Governor, and they exercise the normal local government functions of road repairs, bridge construction, supervision of markets, water supplies etc. In addition, there are district councils which co-ordinate and supervise the work of village councils in their area. These consist of fifteen members, including ten chairmen of village councils elected by and from village councils in the district, and five persons appointed by the Governor.

GENERAL  
ASSEMBLYASSEMBLEE  
GENERALEA/385  
18 September 1947  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

## INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 (e) OF THE CHARTER: REPORT OF  
THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

(Item 28 (b) of the Provisional Agenda of the Second Regular Session)

Rapporteur: Dr. Guy PEREZ CISNEROS (Cuba)

I. Constitution of the Committee

The General Assembly, by a Resolution adopted on December 14, 1946 during the second part of the first session, appointed an ad hoc Committee on the transmission of information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter. This Committee met at Lake Success from August 28 to September 12, 1947.

The terms of reference of the Committee are laid down in the same Resolution, 66 (I), of the General Assembly. In particular, this Resolution invited the ad hoc Committee:

"to examine the Secretary-General's summary and analysis of the information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter with a view to aiding the General Assembly in its consideration of this information, and with a view to making recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the procedures to be followed in the future and the means of ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies are used to the best advantage."

The Committee was composed of 16 representatives. Eight represented the following Governments transmitting information under Article 73 (e): Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States of America. The other eight were representatives of the following Members elected by the General Assembly: Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Philippine Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Uruguay. In accordance with Resolution 66 (I), the following specialized agencies sent representatives in an advisory

/capacity,

capacity: the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labour Organization, the Interim Commission of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The International Civil Aviation Organization was similarly represented at a few meetings in accordance with its agreement with the United Nations.

The officers elected by the Committee were Sir Carl Berendsen (New Zealand), Chairman, Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo (Philippine Republic), Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Guy Perez Cisneros (Cuba), Rapporteur.

## II. Agenda

The Provisional Agenda submitted to the Committee for its approval contained the following items:

1. Examination of the Secretary-General's analyses of the information transmitted by Members under Article 73 (e) of the Charter on education, labour, public health and agriculture.
2. Examination of the Secretary-General's summaries by territories.
3. Examination of the recommendations to be made to the General Assembly regarding:  
  
"the procedures to be followed in the future and the means of ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies are used to the best advantage."

On a proposal by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Committee decided by 12 votes to 0 to add the following two items to the Agenda:

1. The examination of the standards of living of the local, European and other populations.
2. The examination of birth and death rates.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics also proposed an amendment to include the examination of the participation of local populations in local organs of government. A sub-amendment submitted by the representative of the United States of America was

/adopted

adopted by 11 votes to 1 (France), whereby the Soviet Union amendment was adopted in the following terms:

"Such information as may be transmitted on participation of the local populations in local organs of government."

On the same subject the representative of the Philippine Republic proposed to include in the Agenda the analysis of information on political progress; but after the adoption of the Soviet Union proposal as amended by the representative of the United States this proposal was withdrawn.

Furthermore, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the analysis of agricultural information should be included in the final Agenda under a new item of analysis of economic information; this proposal was adopted by 10 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

Finally, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the examination of petitions received from peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Soviet Union proposal was rejected by 11 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions.

Thus, the final Agenda included the analyses of information of three new subjects: standards of living, birth and death rates, and the question of the participation of local populations in local organs of government. The Committee did not feel that the material before it would enable a full examination of the new points to be undertaken. In this sense, the Agenda as amended was adopted by 14 votes to 0.

### III. Continuation of the possible transmission of information of a political nature

An important debate took place on the question of political information. The provision of the Charter governing the transmission of information to the Secretary-General is as follows:

"to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply."

/The different

The different points of view expressed may be summarized as follows: the representatives of China, Egypt, India, the Philippine Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the analysis of the political progress of Non-Self-Governing peoples was a matter which could properly be submitted for consideration by the Committee, as it was held impossible to separate economic and social factors from political considerations; the representatives of Egypt and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that information with regard to promoting self-government should be obligatory in accordance with their interpretation of Article 73 (e) of the Charter.

The representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay thought that the analysis of information on political matters was outside the terms of reference of the Committee; that the precise definition of such information would, by its very nature, preclude unanimous agreement; and in fact, the Secretariat had not submitted any analysis of such information to the Committee.

Finally, agreement was reached that the responsible Members might, on their own initiative, transmit information concerning the development of self governing institutions to the Secretary-General. It was noted that certain Members had already transmitted such information described by some as political and there would be no objection to its inclusion in the summary of information by the Secretary-General for information purposes.

This agreement of the Committee was expressed in the form of a joint proposal by the representatives of China, Cuba and India and adopted by the Committee by 8 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. The proposal stated:

"considering that the voluntary transmission of information by some administering powers in regard to the development of self-governing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories" are "entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter," and should "be therefore duly noted and encouraged."

The Committee rejected the following four points of a proposal submitted by the Soviet representative:

- requesting the Administering Authority to give detailed data on the participation of the population in the local organs of administration (10 votes against, 5 for);
- requesting the Secretary-General to transmit the information from local organizations, individual persons and groups of the Non-Self Governing Territories (10 votes against, 4 for, 1 abstention);
- considering it necessary to send representatives of the United Nations to the spot each year to familiarize themselves with living conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (10 votes against, 4 for, 1 abstention);
- authorizing the Committee to examine petitions from the local populations (10 votes against, 4 for, 1 abstention).

During the debate, the opinion was expressed that the implementation of such proposals would be contrary to the principle of the Charter regarding matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the Members.

#### IV. Examination of the Summaries and Analyses of Information Transmitted

In spite of the fact that the Chairman had on several occasions pointed out that the work of the Committee was concerned essentially with questions of procedure, the debates on the analyses prepared by the Secretary-General ranged further afield, as some members took the view that, in addition to the question of procedure, the Committee was competent also to discuss the question of analyses and summaries of the information supplied in order to aid the General Assembly. The situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems existing there were the objects of much critical comment on the part of the representatives of China, Egypt, India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The representatives of Members responsible for the administration of



Non-Self-Governing Territories replied to these criticisms and in general maintained their position, that many of these criticisms were unfounded and that some of these questions were outside the competence of the Committee. Nevertheless, the representatives of the administering powers made it clear that they would welcome any constructive help in the improvement of existing conditions in their territories.

In the discussion on the analyses the following general considerations emerged: several members of the Committee agreed with the method followed by the Secretary-General in the preparation of the analysis of information by subjects. The debates on the Agenda, however, had already shown that the Committee deemed it necessary to receive all essential information and that analyses should be prepared on subjects other than those dealt with by the Secretariat, which only related to labour, education, public health, and agriculture.

The Committee, while appreciating the action taken by the countries transmitting information under Article 73 (e) in supplying such documentation for the first time, considered that the information transmitted to date did not give a sufficiently clear picture of the conditions of life of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The representatives of countries administering Non-Self-Governing Territories tried to see how these requests could best be met. They remarked that a choice of subjects was necessarily involved in transmitting information, but that fuller and more detailed information could be found in official publications.

Two distinct questions were thus brought out:

1. That of supplemental information which is dealt with in the following section, and
2. That of a fuller and more standardized form which might be used as a basis for the presentation of information transmitted under Article 73 (e); this question was settled when the Committee approved with certain amendments,

/a standard

a standard form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted. This form, submitted by the representative of the United States, is a detailed outline with regard to the subjects mentioned in Article 73 (e) and including under an optional category questions regarding political and administrative subjects.

The representatives of the specialized agencies, at the invitation of the Chairman, took an active part in the examination of the analyses of the information transmitted. Their suggestions led to a number of amendments to the form submitted by the representative of the United States.

The first part of the standard form relates to general information, certain parts of which are of a political and administrative nature; the transmission of this type of information is optional. The other parts refer to economic, social and educational conditions in accordance with the subjects enumerated in Article 73 (e). Recommendations were adopted by the Committee relating to the standard form as a whole. These recommendations were proposed by the representatives of Australia, Egypt, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom.

The standard form was finally adopted unanimously by the Committee.

The standard form is headed by a preamble and a draft resolution for submission to the General Assembly. This draft resolution, submitted originally by the Cuban representative, assumed its final form after amendments proposed by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom.

It is recommended:

1. "That the Governments transmitting information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter be invited to undertake all necessary steps to render the information as complete and up to date as possible in order to facilitate the completion of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of this information as described in paragraph 2, and, for this purpose, to ensure that the items mentioned in Sections II, III, and IV of the Annex be covered as far as applicable in the territories concerned."

/2. "That the

2. "That the Secretary-General in submitting annually to the General Assembly his summary and analysis of the information required under Article 73 (e), including the use of supplemental information as recommended in a later resolution should in his analyses follow, as far as practicable, the outline contained in Annex I to this recommendation, and should include summaries of such information as may be transmitted on the participation by local populations in local organs of government."

Finally, the Committee wished to include in its report some parts of a recommendation submitted by the representative of India, which, in its view, reflected its opinion regarding the presentation of information and the method to be followed in its use;

- the functional treatment followed by the Secretary-General in the analysis of information by subjects is useful;
- the Governments transmitting information have undertaken to examine the means by which more complete information may be transmitted in the future;
- the statements containing explanations of the reasons for which information in respect of certain territories enumerated in General Assembly Resolution 66 (I) had not been received, merit the attention of the General Assembly.

The representatives of France and of the United Kingdom had in fact indicated the reasons why information on certain territories had not been transmitted this year; in some cases, it was due to unavoidable delay, owing to the circumstances resulting from the war and the inevitable administrative delays, and the information would be transmitted next year; in other cases, it was due to constitutional changes which, in the view of the responsible governments, meant that certain territories were no longer Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### V. Supplemental Information

This question was raised by the representative of India in the following general form: the use by the Secretary-General of official documents other than those transmitted under Article 73 (e) would be of great help to him in carrying out his task.

/The discussions

The discussions brought out the numerous problems which would arise by such use. Finally, two draft resolutions were laid before the Committee, one, by the representative of the United States, and the other by the representative of Cuba; a third version was submitted by the representative of India to which amendments were proposed by the representatives of Denmark, the Netherlands, and the Philippine Republic.

After preliminary discussion, a sub-committee composed of the representatives of Cuba and the United States prepared a working paper which took in the various points raised in the general discussion. This working paper was further amended in the meeting, and its final text contained the following points:

1. The Secretary-General may use official publications of the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, giving appropriate citation of sources.
2. The use of such information is limited to the subjects treated in the information required in Article 73 (e).
3. Its use is subject to consent on the part of the Governments concerned.
4. Not only official governmental publications are considered but also publications issued by inter-governmental or scientific organizations, provided always that the Secretary-General's use be limited to subjects treated in Article 73 (e) and that the responsible governments give prior consent.
5. The Secretary-General is asked to communicate the supplemental information to the specialized agencies.
6. Paragraph 6 of the Draft Recommendation to the General

Assembly reads as follows:

"for purposes of comparison the Secretary-General should be authorized, in addition, to include in his summaries and analyses all relevant and comparable official statistical information as is available in the statistical services of the Secretariat and as may be agreed upon between the Secretary-General and Member States, giving appropriate citation of sources."

Points 4 and 6 of the foregoing proposal derived from proposals submitted by the representatives of the Philippine Republic and Denmark respectively. The original text of the Danish proposal read: "the Member States, the territories of which offer a natural basis for comparison with the Non-Self-Governing Territories as to economic, social and educational conditions, be invited on request of the Secretary-General to supply him with such statistical and other information of a technical nature as may serve the purpose of comparison."

The principle contained in the last paragraph of the adopted text - paragraph 6 - was supported by the representatives of Australia, Denmark, France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay, who emphasized the advantages of such comparisons on the grounds that economic, social and educational problems were not confined to Non-Self-Governing Territories, and could therefore only be evaluated in the light of world conditions. Such an evaluation might be a considerable benefit to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Netherlands representative thought that comparative data from autonomous countries would be of help to the administering powers, especially when comparative tables could be drawn up for adjoining territories in Africa or Asia.

The representatives of China, Cuba and Egypt stated formally that they opposed the consideration and adoption of paragraph 6. They thought that this question was outside the competence of the Committee, and that it would not be possible to deal with it under Article 73 (e). They also considered that it was absolutely impossible to make useful comparisons between sovereign states and Non-Self-Governing Territories simply on the basis of statistics. The benefits that some representatives thought would result from the paragraph originating in the Danish proposal should, according to them, be derived from the work of Committees 2 and 3 of the General Assembly, and of the Economic and Social Council in application of Articles 55 and 60 of the Charter. The representative of Cuba further pointed out that an excess of information would have

the same deplorable result as a lack of information.

The Soviet Union representative suggested that the information submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 should contain statistical data on social, educational and health problems in order to make comparisons, on the one hand, between the local and European population in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and on the other, between the peoples of the metropolitan countries of the administering powers and those of their Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The entire resolution, in its final form, was adopted by 12 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions. The representatives of Cuba, Egypt, India, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, reserved their position in regard to certain items, especially paragraph 6. They pointed out that they might return to this question during the debate in the General Assembly.

VI. Use of the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies

The Committee was required to consider paragraph 6 of Resolution 66 (I), in which it was invited by the General Assembly to:

"make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the procedures to be followed in the future and the means of ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies are used to the best advantage."

This part of the recommendation was included in item 5 of the Agenda.

The representative of the International Labour Organization gave one concrete example of the intricate problem which faced the Committee. The interval between June 30, the deadline for transmission of information, and the normal date of the opening of the ordinary session of the General Assembly made it difficult for the specialized agencies to play the part expected of them by the General Assembly.

The Committee concluded that it could not set out in detail the machinery of liaison between the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies, but it wished to give certain general indications to be

/included

included in a draft recommendation in which the Secretary-General is invited to enter into relations with the secretariats of the specialized agencies in order to allow them:

1. to assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations in preparing analyses of the information required under Article 73 (e) of the Charter on a functional basis;
2. through the appropriate channels, to make recommendations to the General Assembly with respect to the form and content of this information with a view to incorporating therein the informational needs of the specialized agencies; and
3. through the appropriate channels, to bring to the notice of the General Assembly conclusions, based on this information and supplemental information, as to the conditions, within their respective fields of interest, of Non-Self-Governing Territories generally and particularly as to the services which the specialized agencies might make available to the administering nations in improving these conditions.

This draft resolution originated from proposals submitted by the representatives of Cuba and Denmark. The Committee decided unanimously that the final text should be drafted by a sub-committee consisting of the Rapporteur and the representative of Belgium.

#### VII. Proposal to establish a special committee

The question arose how, in the future, the examination could be conducted of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of the information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter in order to facilitate the work of the General Assembly.

The representative of India submitted a proposal, the general sense of which was adopted by the representative of the United States, in a form which, in the opinion of the Committee, was preferable in its legal aspects.

After some amendments proposed by the representatives of Australia

/and Cuba,

and Cuba, this final form was adopted by the Committee.

The establishment of a special committee is proposed to the General Assembly. This committee will be composed of Members transmitting information, and an equal number of Members elected by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

The committee is to meet as the General Assembly may decide.

The following would be the terms of reference of the special committee:

1. to avail itself of the advice and assistance of the specialized agencies in such manner as it may consider necessary or expedient;
2. to establish liaison with the Economic and Social Council;
3. to invite the Governments to provide such supplemental information as appears desirable within the scope of Article 73 (e).



DRAFT RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION  
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING A PROVISIONAL STANDARD FORM FOR THE GUIDANCE  
OF MEMBERS IN THE PREPARATION OF INFORMATION TO BE TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 (e) OF THE CHARTER

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE:

NOTES with appreciation the action taken by the Members responsible  
for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories in  
transmitting information under Article 73 (e) when preparing  
these documents for the first time;

CONSIDERS that the information transmitted up to this date does not  
draw a sufficiently clear picture of the living conditions of  
the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and in view  
of this fact

HOPES that the provisional standard form contained in the Annex of  
the following proposed resolution will be followed to the  
fullest extent in the preparation of information in the future,  
AND RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following  
resolution

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Governments transmitting information under  
Article 73 (e) of the Charter be invited to undertake all  
necessary steps to render the information as complete  
and up to date as possible in order to facilitate the  
completion of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses  
of the information as described in paragraph 2, and, for  
this purpose, to ensure that the items mentioned in Sections  
II, III and IV of the Annex be covered as far as applicable  
in the territories concerned. The Assembly also draws  
attention to Section I of the Annex.

/2. That

2. That the Secretary-General in submitting annually to the General Assembly his summary and analysis of the information required under Article 73 (e), including the use of supplemental information as recommended in a later resolution should in his analyses follow as far as practicable the standard form contained in Annex I to this recommendation, and should include summaries of such information as may be transmitted on the participation by local populations in local organs of government.

II

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RECOMMENDS:

1. That, in order to present in the best possible manner the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter, the Secretary-General may use official publications of the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, in addition to the information transmitted under Article 73 (e), giving appropriate citation of sources.
2. That the Secretary-General's use of data derived from the official publications mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be limited to the subjects treated in the information required in Article 73 (e).
3. That only such publications shall be used as may be transmitted or notified to the Secretary-General by the administering Member or Members concerned.
4. That for the same end, the Secretary-General may use the documents published by inter-governmental or scientific bodies on matters relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3.
5. That, in addition to the information transmitted under Article 73 (e), the above-mentioned supplemental information should be communicated to the appropriate

/specialized

specialized agencies through the intermediary of the Secretary-General.

6. That, for purposes of comparison the Secretary-General should be authorized in addition, to include in his summaries and analyses all relevant and comparable official statistical information as is available in the statistical services of the Secretariat and as may be agreed upon between the Secretary-General and the Member concerned, giving appropriate citation of sources.

III

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE VOLUNTARY TRANSMISSION OF  
INFORMATION REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-GOVERNING  
INSTITUTIONS IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

CONSIDERING that the voluntary transmission of information by  
some administering powers in regard to the development of  
self-governing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing  
Territories and its summarizing by the Secretary-General  
are entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73  
of the Charter,

RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following  
resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING NOTED that some powers responsible for the administration  
of Non-Self-Governing Territories already have voluntarily  
transmitted information on the development of self-governing  
institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

CONSIDERS that the voluntary transmission of such information  
and its summarizing by the Secretary-General are entirely in  
conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter, and  
be therefore duly noted and encouraged.

IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING COLLABORATION  
WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

NOTING that the debates of the present committee have clearly indicated the necessity of continued consultations by the Secretary-General with the secretariats of the specialized agencies, in order to enable the Secretary-General to fulfill the functions deriving from Article 73 (e) of the Charter and from Resolution 66 (I) paragraph 6 of the General Assembly dated 14 December 1946, RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INVITES the Secretary-General to enter into relations with the secretariats of the specialized agencies in order to allow them:

- (1) to assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations in preparing analyses of the information required under Article 73 (e) of the Charter on a functional basis;
- (2) through the appropriate channels to make recommendations to the General Assembly with respect to the form and content of the information with a view to incorporating therein the informational needs of the specialized agencies; and
- (3) through the appropriate channels, to bring to the notice of the General Assembly conclusions, based on this information and supplemental information, as to the conditions, within their respective fields of interest, of Non-Self-Governing Territories generally and particularly as to the services which the specialized agencies might make available to the administering nations in improving these conditions.

V

DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING  
THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE

in pursuance of Resolution No. 66 (i) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1946,

RECOMMENDS to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolution.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

- (1) INVITES the Fourth Committee to constitute a special committee to examine the information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to submit reports thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly with such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit, and with such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual territories;
- (2) AUTHORIZES for this purpose this special committee -
  - (a) to avail itself of the counsel and assistance of the specialized agencies in such manner as it may consider necessary or expedient;
  - (b) to establish liaison with the Economic and Social Council;
  - (c) to invite the Governments to provide such supplemental information as may be desired within the terms of Article 73 (e); and
- (3) CONSIDERS that the special committee should be composed of the Members of the United Nations transmitting information and an equal number of members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly on as wide a geographical basis as possible, the Members to meet as the General Assembly may decide.

/ANNEX TO

ANNEX TO DRAFT RESOLUTION I

STANDARD FORM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF MEMBERS IN THE  
PREPARATION OF INFORMATION TO BE TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 (e)  
OF THE CHARTER

I. General Information (Optional Category)

A. Geography

1. Location
2. Area and population - with density figures and principal centres of population.
3. Topography.
4. Climate.

B. History

C. People

1. Summary statement of national and ethnic composition of population (with breakdown by age and sex), population trends, any other ethnic data (historical or otherwise) of particular interest.
2. Cultural heritage (religion, languages, social customs, etc.).

D. Government

1. Status of territory.
2. Constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for government.
3. Nationality status of inhabitants.
4. Relation of territory to the government of the metropolitan country.
5. Brief statement of structure and powers of territorial government including reference to participation of local inhabitants:
  - (a) Basic structure of government, including local government, and organization of principal government departments.
  - (b) Composition and role of legislative or advisory bodies.
  - (c) Judiciary (structure, composition, etc.); description of Penal Administration. (1)

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(1) Also repeated under Section II, G.



(d) The elective system:

Elective offices, elections held, qualifications of voters.

6. Any significant recent events or projected developments with respect to the above matters.

E. Human Rights - civil rights protected by law.

II. Social Conditions

- A. Social problems of race and cultural relations, including laws safeguarding the indigenous population from discrimination.

B. Labour and Employment Conditions

1. Labour policy, objectives and special problems.
2. Principal categories of wage earners, average rates of wages, and hours of work.
3. Occupational organization:
  - (a) Legal status of employers' and workers' organizations.
  - (b) Principal employers' and workers' organizations with size, nature of membership, and system of organization of each.
4. Methods of regulating employer-employee relations and of settling industrial disputes; data regarding labour disputes during the year.
5. Brief summary statement of principal laws and regulations in force in the territory for the protection of workers; brief description of measures and institutions for the administration and enforcement of such laws and regulations.
6. Any available information on the situation as regards employment and the labour supply; prevalent forms of seasonal employment.
7. Migratory Labour:
  - (a) If migratory labourers enter the territory in appreciable numbers, indicate: volume of such labour, source or origin, method of recruitment, provision for transport, distribution according to types of economic enterprise, and protection afforded to migrants with respect to length of contract, wages, remittances to dependents, hours of work, housing, and social services.
  - (b) If workers leave the territory in appreciable numbers for employment outside its boundaries, indicate: volume of such labour, territories of destination, and standards set by the territorial government of origin for the protection of this labour: problems to which the emigration of such workers give rise to their districts of origin.

/((c) Please

- (c) Please give similar information, mutatis mutandis, in respect of any considerable migratory movement of workers from one part of the territory to another.

C. Public Health and Sanitation

1. Brief statement of health problems and policies and the measures which are being taken to implement such policies.
2. Description of health organization of the territory, including such items as: (a) the public health department, its administration and functions; (b) water supply system; and (c) sewage disposal system.
3. Expenditures for public health:
  - (a) The territorial budget for public health, exclusive of grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government.
  - (b) Grants-in-aid from the metropolitan government to the territorial government.
4. Medical facilities, including:
  - (a) Number of hospitals and hospital beds (private, public, etc.).
  - (b) Number of medical doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, and medical and veterinary practitioners.
5. Facilities for training doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, medical practitioners, and other medical personnel.
6. Vital statistics, morbidity and mortality data.
  - (a) Annual number of deaths from all causes and the corresponding death rate per 1,000 population.
  - (b) Annual number of births and birth rate per 1,000 population.
  - (c) Annual number of deaths under one year of age and infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.
  - (d) Diseases causing high morbidity (annual number of cases for each disease).
  - (e) Diseases causing high mortality (annual number of deaths from each principal cause, and death rate per 100,000 population).
7. State of nutrition of the population.
8. Special current problems and methods for handling them, including data on health education of the public.

D. Housing Conditions and Programmes

I. Welfare and Relief

1. Social insurance and assistance programmes: summary information on coverage and administrative organization and statistics on beneficiaries and expenditures.
2. Other social welfare programmes including social services for people in their own homes; programmes for protection and care of children, the aged, the handicapped; summary information on administrative organization and statistics on expenditures.

F. Crime Statistics

G. Description of Penal Administration(1)

H. Information on Development Programmes

III. Educational Conditions

A. Educational Policy, Objectives, and Special Problems

B. Organization of Educational Administration, including information on the degree of participation of the inhabitants, amount and breakdown by headings of education budget, amount of aid from metropolitan government, and the role of missionary and philanthropic organizations.

C. School Buildings and Other Facilities

D. Curriculum and Language or Languages of Instruction, including the place of indigenous culture in the curriculum.

E. Opportunities for Higher Education in the Territory and in the Metropolitan Country and Abroad

F. Adult Education

G. Vocational Training and Apprenticeship

H. Summary of Educational Statistics

Literacy; school enrollment in proportion to population of school age; number of children enrolled respectively in primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher learning; number of teachers (local and imported); qualifications of teachers and provision for training; pupil-teacher ratio; and per capita expenditure on education.

I. Development of Cultural Institutions, including the use of such cultural institutions as the press, cinema, radio, museums, etc.

J. Specification of Other Information Desirable:

- (a) Types of schools, from kindergarten upwards.

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(1) Also repeated in Section I. D 5 (c).

- (b) Text books, school libraries, canteens and hygiene.
- (c) Youth organizations.
- (d) Physical education.
- (e) School certificates.
- (f) School inspection.
- (g) Music and art in the schools.
- (h) Education of abnormals.
- (i) Scientific resources and research in the territory.
- (j) Protection and development of indigenous art, literature and folklore in the territory.

K. Information on Development Programmes

IV. Economic Conditions

A. Natural Resources

Brief statement of principal natural resources, developed and undeveloped (agricultural, forestry, mineral, power, etc.) indicating the relative importance of these various branches of economic activity.

B. Agriculture

1. Description of the agricultural administrative organization, including forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry, including such items as budgets, size of staff, functions.
2. Land utilization - The relative importance of arable land, pastures, meadows, forests, etc.
3. Crop production - (a) areas in principal crops; (b) production of principal crops; (c) prices in the territories concerned.
4. Livestock - (a) numbers; (b) production of principal livestock products (meat, dairy products, etc.).
5. Forestry - Brief statement of types of forests, areas exploited, reserves, and production of forest products.
6. Fisheries - Brief statement on fisheries resources and production.
7. Conservation practices and policies in respect to soils, forestries, and fisheries.
8. Study of agricultural techniques including (a) types of soils; (b) water supply; (c) irrigation and drainage systems; (d) use of agricultural machinery; (e) application of organic and inorganic fertilizers; (f) animal and plant breeding and selection; (g) control of plant and animal pests and diseases.

9. Agricultural education and research - (a) types and numbers of agricultural schools; (b) experiment and demonstration stations; (c) organization of agricultural advisory services.
10. Land tenure - (a) laws, regulations and policies affecting land tenure; (b) types of tenure; (c) statement of area and type of land held by: indigenous inhabitants (individual or communal), the Government, non-indigenous inhabitants (by country of origin).
11. Agricultural credit, organization, and facilities, including type of credit (public, private or co-operative).
12. Agricultural marketing, organization and facilities.
13. Agricultural development programmes and policies - (a) progress during the year of development programmes already in operation; (b) proposed plan for economic development - public and private; (c) method of financing development programmes.

C. Industry(1)

1. Mining.
  - (a) Administrative organization of the Department of Mines, including the Department of Geology, Staff, Budget.
  - (b) Mining Organization - Regulations relating to Prospecting licences and to concessions.
  - (c) Production: mineral and petroleum products.
2. Power production (hydro-electric and other generating stations)
3. Refineries and Manufactures.
  - (a) Food (sugar, distilleries, rice, oil, canning factories).
  - (b) Iron works (casting, steel, aluminium, etc.).
  - (c) Chemical factories.
  - (d) Textile factories.
  - (e) Manufactures and various other industries.
4. Handicrafts.
  - (a) Type of chief handicrafts, village industries.
  - (b) State Aid (grants, etc.) - Credit Societies.
5. Development plans for mineral and industrial production.

Details of plans and their financing - Annual progress of plans in process of execution.

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(1) By decision of the ad hoc Committee, the details under Industry were drafted by the Secretariat.

D. Standard of Living

1. Territorial income figures and, if possible, per capita income and statement of distribution of income.
2. Table of retail prices of principal items of consumption.

E. Communications and Transport

Summary statement of existing facilities in the following categories: posts; telephone; telegraph and cable; radio; roads; bridle paths, and tracks; railroads; air transport; civil air fields; meteorological services; and shipping, ports, and inland waterways.

F. Public Finance

1. Type of currency.
2. Government expenditures and revenue by category.
3. Taxation (including tax rates for individuals and corporations).
4. Public debt.

G. Banking and Credit

Brief statement of banking and credit facilities available in the territory and the bank rates.

H. International Trade

1. Imports and exports by quantity and value.
2. Direction of trade.
3. Customs regulations and tariff structure.
4. Import and export restrictions.
5. Commercial agreements entered into during the year.

I. Development Programmes

1. Progress, during the year, of development programmes already in operation.
2. Proposed plans for economic development.
3. Method of financing development programmes.

V. Pictorial Material (if available)

Notes Relating to the Standard Form as a Whole

1. In cases where under the provisions of any general convention on any economic, social or educational subject information is transmitted to a central international agency by Member States parties to such convention,

/the transmission

the transmission of a copy of such information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations would be considered as applicable in discharge of the obligation under Article 73 (e) in respect of that subject. It is also to be hoped that international bodies requiring information on Non-Self-Governing Territories, including those to which reports are made under international conventions, will co-operate as may be necessary and desired in order that their informational needs may be satisfied through the information, including supplemental data, supplied under Article 73 (e) to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Wherever relevant information exists in published form, there would be no need for the government to reproduce that information - a chapter and page reference to the publication in question (with communication of the publication itself, where necessary) would suffice.

3. Information already furnished on a previous occasion need not be repeated.

4. Whenever appropriate and possible, statistics should be classified under indigenous and non-indigenous.

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**REPORT  
OF THE  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e  
OF THE CHARTER**

(2-29 September 1948)



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRD SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 12 (A/593)**



# NOTE

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

A/593 December 1948
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# REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER (2-29 September 1948)

## I. Constitution of the Special Committee

During the second regular session, the General Assembly on 3 November 1947 adopted resolution 146 (II) which invited its Fourth Committee to constitute a special committee to examine the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

The terms of reference of the Committee are stated in the aforesaid resolution as follows:

"To examine the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to submit reports thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly with such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit, and with such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories."

The Committee met in Geneva, from 2 to 17 September 1948, and held meetings in Paris on 23 and 29 September.

The Committee consisted of sixteen Members,

comprising the eight Members transmitting information and an equal number of Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

### *Members transmitting information:*

Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States of America.

### *Elected Members:*

China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, India, Nicaragua, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Under resolution 146 (II) the Special Committee was authorized to avail itself of the counsel and assistance of the specialized agencies. Representatives of the following agencies attended the meetings and took part in the discussions affecting the work of their organizations:

World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Office (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

## II. Officers

The officers elected by the Committee were:

*Chairman:* Mr. Cheng Paonan (China);

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. B. Gutiérrez (Colombia);

*Rapporteur:* Mr. H. Lannung (Denmark).

The Drafting Sub-Committee was composed of the representatives of Cuba, France, India, New Zealand, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Rapporteur was an *ex-officio* member without right to vote, and was elected chairman.

## III. Agenda

The Committee adopted the provisional agenda without change, with the understanding that item 4, which provided for the appointment of the Drafting Sub-Committee, would be implemented at such

time as appeared appropriate after the discussion of items 5 and 6. The full agenda is annexed as appendix A of the present report and may be found on page 12.

## IV. Territories enumerated

The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics called attention to the inclusion in the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretary-General of information relating to the Republic of Indonesia transmitted by the Netherlands Government. He proposed that the information should not be considered by the Committee, as the Republic of Indonesia had been established as an independent State by the will of its people.

It was stated on behalf of the Secretariat that under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions, the Secretary-General had no option but to summarize and analyse any information transmitted under Article 73 e by Members of the

United Nations in relation to economic, social and educational conditions.

The Netherlands representative said that according to the so-called Renville Agreement the sovereignty throughout the whole of the Netherlands Indies, in which the Republic of Indonesia was included, was and would remain with the Netherlands until it was transferred to the United States of Indonesia which would be formed.

Various members contended that it was beyond the competence of the Committee, as resulting from its terms of reference, to exclude from consideration by the Committee any information which had in fact been transmitted under Article 73 e

and which was in fact before it in the documents circulated by the Secretary-General. It was further contended by a number of members that in any case the Committee had no power to decide upon the Territories in respect of which information should be transmitted. Some members believed that the question of the Territories in respect of which information should be transmitted, was a matter for the consideration of the General Assembly and the view was also expressed that it was a matter on which the International Court of Justice might be asked for an opinion. The United Kingdom representative said that in the view of his Government, the determination of such Territories for the purposes of Article 73 e lay exclusively with each metropolitan Power in the light of its constitutional relationships with the Territories for whose international relations it was responsible. Any suggestion that the General Assembly should define the Territories within the scope of Article 73 e would involve a decision on constitutional relationships within the domestic jurisdiction of the metropolitan Power concerned which his Government could not accept. Nor could the United Kingdom Government agree that for the purposes of Article 73 e this question should be referred to the International Court of Justice. Certain other members could not accept the view that the determination of such Territories lay exclusively with the metropolitan Power. The representative of India in particular pointed out the obligatory character of the responsibilities of the metropolitan Power under Article 73 e in respect of any Territory inhabited by a people of a different race, culture and language, whose international relations and representation were under the direction of the metropolitan country and which did not enjoy the same basis of self-government as the metropolitan Government, particularly in respect of electoral qualifications and conditions of representation in the metropolitan legislature.

The representative of the United States of America considered that the proposal of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics raised such far-reaching questions of principle that members should be given time to consider it, and on procedural grounds, with which the representa-

tives of Denmark and New Zealand concurred, would vote against the proposal of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics if it were put immediately. The representative of India, affirming that his country's sympathies were entirely with Indonesia, also concurred entirely on procedural grounds. The representative of China took the same view.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced his proposal in a resolution (A/AC.17/W.11) to withdraw from the agenda the discussion of information transmitted by the Government of the Netherlands in respect of the Republic of Indonesia, it being independent by the will of its people.

The representative of the Netherlands moved that this resolution was out of order on the ground that it was outside the competence of the Committee.

The Chairman, by application of the rules of procedure, gave priority to the Netherlands motion and the Committee decided by 8 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions that the USSR proposal was beyond the competence of the Committee.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated his proposal was in full compliance with the rules of procedure, the functions of this Committee, the terms of Article 73 of the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly. In his opinion, the decision taken by the Committee ruling his proposal out of order was without legal foundation.

In another form the question of the Territories in respect of which information should be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter was raised by the representative of India after the representative of France had stated that he would welcome an examination of this subject. In the working paper introduced by the representative of India (appendix B) it was suggested that steps should be taken to clarify the position so that an Administering Power might recognize the obligatory character of its responsibilities under Article 73 e in respect of Territories the non-self-governing status of which might be determined by the consideration of certain factors enumerated in the working paper.

## V. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information

It was stated on behalf of the Secretariat that the work of the Secretary-General had been facilitated by the Standard Form; that the summaries should be regarded as background papers to the analyses; and that the analyses were necessarily of a tentative and preliminary character. The Secretariat needed and looked forward to guidance from the Committee to determine the methods of presentation, as well as the points of emphasis to be employed in the future. Likewise the indication of particular subjects for special studies would be of value. They could be undertaken with the assistance of the specialized agencies where necessary.

Members expressed appreciation of the quantity and quality of the work produced by the Secretariat in the limited time at its disposal. Satisfaction was also expressed with the volume of information transmitted by the Administering Pow-

ers and some members expressed appreciation of improvements in this respect. It seemed that the information was more complete, and it was hoped that in each succeeding year the information transmitted would give a clearer picture of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

General observations on the summaries and analyses were made prior to the debate on the respective functional fields.

The representative of India observed that the information elicited by the Standard Form should be presented in two parts: (a) information on the permanent features of the Territories; (b) information on the changing features.

Topics of considerable importance, such as land tenure, agricultural indebtedness, training facilities for agricultural personnel, and livestock problems, should be treated more fully in the analyses. The

specialized agencies could be used to conduct sample surveys in selected areas, with the assistance and co-operation of the Administering Powers to determine the coefficient of error in the statistics.

The representative of Denmark suggested that all restrictions should be removed from the use by the Secretary-General of relevant official statistical data for purposes of evaluation and comparison. This would help to place the information against its proper background, to set up standards for progress and to enable the Non-Self-Governing Territories to learn of the nature of developments in neighbouring countries.

The representative of China supported the views of the representatives of Denmark and India, and envisaged improvement in future years in the collection of the information, which in turn would result in the transmission of more satisfactory information. He was impressed by the many plans of the Administering Authorities to overcome problems in the Territories. There should be regular reports showing the success or failure of these plans. The work of the Special Committee would be of great importance in this matter.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that Article 73 and the resolutions of the General Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories had laid down the principles underlying the policy of the United Nations with regard to Non-Self-Governing Territories; and that the transmission of information should be considered as one of the means of carrying out this policy. The Committee, in his opinion, should examine the information in substance and prepare appropriate recommendations for the General Assembly. He objected to attempts to limit the scope of the Committee to procedural questions. The information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories was incomplete and did not give a complete picture of the situation and in particular did not throw light on the question of the progress of the participation of the local populations in local organs of self-government. The Secretary-General should have the right to supplement the information received from official sources by information from private persons and local groups or organizations, and also by sending annually to the Non-Self-Governing Territories representatives of the United Nations to study the situation on the spot.

On behalf of the Secretariat it was observed that the general comments on the analyses fell into three classes:

- (1) Further improvement in the analytical presentation of statistical information;
- (2) Preparation of special studies, of which certain long-range studies might be undertaken in collaboration with the specialized agencies, and
- (3) The drawing of the attention of the Administering Powers to points which they might desire to amplify in future years.

#### A. ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics held that economic and other in-

formation transmitted should be examined in relation to the question of the development of self-government which was the responsibility that Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories had assumed under the Charter. Examination of the analyses showed no evidence of any such progress. The information was incomplete, was not presented in such form as to show progress in self-government, was more concerned with future plans and did not present a clear picture of existing conditions. The policies of the Administering Authorities showed a tendency to control the economy of the Territories for the benefit of the metropolitan countries. There was insufficient training of Native personnel and available training was so little that the Territories would never reach the stage where they could take control of their own affairs and become independent. The objective of colonial policy seemed to be to increase the export of foodstuffs and perpetuate the backward, one-sided economy of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Mechanization of agriculture had been confined to the European plantations; their proprietors owned the best land, while the Natives had been driven into reservations which more appropriately might be called ghettos. Compulsory labour flourished in spite of international conventions against it. In West Africa Natives were compelled to grow certain crops. There was no evidence of intention on the part of the colonial Powers to develop Native industries. A characteristic feature of the Non-Self-Governing Territories was the preservation of a system of cheap labour and the acquisition of large profits by foreign capitalists. The problem of industrialization should be solved by the mobilization and utilization of the resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories themselves as well as by assistance from more industrially developed States. Such assistance should not be accompanied by demands which might hinder the achievement of independence on the part of Non-Self-Governing Territories and should be realized within the framework of the United Nations.

Representatives of the Administering Powers stated that the Special Committee was not competent to supervise their activities in the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories. They contended that there were no grounds for the allegations of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and they contrasted his remarks with the objective and constructive comments of the representative of India.

The representative of the United Kingdom denied charges of labour compulsion or that no industries had been set up in Africa. The general shortage of manufactured goods had developed an interest in the industrialization of colonial Territories. A speedy advance had been prevented by the shortage of capital, capital goods and skilled labour. He referred to the Territories where new industries had been established. The objectives of colonial food policy were first to increase production for home consumption and second to increase production of export crops; and in the economic development schemes the corporations created were by law required to safeguard the interests of the indigenous populations.

The representative of Belgium pointed to 246,000 industrial workers in the Belgian Congo and to the development of power stations as sufficient proof of the existence of industrial development. In fact, the textile and cement industries had been established with the help of the Belgian Government in the face of opposition from Belgian industrialists. But the Congo had to export in order to pay for imports. This was a simple law of classic economics.

The representative of France said that the advance in agriculture and nutrition in the French Non-Self-Governing Territories had been remarkable, taking account of conditions which prevailed on the assumption of French administration. Malnutrition, where it existed, was due to population increase, whereas under former conditions the population used to diminish. In both North and West Africa agricultural production had made gigantic strides. A population, in misery when France acquired these Territories, was today relatively prosperous. Where mineral resources existed, rapid progress in industrialization had been made. Forced labour did not exist in the French Union. French capital had produced notable results, and yet labour was protected from domination by monopolies. The flow of foreign capital to these Territories was necessary for their development.

In reference to the analysis on agriculture, it was stated on behalf of the Secretariat that FAO was conducting a World Food Census during the coming year, and that FAO had declared that in certain respects information on agriculture received under Article 73 e would provide the necessary data for the time being. In communicating the Standard Form the Secretary-General would indicate to the Administering Powers the use which would be made of it by FAO. This would have the advantage of avoiding duplication and would enable the Administering Powers to take account of the type of information desired by FAO.

#### B. ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON HEALTH CONDITIONS

Suggestions were made by the representative of India for the improvement of the information relating to public health. In particular, the information needed refinement in regard to infant mortality. Experience in India had shown the necessity for three classifications: (1) infants under 1 year of age; (2) between 1 and 5 years; (3) between 5 and 10 years. Statistics on maternal mortality and on expectancy of life would also be valuable. Information was also needed on the types of special hospitals. Experience in India had shown that a policy which emphasized preventive rather than curative medicine yielded greater results. The United Kingdom programme for the training of indigenous medical personnel was noted with the hope that such programmes would be extended in other Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representative of India emphasized the value of collaboration with WHO which might be asked to undertake studies on the topics mentioned.

He found it gratifying that WHO had already taken steps to make an expert study of the health section of the Standard Form.

The representative of Sweden emphasized the immense task which existed in the fields of child welfare, public health, nutrition and sanitation. He hoped that the resolutions recently passed by the International Children's Emergency Fund extending the Fund's activities to several Non-Self-Governing Territories would be helpful, as well as the work of WHO.

Representatives of the Administering Powers gave details of positive achievements in health work in the Non-Self-Governing Territories where, in many cases, the population had increased and much progress had been made in improving conditions of life. They pointed out that comparisons between health conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and conditions in countries where geographical and other factors were entirely different were unreasonable. It would be more just to consider the actual situations and to find out whether available resources were being used to the best advantage.

The representative of the United States of America also emphasized the importance of information on the training of medical staff. He suggested that a study be made of licensing practices with a view to permitting the use in Non-Self-Governing Territories of doctors in displaced persons camps whose talents were being wasted in the face of wide need for further medical services in many parts of the world. The representative of the United States of America also suggested that a comparative study of the methods used to train indigenous medical assistants might also be useful.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the information on health was insufficient. It threw very little light on the existing situation, but contained much about future plans which might never be realized. He drew attention to statistics figuring in the information which according to his view showed deficiencies in respect of infant care, hospital facilities, staff and training. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics found the *per capita* expenditure on health insignificant and cited comparative figures between the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the metropolitan countries.

Representatives of the Administering Powers referred to information showing notable progress in public health, such as a marked decline in infant mortality in certain localities and the successful steps taken against certain tropical diseases.

The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that the figures of *per capita* expenditure on medical and health services as given in the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses did not take into account the large sums provided in the Public Works Department Estimates for expenditure on services, nor the very large sums provided by the Government of the United Kingdom for medical research, etc.

It was stated on behalf of the Secretariat that, as far as practicable, account would be taken of the points which it was desired should be brought out in future analyses, and of the value of making further use of comparative statistical information.

In particular, note was taken of the topics on which special studies were desired, including the question of the possibility of employing doctors with foreign degrees in Non-Self-Governing Territories. This last was a question on which the assistance of the specialized agencies would be greatly desirable, and in general, the assistance of the specialized agencies would be sought in all technical studies, while the Secretariat would concentrate on supplying the classified information which the agencies might need on the administration of public health policies and on training arrangements.

### C. ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON LABOUR CONDITIONS

The discussions on these points require to be treated in some detail, since they cover the points on which it was suggested that more ample data is desired in the future information to be transmitted by the Members concerned and in the future analyses to be prepared by the Secretary-General.

Points for clarification which were stressed by the representative of India included such topics as the methods of computing wages, the periods of payment, the extent of payments in cash or in kind, provisions for housing and whether it was rent free. He inquired if employers supplied any social services for their workers such as schools, hospitals and guidance. Further information was also desirable on systems of contract employment, on the recruiting of labour and on regulations controlling these matters. As many Non-Self-Governing Territories were mainly agricultural, another problem of major interest was seasonal unemployment and under-employment and the relationship between owner and cultivator in share-cropping areas. He drew attention to differences in the trade union policies of certain of the Administering Powers and regretted certain features in the Belgian policy such as that limiting the unions to Belgian advisers. In this respect he commended the policy of the United Kingdom. He also reviewed the situation in respect of international labour conventions and deplored the large degree of non-application.

The representative of the ILO cited the report of an expert committee which showed noteworthy progress in the application of ratified conventions to Non-Self-Governing Territories. This question of the application of conventions was being watched through the regular machinery of the organization. He drew attention to the work performed by the ILO, providing technical assistance on labour problems, and expressed the hope that the Administering Powers would make use of this assistance for the benefit of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Information was provided by representatives of Administering Powers in regard to labour developments and in particular in regard to trade union progress. The representative of the United Kingdom gave illustrations from Malaya and mentioned the extension of wage-fixing machinery in Territories where conditions were not conducive to trade union action. The representative of Belgium informed the Committee of certain details of new legislation introduced in the Congo and pointed to the absence of labour disputes since the introduc-

tion of this legislation. Similarly, the representative of France gave details of favourable trade union developments in French Territories and the action taken in application of international labour conventions.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deplored the lack of information on wages, on social security, on labour legislation and on female and child labour. He asked how the trade union movement could develop in the Territories when it was under the guidance of Europeans, as for instance in the Belgian Congo. The information dealt with the formal aspects, and not with actual labour conditions. There was no information on forced labour, recruitment and contracts, although these placed Natives at a great disadvantage. There was exploitation of Natives in the mines and an absence of protective social legislation. Wages were low and discriminatory. These conditions had led to serious strikes, and even to public disorder as in the Gold Coast. He spoke of racial discrimination in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He stated that the policy followed by the metropolitan Governments in respect of labour was contrary to the principles of the Charter.

Following this statement representatives of the Administering Powers again emphasized their policies. The representative of France said that any charge of exploitation could not apply to French Territories where racial discrimination was unknown. There had been strikes in some Territories. It was noteworthy, however, that these had been settled peacefully. The representative of the United Kingdom indicated that the legislation for proper trade union activities existed, that progress had been made, but that in some cases suitable leadership was lacking. Regarding the Gold Coast disturbances, he pointed out that the report of the Commission of Inquiry showed that the trade union movement in the Gold Coast had little complaint to make about wages and working conditions.

In the conclusion of the discussion on labour, it was stated on behalf of the Secretariat that the studies asked for by the representative of India would be considered. These studies, however, involved many detailed problems which could only be properly examined with the assistance of the ILO. It was noteworthy that, in regard to migrant labour, an ILO committee had already recommended that periodical reports should be furnished to the Special Committee for its information and it was to be presumed that such reports would soon be forthcoming. The Committee would, no doubt, also be interested in the ratification and application of the important international labour conventions concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories which had been adopted in 1947.

### D. ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON SOCIAL WELFARE

The Secretary-General had submitted as an analysis an account of penal administration in certain British African Territories, and, as regards other aspects of social welfare, had limited himself to summaries of part of the information transmitted.

The representatives of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics complained of the meagre character of the analysis of this information. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared that the question of social welfare had not been prepared for discussion.

On behalf of the Secretariat, it was explained that the boundaries of social welfare were difficult to delimit and that, for this reason, the guidance of the Committee had been desired to determine the aspects to be covered. Furthermore, it had been necessary to wait until a suitable candidate could be discovered with expert knowledge in the field of social welfare in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The chief point raised in the Committee related to housing problems. The representative of India in particular asked for information on housing programmes and suggested that an international exhibition of types of houses and of building materials suitable for tropical conditions would be most useful. The representative of the United States of America also pointed out that many interesting experiments were being conducted in this field and that this Committee might well sponsor further work on this subject.

The representative of Belgium pointed out that here was a subject in which the constitutional status of Non-Self-Governing Territories was irrelevant. He referred to the meeting on tropical housing which had been held at Caracas and said that these matters constituted a problem of human needs and not one of political status.

Following this discussion, it was pointed out, on behalf of the Secretariat, that the United Nations was already planning a detailed study of problems of tropical housing covering many of the points to which particular allusion had been made. The Committee would not wish to duplicate this work but it might well be of value if the interest shown in tropical housing by this Committee could be brought to the attention of those studying tropical housing as a whole and if information on housing conditions and experiments in Non-Self-Governing Territories could be used in conjunction with the general studies.

Although no formal decision was taken on this point, it appeared that the Committee as a whole agreed with this course of action.

Other points made in relation to housing included a statement by the representative of the United Kingdom referring to a report containing a summary of housing and town planning in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories and a statement by the representative of France on the progress of co-operative housing in Morocco and Tunisia.

Another point raised by the representative of India was the suggestion that UNESCO should undertake a study of the impact of Western civilization on non-Western peoples. Here again, it was pointed out that this was not a question limited to Non-Self-Governing Territories and that, in particular, it was a matter constantly under study by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

A third point emphasized by the representative of India was the condition of women in the Non-

Self-Governing Territories, with special reference to non-official women's organizations tackling social, economic and educational problems. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the raising of the status of women was of special concern to welfare workers in Non-Self-Governing Territories, while the representative of France pointed out that international labour conventions concerning the employment of women had been applied to all French Territories.

The representative of Denmark referred to the criticisms levelled at the Administering Authorities. He said that social conditions in Greenland were, of course, not at the same level as in Denmark, due to conditions of the Arctic. Promoting the welfare of the Greenlanders had been the main object of Danish policy, and Denmark had not only derived no economic advantage for more than 100 years but was contributing considerable subsidies every year. Far-reaching plans were in operation, the ultimate aim being to bring Greenland to a high social level and, in general, on an equal footing with the rest of the Kingdom.

Summing up the discussion, the representative of China hoped that neither lack of staff nor budgetary considerations would be allowed to prevent the Secretariat from preparing adequate analyses of social conditions next year, and that where gaps existed in the information, the Administering Authorities would be able to supply more ample details.

#### E. ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

This discussion followed the same general course as the previous discussions and once again requires treatment in some detail as it indicates the points on which greater attention was suggested for the future.

It was requested by the representative of India that capital expenditure for school buildings should be shown separately from current educational expenditure. Experience in India had shown that capital expenditure was often wasted on the Western type of school buildings. Training of Natives should be undertaken on a wider scale, should not be confined to literary education but expanded to include professional training. It was encouraging to note the acceptance of the principle of Native participation by the United Kingdom and the United States in their use of Natives on advisory educational boards. It was not clear how far France and Belgium sought local advice. The wisdom of the French policy of prohibiting the use of Native languages was questionable; likewise that of Belgium in leaving the educational field exclusively in the hands of the missions. In contrast, the United Kingdom policy in the British West Indies was noted.

The representative of New Zealand said that educational progress should be measured qualitatively, not quantitatively. The problem was one of adjusting two alien cultures. UNESCO could help in the study of this very important question. The experience of New Zealand had shown that building on the Native culture yielded far greater results than the complete substitution of Western



culture. The French policy of developing a Native *élite* raised the question whether to concentrate on a select few, or to spread out on a broad though thin basis. This was another problem which UNESCO could study.

The representative of France explained that the use of French as the language of instruction had been emphasized in the particular case of French Equatorial Africa where an educational system had to be constructed in an area with hundreds of widely different dialects. In some other French Territories, teaching was in French and in the Native language. On this subject the representative of the Netherlands was of the opinion that UNESCO should also study the problem of the language of instruction in education. The French representative also stated that the practical value of developing a Native *élite* had been shown by their integration into the highest levels of French culture, in administration, and in Parliament. He, together with the representative of Belgium, paid tribute to the work of the missionaries. By their devotion, education had been provided which otherwise the Territories would have been unable to afford.

Other practical points raised were the importance of the film and radio in education (India, New Zealand, France) and the suggestion of the representative of the United States of America that future analyses might show the extent of free and of compulsory education and education in relation to age groups.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the information showed that the Natives were still largely ignorant and illiterate and without access to contemporary culture. Educational budgets formed a very small part of total territorial expenditure, and contributions from the metropolitan Governments were negligible. There was racial discrimination in educational expenditure, with *per capita* expenditure on Natives extremely low. The literacy rate was to be deplored. Enrolment statistics in primary schools were discouraging, but even more depressing in the secondary schools; higher education was a luxury except for the *élite* in some cases. The number of teachers was inadequate. Most teachers were unqualified and teacher training was not receiving appropriate attention. In many Territories, the Administering Authorities had abdicated in favour of the missions in respect of educational responsibilities. The main emphasis was on primary education which produced good servants and workers. Neither the Press nor radio nor films were being used for mass education. Educational standards had been kept low to assure the privileged position of the metropolitan countries.

These comments led to further remarks by representatives of the Administering Powers.

The representative of the United Kingdom deplored the lack of a single constructive suggestion in the remarks of the USSR representative. His Government had done as well if not better than others would have done in similar circumstances. Difficulties in educational progress were due not to political considerations but to multiplicity of lan-

guages, scattered populations, and the terrain. Mass education campaigns were being carried on throughout United Kingdom Territories in Africa with the active participation of Africans as organizers. There was continuing improvement in literacy. In the United Kingdom Territories, many senior posts were held by inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Improvement in education depended on good staffing of the secondary schools and teacher training institutions. It was difficult to obtain European teachers for those purposes because his Government could only offer short term contracts in view of the declared policy of his Government to fill as many posts as possible with suitably qualified *indigènes*. In reply to the charge of neglect of higher education, the United Kingdom representative referred to the large sums which were being spent on the universities in Africa, Asia and the West Indies, and also to the scholarship schemes for education in the United Kingdom.

Other comments were made by the representatives of France and of Belgium. It was stated that education in the French Territories had not been neglected. Desert conditions and a nomadic population accounted for the low literacy rate and the small number of schools in French Somaliland. In French Equatorial Africa, despite difficulties of dense forests and scattered population, great progress had been made. The representative of Belgium said that his Government considered that it had made the best use of available resources to provide education; the figures were there to show the considerable progress made.

The representative of the United States of America drew attention to the figures on educational expenditures in the American Territories. There was really no disagreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Administering Authorities in respect of the objectives of education. There were weak spots, but the picture was not as gloomy as painted by the USSR representative.

The representative of UNESCO observed that his specialized agency could play an important part through education in preparing the non-self-governing peoples to become self-governing. In connexion with its clearing house on fundamental education the report it had received some time ago on educational methods in the Soviet Union might be of value. The work of the Committee of Experts on literacy might also be useful, as well as the work of another committee on the use of Native languages in education. He referred to the pilot projects in Nyasaland, China, and Haiti; to the UNESCO Mission to the war-devastated areas of the Far East, including Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo; and to the Amazon project.

Once again no formal decision was sought by the Committee. But, as indicated in the resolution adopted, attention was invited on the part of both the Administering Powers and the Secretary-General to the comments made and it was hoped that the specialized agencies concerned would be able to assist materially in the studies advocated.

## VI. Information voluntarily transmitted regarding the development of self-governing institutions

Resolution 144 (II), adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947, noted that some Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories had already voluntarily transmitted information on the development of self-governing institutions in the Territories and considered that the voluntary transmission of such information and its summarizing by the Secretary-General were entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter and should therefore be duly noted and encouraged.

Provision for the transmission of information of this character was made in the optional category of the Standard Form. In the information transmitted this year, the optional category had been covered in the case of the information transmitted by Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United States of America, and by France for Morocco and Tunisia. This information was included in the Secretary-General's summaries.

The representative of Colombia emphasized the interest of the American States in the problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories as shown by the discussions at the Bogota Conference. This interest was both humanitarian and economic. It was important that the standard of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be raised and this was the social background to the political problem.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared that Article 73 emphasized that the United Nations should ensure the political, as well as the social, economic and educational advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The question of self-government had been given a special paragraph in the Article and the transmission of information on this subject was obligatory under Article 73. He criticized points in the structure of government in West Africa and the West Indies, with special reference to the representation of the local populations in the Legislative Councils.

In reply to a point of order, the Chairman read the terms of resolution 144 (II) and considered that discussion on details of political institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was irrelevant, although criticism in regard to which Members had transmitted information under this resolution would be in order.

The representative of Australia agreed that the Committee was competent to express the hope that the Administering Authorities would transmit political information. He disagreed, however, with the contention that the Administering Authorities could be criticized for not transmitting information.

The representatives of Belgium, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands emphasized that they were not prepared to discuss political or constitutional matters affecting the relations between the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the metropolitan countries, either in the Committee or in any other organ of the United Nations, there being no obligation to transmit such information.

The representative of Egypt pointed out that his Government had considered that it was necessary to receive political information. This was a subject, however, which had been fully discussed last year and any further discussion should be within the terms of resolution 144 (II).

The representative of India considered that political information was necessary as showing the means by which the ends of economic, social and educational advancement could be achieved. He regretted that the information transmitted on political developments was meagre or lacking, and also that a special paper had not been prepared by the Secretariat. He appealed to the United Kingdom representative to consider this question in the light of British tradition by which formal arrangements were supplemented by the development of conventions.

In general, it should be noted that during many points in the discussions of the Committee, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declared that Article 73 e should be interpreted as an integral part of Article 73 and that, therefore, questions of political advancement were within the competence of the Committee. On the other hand, other representatives considered that the Committee's terms of reference limited it to Article 73 e and, therefore, to the consideration of statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations might require. The representative of Australia emphasized that, just as Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories had accepted the declaration of policy in Chapter XI of the Charter, so the non-administering Members had undertaken to accept the obligation to respect the limitations of Article 73. In this he was supported by the representative of the United Kingdom. The representative of Australia further stated that, while the discussion of information transmitted under Article 73 e was within the competence of the General Assembly, Chapter XI recognized the full authority of the Administering Powers and their ability and willingness to carry out the policies of Chapter XI without the need of supervision.

## VII. Collaboration with the specialized agencies

The discussion on the item of the agenda covering this subject was limited to a brief statement by the representative of the United States of America, pointing out that this collaboration had been considered frequently in the course of other discussions. This fact is reflected in the report. The Committee attached importance to the es-

tablishment of effective collaboration with the specialized agencies, and the representatives of the specialized agencies attending the meeting contributed to the discussions on the matters within their interests. This matter was later emphasized by the representative of India, who referred to documents before the Committee showing work

being undertaken under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council or by the specialized agencies which was of great interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories. The work of a special committee would be particularly useful if as a

result the needs of these Territories could receive full consideration in the elaboration of programmes of economic and social progress applicable without regard to the question of the status of the various Territories and countries concerned.

### VIII. Recommendations to the General Assembly

As the discussions proceeded, it became clear that with the exception of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a measure of common agreement was being reached, particularly as regards the recommendations to be made to the General Assembly concerning methods for the transmission and consideration of information. A number of suggestions were embodied in two working papers, one presented by the representative of India and the other by the representative of the United States of America (see appendix B).

In a general discussion, further points emerged, and the Drafting Sub-Committee was appointed with a wide mandate in order to consider all suggestions and to incorporate them in resolutions likely to obtain the assent of the Committee.

The Drafting Sub-Committee discussed these matters and produced texts of draft resolutions based on the following general considerations:

(1) A flexible but equal time-limit for the transmission of information in relation to the expiration of the administrative year in the Territory concerned;

(2) Annual information on the changing features in Non-Self-Governing Territories, such as statistics and progress in development programmes;

(3) Removal of any restrictions on the Secretary-General in his use of such official statistical information for purposes of evaluation and comparison as had been communicated to the United Nations or to the specialized agencies;

(4) Full summaries and analyses every three years, with annual supplements in the intervening years;

(5) Taking account both of the improved character of the information transmitted and of suggestions for its further improvement, the Standard Form to be retained for another year, and to be revised with the advice of the specialized agencies;

(6) The Special Committee having demonstrated its usefulness, to be continued in 1949 without any prejudice as to its future status;

(7) Relevant information under Article 73 e and supplemental information to be placed at the disposal of the Economic and Social Council;

(8) More active assistance by the specialized agencies in the preparation of and comments on the analyses.

The Drafting Sub-Committee produced draft texts of four resolutions covering these points.

The four resolutions had been adopted in the Drafting Sub-Committee with the affirmative votes of all representatives with one exception. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics voted against draft resolution I and ab-

stained on draft resolution II. He abstained from voting on the other two draft resolutions.

In introducing the texts proposed by the Drafting Sub-Committee, the Rapporteur noted the spirit of compromise which had been shown in the Sub-Committee and appealed to the Committee to discuss the Sub-Committee's proposals in this spirit. The representatives of China, Egypt, New Zealand and Sweden, associating themselves with the Rapporteur's remarks, said that although the texts proposed did not fully meet their own wishes on separate points they would support these texts in the belief that they reflected a spirit of conciliation.

The representatives of Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom also paid tribute to the spirit in which the Sub-Committee had conducted its work. For their part they were anxious to support these proposals in the same spirit. They indicated, however, certain points on which they would have to move amendments or request a division of the vote so as to make their attitudes clear. These particular points are indicated in the description given below in the discussions of the texts.

The representative of India stated that he had been a party to the compromises which were reflected in the draft resolutions. He wished to note, however, that he remained a strong advocate of the permanence of the Committee and disagreed with any suggestion that the Committee was merely concerned with questions of technique which could be rapidly liquidated. He had also not pressed his suggestions regarding a revision of the Standard Form since the points he had made would be brought to the attention of the Administering Powers and these powers appeared ready to provide further information including information on human rights.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the draft resolutions interpreted Chapter XI and the functions of the Committee in a restrictive sense. In his opinion, the task of the Committee was to assist the Administering Powers in fulfilling their obligations under the Charter. The first two resolutions excluded information regarding the development of self-governing institutions and the participation of their people in the administration. The sources of information remain limited to official sources and no provision was made for the consideration of petitions or for the making of visits to Non-Self-Governing Territories. The time-limits for the submission of information were further prolonged. He said that the Committee was regarded as if it were a temporary organ whose duties would in fact terminate in 1949, although such a provision would be contrary to resolution 146 (II), which in his

opinion provided for the creation of a permanent organ. For the above reasons the draft resolutions could not be supported by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The representative of Colombia expressed a vital interest in the permanent continuation of the Special Committee for the purpose of examining information, protecting the interests of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and promoting better standards of living in these Territories, which had an influence on the economy of independent countries which were also producers of primary products.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

The Sub-Committee submitted a text which it had adopted by 5 votes to 1.

The following amendments moved by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were considered first:

1. To make the submission of information on the development of organs of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the participation of the local population in the work of the local organs of self-government obligatory;

2. To give the special committee the right to consider communications coming from the populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. To give the Secretary-General the right to add information received from private persons and local groups or organizations to the information received from official sources;

4. To send annually to the Non-Self-Governing Territories representatives of the United Nations in order to make a survey of the situation on the spot.

On the proposal of the representative of Belgium and in accordance with rule 110 of the rules of procedure, the Committee was first invited to decide whether it was competent to consider the above proposals. At the request of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, separate votes were taken on each of his amendments.

The Committee decided by the following votes that the amendments submitted by the delegation of the USSR were beyond the competence of the Committee:

*Amendment 1:* 10 votes in favour of inadmissibility, 3 against, 1 abstention;

*Amendment 2:* 13 votes in favour of inadmissibility, 2 against;

*Amendment 3:* 13 votes in favour of inadmissibility, 2 against;

*Amendment 4:* 12 votes in favour of inadmissibility, 2 against.

The Committee then considered the text as submitted by the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Paragraph 1 concerning the date of transmission of information was adopted unchanged without objections. The Netherlands representative, however, placed on record his doubts as to the feasibility of the time-limit of six months in the case of the Netherlands.

Paragraph 2 concerning the use of the Standard Form was adopted unchanged without objections.

Paragraph 3 concerning supplemental information was adopted by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that he considered this paragraph unduly limited the sources from which the Secretary-General would be entitled to draw.

Paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b) concerning the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses were each adopted by 14 votes to 1. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that he was opposed to the proposal that information under the whole Standard Form should be received once every three years and that he was in favour of the transmission of information annually. He was also opposed to the exclusion of information concerning the development of self-government and the participation of the population in local organs of self-government.

Paragraph 4 (c), inviting the Secretary-General to submit annual summaries of information voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form was adopted by 11 votes to 3.

Paragraph 5 concerning the distribution of the Secretary-General's documents was adopted unchanged without objection.

Paragraph 6 concerning the communication of comments in relation to the Standard Form was adopted in its first part without objection. The second part requesting information on other than the "Government" section of the optional category of the Standard Form was adopted by 11 votes to 2 with 2 abstentions, and subject to slight verbal changes.

The United Kingdom representative in voting against the second part of paragraph 6 explained that since his Government was not prepared to submit any information under the optional part of the Standard Form he could not agree to any invitation to Administering Powers to do so. His Government was, however, prepared to include in Part II of the Standard Form such information as regards geography, history, people, and human rights as it deemed necessary for a proper understanding of the information transmitted under Article 73 e, but he wished to make it clear to the Committee that this did not represent any departure from his Government's policy of confining the information transmitted to the subjects enumerated in Article 73 e. The Government of the United Kingdom was not prepared to have anything to do with Part I of the Standard Form as such.

Resolution I as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 14 votes to 1.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

The Sub-Committee submitted a text which it had adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention.

Before the Committee voted on the text and the proposed amendments it was informed in accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly that the estimated expenditure

for a special committee as recommended by the resolution to meet for two weeks at headquarters would be \$10,500, and that a provision for this sum had been included in the estimates submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that paragraph 1, providing for the temporary character of the committee was not within the competence of the Committee, since resolution 146 (II) set no time-limit on the existence of the Committee. He moved that paragraph 1 of the resolution was outside the competence of the Committee. This proposal regarding the inadmissibility of paragraph 1 of resolution II was rejected by 11 votes to 1 with 2 abstentions.

The representative of Nicaragua moved an amendment to paragraph 1 which provided that the Committee should be "composed of all the Members of the United Nations administering Non-Self-Governing Territories and of an equal number of other Members elected."

He explained that the original wording providing for the membership of those countries transmitting information was vague since it was not certain which Members would transmit information in the future.

After the representatives of Belgium and France had pointed out the far-reaching implications of this amendment involving possibly the definition of the term "Non-Self-Governing Territories" various other suggestions were made for a change in drafting and the amendment was amended with the consent of the representative of Nicaragua to read that the Committee should be "composed of all the Members of the United Nations which have hitherto transmitted information in accordance with Article 73 e and of an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly, on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

This amendment was adopted by 6 votes to 4 with 4 abstentions and paragraph 1 as amended was adopted by 14 votes to 1.

The United Kingdom representative in voting for paragraph 1 drew attention to the remarks he had made at the 15th meeting to the effect that while voting for the appointment of a special committee in 1949, his Government considered that it should confine itself to the task of completing a technique for the collection and transmission of information under Article 73 e so that the appointment of a further committee would be unnecessary.

Paragraph 2 concerning the functions of the special committee was voted in three parts: the first providing for the examination of the summaries and analyses and the papers submitted by the specialized agencies was adopted by 14 votes to 1; the second concerning the procedural recommendations which the special committee might make by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions, and the third concerning recommendations in functional fields generally by 11 votes to 1 with 3 abstentions. The paragraph as a whole was adopted by 11 votes to 1 with 3 abstentions.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 were adopted without discussion or objection.

The resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 11 votes to 1 with 3 abstentions.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING LIAISON BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 E OF THE CHARTER

The Sub-Committee submitted a text which it had adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 1 (a) and (b) concerning interchange of information was adopted in two votes by 15 votes to none and 13 votes to 1 with 1 abstention.

On the second paragraph the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics abstained since he had not yet sufficient information on the schemes of technical assistance to which reference was made.

The resolution as a whole was adopted by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Sub-Committee submitted a text which it had adopted by 5 votes to none with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 1, which noted the activities of the respective specialized agencies in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories, was adopted with a slight editorial change by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 2, which invited the Secretary-General to continue to seek their advice and assistance, was adopted unchanged without objection.

Paragraph 3, which invited the specialized agencies to revise the Standard Form, was the subject of a French amendment which invited "the secretariats of the specialized agencies". This amendment was rejected by 9 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions. The original text was retained by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 4, inviting the specialized agencies to submit information to the General Assembly and any special committee which it might appoint, on their work in Non-Self-Governing Territories, evoked much discussion. A motion by the representative of the United Kingdom to delete this paragraph was lost by 7 votes to 5 with 3 abstentions. Thereafter, several verbal changes to the Sub-Committee text were suggested instead of consideration of the formal United Kingdom amendment which provided as follows:

"Also invites the specialized agencies, if they do not already do so, to include in their annual reports to the General Assembly on their activities and programmes of operation, information about any work of an economic, social and educational nature which they may have undertaken in Non-Self-Governing Territories at the request of the responsible administering Member, and also to submit such reports to any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint."

Agreement was reached on a new text proposed by the United Kingdom representative (which is given in appendix C) by a vote of 14 to none with 1 abstention.

Resolution IV as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention.

## Appendix A

### AGENDA OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. Opening of meeting.
2. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of provisional agenda.
4. Appointment of Drafting Sub-Committee for items 9 and 10 of the agenda.
5. General questions arising out of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted during 1948:
  - (a) Experience in the use of the Standard Form and of supplementary information in virtue of General Assembly resolutions 142 (II) and 143 (II);
  - (b) Territories enumerated;
  - (c) Date and receipt of information;
  - (d) Other questions.
6. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted during 1948 relating to:
  - (a) Economic conditions
    - (i) Agriculture,
    - (ii) Aspects of general economic development;
  - (b) Social conditions
    - (i) Health,
    - (ii) Labour,
    - (iii) Social welfare;
  - (c) Educational conditions.
7. The Secretary-General's summaries of any information voluntarily transmitted regarding the development of self-governing institutions in virtue of General Assembly resolution 144 (II).
8. Collaboration of the specialized agencies in virtue of General Assembly resolution 145 (II).
9. Substantive recommendations, if any, to be submitted to the General Assembly:
  - (a) Drafting Sub-Committee's text on questions arising out of items 5-8 of the agenda;
  - (b) Proposals, if any, on other points.
10. Procedural recommendations, if any, to be submitted to the General Assembly:
  - (a) Drafting Sub-Committee's text on questions arising out of items 5-8 of the agenda;
  - (b) Proposals, if any, on other points.
11. Approval of the report to be submitted by the Special Committee to the General Assembly.

## Appendix B

### I

#### WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA

The following propositions are put forward by the Indian delegation as a basis for discussion.

(I) A. The experience of this year's session of the Special Committee has proved the impracticability (a) of the Secretary-General producing analyses and summaries of the reports of the Administering Powers on Non-Self-Governing Territories within a time sufficient to enable members of the Special Committee to study the documents; and (b) of the Special Committee discussing the reports and making useful recommendations thereon to the General Assembly.

B. Therefore it is suggested that June 30 need not be the uniform date for the submission of the reports. An elastic time-limit may be prescribed, say of six months after the expiry of the latest administrative year of each Administering Power.

C. It is also suggested that there should be two meetings of the Special Committee in a year: the first in the middle of the year, to review the material received by the Secretary-General, to note what action, if any, has been taken in pursuance of the resolutions of the latest session of the General Assembly, and generally to give directions for the preparation of the analyses and summaries to be placed before the next session of the special committee. For the speedy and efficient dispatch of business, the mid-year session of the Special Committee may break up into sub-committees to consider reports either (a) on a regional basis, or (b) on a subject-wise division of the agenda.

(II) A. To make the annual summaries and analyses fuller and more instructive, it is suggested

that apart from the reports submitted by the Administering Powers, the Secretary-General may, in his discretion, utilize the reports of the specialized agencies and documents issued officially by Members of the United Nations.

B. It is further suggested that in the annual summaries of reports there should be included a brief reference to the relevant statistics of the previous two years. This would enable the Special Committee to take a more balanced and comprehensive view of the conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(III) The Special Committee should be established on a permanent basis with a membership of 24. It will be elected by the General Assembly on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. There will be no places on the committee reserved for the Administering Powers as such, but doubtless they will be adequately represented in the committee by the process just specified. The larger number of 24 is suggested in order to enable the committee to break up into sub-committees as proposed in I.C.

(IV) It is suggested that, wherever reference has been made to expenditure on social services or on economic programmes of development, a sub-clause should be inserted to secure information from the Administering Powers on the following points: (a) proportion of the total revenue of the Territory spent on each specified item; (b) the manner of financing expenditure, whether by grants-in-aid of taxation or cesses, etc.; (c) the rate of taxation, whether state or local; (d) where provision for social service exists for the exclusive benefit of certain classes of the population, separate mention of the details of the provision (schools, hospitals, etc., for members of the same race as the Administering Power).



(V) Article 73 e of the Charter imposes on Administering Powers the obligation to transmit information to the Secretary-General in respect of matters specified therein. In view of such information being withheld by a certain Administering Power on the plea that the term "non-self-governing people" needs to be legally defined, it is suggested that steps should be taken to clarify the position so that an Administering Power may recognize the obligatory character of its responsibility under 73 e in respect of any Territory inhabited by a people of a different race, culture, and language from its own in the metropolitan country, whose international relations and representation are under the control and direction of such a metropolitan country and which does not enjoy the same basis of self-government as the metropolitan Government, particularly in respect of electoral qualifications and conditions of representation in the metropolitan legislature.

## II

### WORKING PAPER SUBMITTED BY THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

This working paper is presented by the United States representative in the Special Committee as a possible basis for the deliberations of that Committee on the above items of the agenda, on the assumption that the General Assembly will wish to provide in future years for a special committee to consider the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

#### *Experience in the use of the Standard Form*

While no outline designed to elicit information on so wide a variety of Territories as are included within the scope of Chapter XI can be completely satisfactory, it is believed that the use of the Standard Form during 1948 has produced the desired information in a more satisfactory form than the systems of 1946 and 1947. It is suggested, therefore, that no attempt should be made to revise the Standard Form itself until the Administering Members have had more experience in its use and until the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies have been able to give to the Special Committee a well-considered opinion on the adequacy of the Standard Form for the purposes of fulfilling their tasks under General Assembly resolutions.

It is submitted, however, that the volume of the information and the brief period within which it must be received, summarized, analysed, and made available for the meetings of the Special Committee have created serious problems which will require a practical solution if the work of the Special Committee is to be facilitated and if the assistance of the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies is to be used to the best advantage.

#### *Problems*

The Secretary-General, under the present system, receives on 30 June of each year (or later) information, covering a one-year period, on sixty-three Territories (1947), which he has been requested to summarize and analyse within the two months preceding the meeting of the Special Committee. This time schedule creates almost insuperable difficulties, especially when it is considered that in the period since its acceptance, the transmittal or notification to the Secretary-General of supplemental documents and the use of the Standard Form have increased the volume of information to

be summarized and analysed, and, moreover, that not all Administering Members have found it possible to meet every year the 30 June date for the transmittal of such information. Indirectly, the work of the Special Committee is affected by this unsatisfactory situation; the summaries and analyses on which its discussions are based are inevitably prepared in haste; and since the Secretary-General cannot be expected to circulate these papers much in advance of the meetings, members of the Committee must inevitably assemble with little advance preparation.

The specialized agencies are likewise handicapped in the fulfilment of the tasks assigned to them by rigid limitations of time and by the bulk of the material. There are, moreover, two further complications: the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who has been asked to communicate the information transmitted to him to the specialized agencies and to seek their collaboration in the preparation, between 30 June and the first week in September, of the analyses, himself receives, in many cases, only one or two copies of the information; and the specialized agencies, which he is to consult and with which he is requested to collaborate, are located not only in New York, Washington, and Montreal, but also in Paris and Geneva.

The Special Committee, under the procedures presently laid down, convenes each year without the members having been able to examine, much in advance, the materials laid before them. Yet, in two weeks' time, the Special Committee is expected not only to discuss information on some sixty-three Territories but to formulate recommendations thereon which will win the respect of Governments and thus contribute to the improvement of the standards of life of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### *Suggestions*

The following suggestions are, therefore, put forward in the hope that they may assist the Special Committee in arriving at recommendations which will increase its effectiveness and the effectiveness of the Secretariat and the specialized agencies:

#### 1

That for the uniform date of 30 June for the receipt of information, there should be substituted an invitation to each Member transmitting information in any given reporting period to do so within eight months following the expiration of the administrative year of that Member.

DISCUSSION. On the basis of information presently available to the United States representative, the schedule for the receipt of information under this proposed new system would be as follows:

<i>Administrative year</i>	<i>Due date of information</i>
1 January-31 December:	
Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, } United Kingdom .....	31 August
1 April-31 March:	
Australia, New Zealand .....	30 November
1 July-30 June:	
United States .....	28 February

Under this proposed new time schedule, the Secretary-General would receive, for example, on 31 August and 30 November 1949, and on 28 February 1950, information which would be considered by the Committee in September 1950. The Secretary-General would thus be able to distribute, over a period of nearly a year, tasks which are now concentrated in a two months' period. The

fact that the bulk of the information (that transmitted by Administering Members using the calendar year) would be received earliest in each reporting period would be of additional assistance to the Secretary-General. This spacing of the receipt of the information and the longer interval between its transmittal to the Secretary-General and its consideration by the Special Committee should give the specialized agencies a reasonable length of time in which to make their contributions to the Secretary-General's analyses and otherwise to assist the Special Committee in its work. The proposed new time schedule would also give some Administering Members that additional period for the preparation of information which experience suggests is necessary and would, at the same time, remedy the inequities of the present uniform date which gives some Administering Members a longer interval for this task than others.

It will be noted that if Suggestion 1 is accepted, the Committee would have before it each year information which, on the whole, would be less current than is the case with the present 30 June date. It is suggested, however, that in view of the rather complete break-down in the present system, this objection to Suggestion 1 may be more theoretical than real. It would seem to be more important that the information transmitted should be adequately considered than that it should be the most current information. It will be noted, also, that if Suggestion 1 is accepted, the Special Committee will have no new information to consider in September 1949. If the Committee should approve Suggestion 1, it would therefore be desirable for it to give some consideration at this session to an agenda for the 1949 session.

## 2

That the Secretary-General should be requested to circulate the summaries of the information as early as possible and the analyses of the information not later than two months prior to the opening of each session of the Special Committee.

**DISCUSSION.** The adoption of this suggestion should remedy one of the principal defects of the present system—the inability of members of the Special Committee to examine much in advance the documents to be considered by the Committee. If Suggestion 1 is accepted, the request to the Secretary-General with respect to the analyses contained in Suggestion 2 would seem to be reasonable.

## 3

That each member of the Special Committee and each specialized agency should receive, from the Administering Member concerned, through the Secretary-General, at least one copy of the information on each Territory to be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.

**DISCUSSION.** If the specialized agencies which are concerned with conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories are to make a contribution to the analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e, and generally to the work of the Special Committee, it is obviously necessary that they receive copies of the information. It would be highly desirable, also, for the members of the Special Committee to have copies of the information and such a request does not seem unreasonable in view of the small number of additional copies which would be required.

## 4

That with respect to the frequency of the future use of the Standard Form, the relative merits of the following alternatives to the procedure now in effect should be given consideration by the Committee at this session:

### *Alternative A*

That full information on the basis of the Standard Form should be prepared every five (or three) years—the next instalment of information prepared on this basis to be received by the Sec-

retary-General on 31 August 1953 (or 1951), 30 November 1953 (or 1951), 28 February 1954 (or 1952), and to be considered by the Special Committee in September 1954 (or 1952); that in each intervening year, there should be received, by the Secretary-General, in accordance also with the schedule proposed in Suggestion 1, information, in the nature of a supplemental report, on topics in the Standard Form for which some change can be reported during the year.<sup>1</sup>

**DISCUSSION.** The procedure approved by the General Assembly last year involves the use of the Standard Form in full, each year, with the qualification, *inter alia*, of a note to the effect that "information already furnished on a previous occasion need not be repeated".

Some such qualification was necessary in view of the fact that the Standard Form, which contains some topics on which the information would remain relatively constant year after year, and some on which new information could be provided only at rather infrequent intervals, is clearly not appropriate for full use each year. Yet the qualification accepted by the Special Committee and the General Assembly is subject to rather diverse interpretations; and, what is more serious, the failure of the Special Committee and the General Assembly to provide for full use of the Standard Form at intervals may give rise, in future years, to the situation that the Special Committee receives, each year, partial information without an adequate frame of reference.

The approval by the Committee of Alternative A would give Administering Members more precise guidance on the use of the Standard Form, would provide complete information on each Territory at reasonable intervals, and would preserve, at the same time, whatever advantages there may be in the yearly receipt of information.

The approval of Alternative A, however, would leave unresolved the fundamental difficulty faced by the Special Committee; namely, how to provide for an adequate examination of information on so large a number of Territories each year. It is suggested, therefore, that consideration should be given to the merits of two other possible procedures.

### *Alternative B*

That full information on the basis of the Standard Form should be transmitted each year on approximately one-half of the Territories—such information to cover, normally, a two-year period; that the information should be received in accordance with the schedule of dates proposed in Suggestion 1 above; and that the Special Committee should thus examine, at each session, only the information placed before it at that session.

**DISCUSSION.** If the Committee should accept Alternative B, it would examine information from thirty-one or thirty-two Territories each year, assuming, for the purpose of discussion, that the number of Territories for which information is transmitted remains sixty-three, as in 1947. Information on each Territory, after a necessary transition period, would cover a two years' span. Alternative B would have this principal advantage over Alternative A: that it would enable the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, and the Special Committee to give more careful consideration to the information transmitted. Its principal disadvantage in relation to Alternative A would be that it would involve the use of the Standard Form in full every two years instead of every five (or three) years. One further possible disadvantage would be the difficulty of making a division of the Territories into two groups which would not be arbitrary.

If the Committee should approve Alternative B, it might invite the Administering Members to make sug-

<sup>1</sup> Under the present 30 June date, information on Territories using the fiscal year 1 July-30 June, inevitably covers the previous fiscal year. To prevent a hiatus in the information, such Territories should preferably make up this time-lag in the first reporting period under the proposed new system.



gestions, at this session, on the best method of dividing the Territories into two groups. The Committee, as already noted, will not have any new information to consider in September 1949, if Suggestion 1 is accepted. However, after a transitional period of reports on the basis of one year for half of the Territories (to be considered by the Committee in September 1950), the Committee would have before it, in September 1951, information covering a two-year period for the other half of the Territories, and, thereafter, for all Territories. The following table indicates, in very general terms, the method by which Alternative B could be put into operation:

*September 1950 committee meeting,*  
one-year information:

31 Territories

<i>Period covered by information</i>	<i>Date of receipt of information</i>
1 Jan. 1948-31 Dec. 1948	31 Aug. 1949
1 Apr. 1948-31 Mar. 1949	30 Nov. 1949
1 July 1948-30 June 1949 <sup>a</sup>	28 Feb. 1950

*September 1951 committee meeting,*  
two-year information:

32 Territories

<i>Period covered by information</i>	<i>Date of receipt of information</i>
1 Jan. 1948-31 Dec. 1949	31 Aug. 1950
1 Apr. 1948-31 Mar. 1950	30 Nov. 1950
1 July 1948-30 June 1950 <sup>a</sup>	28 Feb. 1950

*Alternative C*

That the Territories should be roughly divided into three regional geographical groups (for example, (1) Western Hemisphere; (2) Pacific and Far East; (3) Africa, Near East, and Mediterranean); that full information on the basis of the Standard Form should be transmitted by the Administering Members concerned for one group of Territories each year; that such information should normally cover, in the case of each Territory, the immediately preceding three-year period; that the information prepared should be received by the Secretary-General in accordance with the schedule of dates proposed in Suggestion 1; that the Special Committee should examine and make recommendations upon the information from one such group of Territories each year; that the Committee should invite the Administering Members to suggest, in the first instance, the order in which the information on the three regions should be received by the Secretary-General and considered by the Committee.

**DISCUSSION.** The principal advantages of Alternative C would be that it would reduce, in relation to Alternatives A and B, the number of Territories on which information would be considered by the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, and the Special Committee each year, while at the same time providing a somewhat more logical basis for the division of the Territories than might be possible under Alternative B. At least, within each broad regional division, there would be a group of Territories the problems of which would be basically similar. This circumstance should improve the quality of the Special Committee's work. In relation to Alternative B, Alternative C would have the further advantage that the Standard Form would be used in full at three-year intervals. While the three-year interval for the use of the Standard Form in full might, perhaps, be less satisfactory theoretically than the five-year interval suggested in Alternative A, it would seem more practicable than the two-year interval of Alternative B. In relation to Alternative B, however, Alternative C would have the relative disadvantages that information on any one Territory would be considered by the Committee only once in three

years, instead of once in two years, and that the process of putting the three-year system into operation would present more complications than the inauguration of the two-year system.

If the Committee should approve Alternative C, it would be desirable for the Committee to make a decision at this meeting on the three regions, on the schedule for the consideration of the information from the three regions and upon the best method for putting this system into operation. The appendix to this paper,<sup>3</sup> prepared on the basis of a list of Territories on which information was transmitted in 1947, attempts to indicate, in a general way and with no attempt at precision, geographic or otherwise, how such a division of Territories might work out in practice. With respect to putting the system into operation, it is pointed out that if Suggestion 1 is adopted, the Committee will have no new information to consider in September 1949. However, after a transitional period of one-year reports for the first group of Territories (to be considered by the Committee in September 1950), and by two-year reports for the second group (to be considered by the Committee in September 1951), the Committee would have information covering three years for the third group of Territories in 1952 and, thereafter, for all three groups. The following table attempts to illustrate, in general, how the system would work out, on the assumption (which is made purely for purposes of illustration) that the Committee might wish to examine information from Western Hemisphere Territories in September 1950, Pacific and Far Eastern Territories in September 1951, and African, Near Eastern, and Mediterranean Territories in September 1952.

*September 1950 committee meeting,*  
one-year information:

Western Hemisphere

<i>Period covered by information</i>	<i>Date of receipt of information</i>
1 Jan. 1948-31 Dec. 1948	31 Aug. 1949
1 July 1948-30 June 1949 <sup>a</sup>	28 Feb. 1950

*September 1951 committee meeting,*  
two-year information:

Pacific and Far East

<i>Period covered by information</i>	<i>Date of receipt of information</i>
1 Jan. 1948-31 Dec. 1949	31 Aug. 1950
1 Apr. 1948-31 Mar. 1950	30 Nov. 1950
1 July 1948-30 June 1950 <sup>a</sup>	28 Feb. 1951

*September 1952 committee meeting,*  
three-year information:

Africa, Near East, Mediterranean

<i>Period covered by information</i>	<i>Date of receipt of information</i>
1 Jan. 1948-31 Dec. 1950	31 Aug. 1951

*Alternative D*

That information for all Territories on only one of each of the principal sections of the Standard Form (Sections II, III, IV) should be transmitted and considered each year.

**DISCUSSION.** This suggestion would involve the transmission by the Administering Members and the consideration by the Committee of information on economic conditions in all Territories one year, social conditions in another, and educational conditions in a third year. Such a scheme would, like Alternatives B and C, reduce the amount of information which the Committee would have to consider at any given session and would facilitate the making of valuable recommendations in the various functional fields covered by the sections of the Standard Form.

The transmission of information on the topics in Section I being optional in any event, the time for the transmission of such voluntary information would necessarily have to be left to the discretion of the Administering Members.

<sup>a</sup> See page 16.

<sup>a</sup> See footnote 1, page 14.

<sup>a</sup> See footnote 1, page 14.

The procedure for putting Alternative D into operation would be essentially the same as that outlined for Alternative C.

#### APPENDIX

<i>Africa, Near East, Mediterranean</i>	<i>Western Hemisphere</i>	<i>Pacific and Far East</i>
1. Belgian Congo	Greenland	Papua
2. French Equatorial Africa	Curaçao	French Establishments in India
3. French Somaliland	Surinam	Indochina
4. French West Africa	Barbados	New Hebrides
5. Madagascar and Dependencies	British Honduras	Netherlands Indies
6. Morocco	Jamaica	Cook Islands
7. Tunisia	St. Lucia	Brunei
8. Cyprus	Bermuda	Gilbert and Ellice Islands
9. Gambia	British Guiana	Hong Kong

10. Gibraltar	Dominica	Malayan Union
11. Mauritius	Falkland Islands	Singapore
12. Nyasaland	St. Vincent	North Borneo
13. Sierra Leone	Trinidad and Tobago	Sarawak
14. Zanzibar Protectorate	Bahamas	Solomon Islands
15. Aden	Grenada	Fiji
16. Basutoland	Alaska	Hawaii
17. Bechuanaland	Puerto Rico	Guam
18. Gold Coast	Virgin Islands	American Samoa
19. Kenya	St. Helena and Dependencies	
20. Northern Rhodesia		
21. Seychelles		
22. Somaliland Protectorate		
23. Swaziland		
24. Uganda		
25. Nigeria		
26. Malta		

### Appendix C

#### RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

##### I

##### DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

The Special Committee on information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter submits the following resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly:

##### *The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that, in the light of experience, resolution 66 (I) adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1946<sup>5</sup> and resolutions 142 (II) and 143 (II) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947<sup>6</sup> require adaptation and amplification,

1. *Invites* the Members transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter to send to the Secretary-General the most recent information which is at their disposal, as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned;

2. *Recommends* that the Members, in transmitting information on the basis of the Standard Form, should notify such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes, including the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes, as have occurred in the previous year and as affect the matters covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, bearing in mind that information already furnished on a previous occasion need not be repeated but that reference may be made to the appropriate sources;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to extend the use of supplemental information in future years and considers that, in order to provide a means of assessing the information transmitted under Article 73 e, the Secretary-General should be authorized to include in his summaries and analyses all relevant and comparable official statistical information within the categories referred to in Article 73 e of the Charter which has been communicated

to the United Nations or to the specialized agencies;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly, and for any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint:

(a) Full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted during 1949 and thereafter at three-year intervals, showing the progress made over the three-year period in respect of economic, social and educational conditions;

(b) In the intervening years annual supplements, showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes, including information on the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes, as have occurred in the previous year, together with relevant statistics for the previous two years, as well as analyses of different aspects of economic, social and educational conditions to which attention may have been drawn in previous years;

(c) Annual summaries of any material which the Members may have voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to distribute the documents referred to above as far as practicable in accordance with the attached schedule;

6. *Decides* that the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information should be retained for the coming year, but that the Secretary-General in communicating this form to the Members concerned should inform them of the comments made in the Special Committee in connexion with the contents of this form and the information received, should endeavour as far as practicable to take account of these comments in the preparation of his summaries and analyses and should invite the Members concerned which have not hitherto provided general information forming the optional category of the Standard Form nevertheless to supply such information in relation to the geography, history, people of, and human rights in, the Territories concerned.

##### *Schedule*

Information received before 1 June: summaries to be communicated by the Secretary-General before 15 July.

Information received in the month of June: summaries to be communicated before 31 July.

<sup>5</sup> See *Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the second part of its first session*, page 124.

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the second session of the General Assembly*, Resolutions, pages 48 and 55.

Analyses to be communicated by 31 July if practicable and in any event not later than 15 August.

## II

### DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

The Special Committee submits the following resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly:

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter which was constituted by resolution 146 (II)<sup>7</sup> adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947,

1. *Considers* that, without prejudice as to the future, a special committee similar to that of this year should be constituted to meet in 1949, composed of all the Members of the United Nations which have hitherto transmitted information in accordance with Article 73 e and of an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly, on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

2. *Invites* this special committee to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies, and to submit a report thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly with such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories;

3. *Considers* that the special committee should meet in 1949, not later than three weeks before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly, at a place to be determined by the Secretary-General, and should conclude its work not later than one week before the opening of the session;

4. *Invites* the Fourth Committee to take the necessary action in accordance with this resolution, on behalf of the General Assembly.

## III

### DRAFT RESOLUTION CONCERNING LIAISON BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

The Special Committee submits the following resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly:

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter which was constituted by resolution 146 (II) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947, and which was authorized to establish liaison with the Economic and Social Council,

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to:

a) Inform any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint of decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and of studies undertaken under its auspices which include within their scope economic and social conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories;

b) Place at the disposal of the Economic and Social Council all relevant information transmitted under Article 73 e and all relevant supplemental information required for the work of the Economic and Social Council;

2. *Draws the attention* of the Member Governments responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories to the schemes of technical assistance approved by the Economic and Social Council, and invites the Secretary-General to inform any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint of the extent and nature of any such technical assistance rendered to Non-Self-Governing Territories at the request of Administering Members.

## IV

### DRAFT RESOLUTION ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES IN RELATION TO ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

The Special Committee submits the following resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly:

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter which was constituted by resolution 146 (II) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947, and which was authorized to avail itself of the counsel and assistance of the specialized agencies,

1. *Has noted* the resolution adopted by the World Health Assembly<sup>8</sup> and welcomes the measures being taken by the World Health Organization to examine the section of the Standard Form relating to public health and sanitation, and in other ways to provide technical assistance in the preparation and consideration of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter;

*Has also noted* the information supplied by the International Labour Office<sup>9</sup> with particular reference to the ratification and application of international labour conventions concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories and to the study which is being undertaken in regard to migrant labour problems;

*Has also noted* the explanations furnished by the representative of UNESCO<sup>10</sup> on the services which UNESCO is providing in Non-Self-Governing Territories with the consent of the Members responsible for the administration of these Territories;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to keep in close touch with the secretariats of the specialized agencies with a view to seeking their counsel and assistance in preparation of his analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies to examine the relevant sections of the Standard Form with which they are specially concerned with a view to the revision of this form;

<sup>8</sup> See document A/592, page 37.

<sup>9</sup> See document A/AC. 17/W. 8.

<sup>10</sup> See document A/AC. 17/SR. 11, page 2.

<sup>7</sup> See *Official Records of the second session of the General Assembly, Resolutions*, page 57.

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies to inform any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint of the progress of any work undertaken by them which includes within its scope economic, social and educational conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories.

5. *Further invites* the appropriate specialized agencies to make such comments on the analyses prepared by the Secretary-General as they may feel will be helpful to the consideration of these analyses.

## ANNEX

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 21ST MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED, UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER, HELD AT PARIS ON WEDNESDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER 1948, AT 11 A.M.

## PRESENT

*Chairman:* Mr. Cheng Paonan (China);

*Rapporteur:* Mr. H. Lannung (Denmark);

*Members:* Mr. J. D. Forsyth (Australia), M. P. Ryckmans (Belgium), Mr. Pérez Cisneros (Cuba), Taha Bey el Sayed Nasr (Egypt), M. R. Garreau (France), Mr. B. Shiva Rao (India), Mr. J. W. de Stoppelaar (Netherlands), Mr. J. S. Reid (New Zealand), Mr. Sven Grafstrom (Sweden), Mr. A. G. Kulagenkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. J. Fletcher-Cooke (United Kingdom), Mr. B. Gerig (United States of America).

*Specialized agencies:*

Mr. Cortesao (UNESCO).

*Secretariat:*

Mr. Victor Hoo, Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Wilfrid Benson, Committee Secretary.

*Adoption of the report*

The RAPPOREUR, in submitting an amended version of the report, reminded the Committee that the first series of amendments proposed by the Soviet representative had been received in Geneva. Many of these amendments had already been covered and the Committee had been faced with the choice between rewriting the report, which would have either upset its balance or called for a large number of counter statements, and including only such amendments as were concrete and could be included without a revision of the conception of the whole report. It had been agreed to accept the latter course but not to close the discussion so that full consideration could be given to Soviet amendments which were concrete and within the framework of the report. Some such amendments had been accepted at the time, others had been proposed in Paris and had, in consultation with the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, been included in abbreviated form in the report. The report had not been drastically revised; in approximate figures out of the original draft of 1,200 lines, 1,100 remained unchanged, 100 had undergone slight changes, and 150 new lines had been added not all of which by any means represented amendments introduced by the Soviet representative. The Rapporteur also gave figures showing how divergent views had been given space in the revised report. His conclusion was that the report remained balanced; the only new substantive thought introduced, regarding the *per capita* expenditure on health services, was balanced by a counter statement by the United Kingdom representative.

He asked the Committee for a decision as to whether addenda 3 and 4 should be included in the report to be forwarded to the General Assembly. Personally he was opposed to the inclusion, since the addenda contained no substantive points of general interest to the General Assembly.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) supported the Rapporteur regarding the exclusion of addenda 3 and 4. This point of view was also supported by Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom).

Mr. GERIG (United States of America), associating himself with the views expressed by the representatives of Belgium and the United Kingdom, asked for a drafting amendment in document A/AC.17/W.13/Rev.1, page 3, paragraph 2,<sup>1</sup> at the end of the first sentence, to have the words inserted "if it were put immediately".

*Decision.* The Committee agreed without opposition not to include addenda 3 and 4 (A/AC.17/W.13/Add.3 and Add.4) in its report to the General Assembly.

*Decision.* The Committee agreed without opposition to approve the amendment submitted by the representative of the United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN stated that no further amendments were in order and that there could be no substantive discussion, since the business before the Committee was the adoption of the report.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) pointed out that in Geneva, at least one representative had stated that undue weight was being given to the views of the Soviet representative. He felt that the report still gave undue weight to the Soviet representative's views, but was prepared to vote for it, provided it was understood that the United Kingdom Government did not associate itself with the views expressed by the Soviet representative, with which views it disagreed entirely. His Government had complete confidence in the Rapporteur, who had carried out a difficult task in very trying circumstances, and, since abstention might indicate a lack of confidence, he would vote in favour of the report.

Mr. FORSYTH (Australia), expressing his confidence in the Rapporteur, announced he would vote in favour of the report, such a vote having no bearing on any point of substance covered in the report, since the opinions of the various representatives had already been registered in their votes on the four resolutions passed. The sense of his vote would be that the report was a true and proper description of the Committee's work, without necessarily committing representatives to any particular views contained in it.

Mr. KULAGENKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) pointed out that he had confined himself to a number of modifications and clarifications to the wording of some of his statements in the report which had been completely distorted. He had also given a brief summary of interventions which had been omitted. These corrections, however, had been distorted in their turn or some of the most important points omitted. Thus, in the part concerning economic conditions there was no mention of the concluding proposal: "The USSR representative stressed that their political dependence was the fundamental obstacle in the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories". Page 20 of the mimeographed English text continued to allege that the USSR representative had abstained from voting in the Drafting Sub-Committee on draft resolution II, whereas he had, in fact, voted against the draft. A distorted version was given of his correction to the second part of his statement during the discussion of the draft resolutions. What he had said was that the Committee was regarded as if it were a temporary organ whose duties were limited to 1949, although this conception was in contradiction with the tasks incumbent on the Committee in virtue of resolution 146 (II). These tasks required that the work of the Committee should not be limited in point of time and the resolution in question had not provided any such limitation. There were also inaccuracies and omissions. Other interventions to which no amendments had been made were likewise inaccurate.

Regarding the report as a whole, he stated that he could not approve the text because certain important aspects of the Committee's discussions were not mentioned while the presentation of certain others was not objective. Moreover, the report threw no light on the Committee's work from the point of view of the fulfilment of the tasks before it. Finally, the principal decisions adopted by the Committee and contained in the report were in contradiction with the spirit and the obligations of Chapter XI and the resolutions of the General Assembly.

In view of these considerations, the Soviet delegation reserved its right to make all necessary comments at later stages in the examination of the report.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) pointed out that the Soviet representative's remarks made his own position difficult. He had been prepared to vote in favour of the report since he regarded it as a fair and honest summary of all representatives' views. He had refrained from submit-

<sup>1</sup> See mimeographed text.

ting amendments or correcting the summaries of his own statements, in the hope that a compromise report would be satisfactory to all members, and that others would make a similar sacrifice. The Soviet representative had moved a whole series of amendments, some of which had been adopted immediately, others discussed at length. The report in its present form included a modified version of all the Soviet representative's statements, but an unamended version of the statements of other representatives. He had consented to this procedure in the hope of attaining unanimity. If the Soviet representative now voted against the report, his own sacrifice would have been useless. However, he was prepared to vote in favour of the report in order to express his confidence in the Rapporteur, but he wished it recorded that if he had known that the Soviet representative would vote against the report, he himself would have voted in favour of the original report without the amendments submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. GARREAU (France), associating himself with the Belgian representative's views, pointed out that the Soviet representative's amendments had greatly changed the report, and that if the Soviet representative abstained, he himself would have to abstain as well.

The Soviet representative's interpretation of the Charter and the General Assembly resolutions was unacceptable. The Soviet representative had tried to make the Committee depart from its terms of reference. The Powers responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories could not admit this illegal extension of the provisions of the Charter.

Mr. KULAGENKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had repeatedly pointed out the incorrect interpretation of the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly, which was leading to a departure from the implementation of the obligations imposed by the Charter and the resolutions; he had also pointed out the attempts to reduce the rôle of the Committee to the performance of procedural functions. The statement by the French representative was a clear illustration of these tendencies.

He said that he had put forward amendments in regard to his own statements. This was the right of each member of the Committee, irrespective of whether he approved of the report or not. All the Soviet amendments were in the nature of clarifications of some of his statements which had been presented in a distorted form.

Mr. PÉREZ CISNEROS (Cuba) felt the Committee was faced with two attitudes, both of which were quite reasonable. Some representatives were ready to accept a report which faithfully reflected the work of the Committee, even though their own statements might not always be exactly reported. The Soviet representative's view was also understandable, since he felt that his own views were not faithfully reported. However, since the report had to be adopted, the solution open to the Committee was to approve it as a whole, and to add, as an annex, the summary record of today's meeting which would explain the votes of all representatives.

Mr. GARREAU (France) pointed out that the Cuban representative had not been present during the Committee's previous discussions in Geneva, and was not aware of all the amendments originally introduced by the Soviet representative, some of which had later been withdrawn. However, the report had lacked proper balance. Any attempt to go beyond the terms of reference of the Committee had to be opposed. The report should not reflect statements which were outside the terms of reference of the Committee and which implied interference in the domestic jurisdiction of the Administering Powers. Such a course, if adopted, might justifiably lead to the Administering Powers refusing participation in any discussions of this character. This, in turn, would make the work of the Committee as a whole impossible.

The RAPPOREUR pointed out that special efforts had been made to meet the wishes of the Soviet representative. He sincerely believed that the amendments which the Soviet representative had today mentioned as containing inaccuracies had been dealt with to the best

of the Rapporteur's ability and with the apparent agreement of the Soviet representative.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) supported the suggestion of the representative of Cuba.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) pointed out that the Committee had tried to obtain a unanimous report, and had wasted time and money since adjourning in Geneva in trying to meet the views of the Soviet representative. Every member, with the exception of the Soviet representative, could have voted in favour of the original report. He was tempted to ask now for a vote on the original report, which would at least assure the favourable vote of the French representative, but would refrain from doing so, if it were recorded that the United Kingdom representative was greatly disappointed at the time that had been wasted both for the Rapporteur and the Committee as a whole. Provided his statement was included in the record, he was still prepared to vote for the report as it stood.

Mr. GARREAU (France) was willing to vote in favour of the report, if the Cuban representative's suggestion were adopted, and his own statement became part of the report's annex.

Mr. GERIG (United States of America) associated himself with the views expressed by the United Kingdom representative. He would have been able to vote for the original report, which he considered as good as, or better than, the present, but he had hoped to reach unanimity as had other representatives.

Mr. PÉREZ CISNEROS (Cuba) repeated his suggestion. It was the Committee's duty to adopt the report. Since there would undoubtedly, at least, be one abstention, the summary record, if included as an annex to the report, would make it clear to the Fourth Committee why such an abstention had occurred. The abstention would not be due to any error in the report, but rather to instructions on principle received by the delegation concerned.

The RAPPOREUR, in answer to the Chairman, thought that it was not entirely essential to include the summary record, but left the decision to the Committee.

Mr. KULAGENKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had also been ready in Geneva to complete the consideration of the report and had not proposed the holding of a meeting in Paris or the present meeting. He had considered and he continued to consider the report unacceptable. The Soviet proposals on its substance had not been adopted. He again stressed his right to clarify and correct the report in regard to his own statements, particularly as such corrections were essential by reason of translation difficulties. It was strange to assert that the consideration of these clarifications was a waste of time.

He opposed the attempts of the representative of France to distract the Special Committee from fulfilment of its tasks which were to examine the substance of the information and to prepare appropriate recommendations for the General Assembly.

TAHA Bey EL SAYED NASR (Egypt), expressing his thanks to the Rapporteur, announced that he would vote in favour of the report, and asked that the report be put to a vote.

The CHAIRMAN, speaking on behalf of China, favoured the adoption of the report. The inclusion of the annex did not seem necessary if even so the report would still fail to assure unanimity.

Mr. GARREAU (France) said that he could not vote in favour of the report unless he knew that the summary record would be attached to the report as an annex.

Mr. FLETCHER-COOKE (United Kingdom) said that he presumed that the annex would contain the summary record of today's meeting and that if the Cuban representative's proposal were carried, the Committee would then vote on the report plus the annex.

*Decision.* The Cuban representative's proposal to attach the summary record of the current meeting as an

annex to the Rapporteur's report was carried by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

The CHAIRMAN invited the members to submit any corrections they might wish to make to the summary record within a period of 24 hours after the receipt of the text.

*Decision.* The Rapporteur's report, with the summary record of the current meeting to be attached as annex, was adopted by 13 votes to 1.

### *Adjournment*

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) and Mr. PÉREZ CISNEROS (Cuba) expressed the Committee's thanks to the Chairman and to the Rapporteur.

The CHAIRMAN and the RAPPORTEUR, in their replies, thanked the members and the Secretariat for their assistance.

The meeting adjourned at 12.25 p.m.

UNITED



NATIONS

**REPORT  
OF THE  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON  
INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER  
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER**

(25 August—12 September 1949)

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
OFFICIAL RECORDS : FOURTH SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/923)

**LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK**  
**1949**



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#### NOTE

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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# REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

(25 August—12 September 1949)

## I. Constitution of the Special Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 219 (III) adopted on 3 November 1948 during the first part of the third regular session, constituted a Special Committee to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are set forth in the resolution as follows:

"To examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies, and to submit a report thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly, with such procedural recommendations as the special committee may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual territories."

3. The Committee consisted of sixteen Members, comprising the eight Members transmitting information and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

### *Members transmitting information:*

Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

### *Elected Members:*

Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

4. The Committee met at Lake Success, New York, from 25 August to 12 September 1949.

5. By resolution 221 (III) of 3 November 1948, the specialized agencies were invited to examine the relevant sections of the Standard Form with which they are specially concerned, with a view to a revision of this Form; to inform the Special Committee of the progress of any work undertaken by them which includes within its scope economic, social and educational conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories; and to make such comments on the analyses prepared by the Secretary-General as they may feel will be helpful to the consideration of these analyses.

6. Representatives of the following specialized agencies took part in the discussions affecting the work of their organizations: World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

## II. Officers

7. The officers elected by the Committee were:

Mr. Benjamin Gerig (United States of America), Chairman

Mr. B. Shiva Rao (India), Vice-Chairman

Mr. Enrique de Marchena (Dominican Republic), Rapporteur

## III. Agenda

8. The Committee adopted the provisional agenda without change, as set forth in annex I. The representatives of the United Kingdom and France, while not opposing the adoption of the agenda, reserved the right to make reservations regarding certain items when they came up for consideration.

## IV. Cessation of information

9. In view of the fact that certain Governments had ceased to transmit information on certain territories in 1947 and 1948, the General Assembly adopted resolution 222 (III) in which it considered that it was essential for the United Nations to be informed of any change in the constitutional position and status of any such territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thought it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that territory under Article 73 e of the Charter. The General Assembly requested the Members concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General such information as may be appropriate in this matter, including the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for the government of the territory and the constitutional relationship of the territory to the Government of the metropolitan country.

10. Communications from the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America explaining their position in not transmitting information in respect of certain territories were placed before the Special Committee for its information.

11. In the Special Committee, the representative of Egypt called attention to the communication from the French Government, which stated that under Article 73 of the Charter the determination of which territories are non-self-governing lay exclusively within the competence of the States responsible for their administration. He said that this might have been true in international law before the coming into force of the United Nations Charter; but a new concept of international law had been created which might be described as the theory of international accountability. Under this theory, the United Nations could not be divested of its responsibilities for any Non-Self-Governing Territory merely because the

metropolitan Power had ceased to transmit information regarding it. Cessation of the transmission of information could be permitted only if the territory concerned had attained self-government. However, the issue was not one within the competence of the Special Committee, and therefore the matter should be referred to the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly.

12. The representative of India referred to the communication of the United Kingdom Government to the Secretary-General and, in particular to the statement that "there were British territories which, while not yet in full control of their external affairs, were nevertheless fully responsible for the conduct of their internal affairs". He asked whether a territory not yet in full control of its external affairs could be said to enjoy full self-government under the terms of Article 73. However, the question at what stage of development a Non-Self-Governing Territory was no longer non-self-governing involved legal and constitutional considerations beyond the competence of the Special Committee.

13. The representative of China referred to that part of the reply of the United States of America which, in explaining the reason why information was not at present transmitted on the Panama Canal Zone, stated that, in the opinion of the Government of Panama, the Panama Canal Zone could not be considered a Non-Self-Governing Territory and that sovereignty over it rested with the Republic of Panama. He drew attention to the fact that information had been transmitted by the Government of the United Kingdom under Hong Kong concerning the Kowloon Territory and the New Territories, although the sovereignty over these territories was vested in the Republic of China. Therefore, if the fact that the sovereignty over a territory was not in a given Administering authority was sufficient reason for not transmitting information in respect of that territory, the Committee should take note of this in respect of the Kowloon Territory and the New Territories.

14. The representative of the United States of America explained that the transmission of information on the Panama Canal Zone had been suspended pending consultations between the two Governments concerned.

15. The representative of the United Kingdom reserved his Government's position on the point raised by the representative of China regarding Kowloon Territory and the New Territories.

16. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the decision on the part of the United Kingdom and French Governments not to transmit information in respect of a number of territories was arbitrary and illegal under the terms of Chapter XI of the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly relating thereto. General Assembly resolution 218 (III) recommended that the Members should transmit information on appreciable changes; the cessation of information was undoubtedly such a change. The representative of the USSR submitted the following proposal:

"The cessation of the transmission of information on any Non-Self-Governing Territory cannot take place until the Special Committee on Information (transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter) has considered all the data concern-

ing the changes in the status of the given territory and has placed before the General Assembly a recommendation regarding the suspension of the application of Article 73 e as regards these territories."

17. Members expressed the opinion that this proposal was beyond the competence of the Special Committee, and that the question could be discussed only by the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the United Kingdom Government did not accept the principle of international accountability as applying to Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the Charter; the metropolitan Powers solely were competent to judge in respect of which territories information should be transmitted; and the question of the constitutional relationship between the metropolitan Powers and the territories under their jurisdiction was a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of the metropolitan Powers concerned. The representatives of Australia, Belgium and France associated themselves with the views of the representative of the United Kingdom and said that the matter was beyond the competence of the Special Committee.

18. The representative of New Zealand, in support of this contention, remarked that his Government, desiring to fulfil its obligations under the Charter in the broadest sense, had submitted information regarding the Cook Islands even though it was uncertain whether it was a Non-Self-Governing Territory, as the term had not been defined in the Charter.

19. The representatives of the Dominican Republic and Venezuela, while not accepting the view that the Administering Authorities solely had the right to decide at what stage they could cease to transmit information regarding territories under their administration, agreed that the matter was outside the competence of the Special Committee.

20. On the motion of the representative of France, the Committee decided, by 13 votes to one with 2 abstentions, that it was not competent to consider the proposal of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## V. Territories enumerated

21. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referred to the summaries and analyses and other documentation before the Committee and pointed out that information therein relating to the Indonesian Republic had been included. During the 1948 session of the Special Committee, the representative of the USSR had stressed that information on Indonesia should not be discussed by the Committee for the reason that the Republic of Indonesia had become an independent State by the will of its people. It was still the view of the USSR that information on the Republic of Indonesia should be excluded from the documents before the Committee. He introduced the following proposal:

"The Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter resolves to withdraw from discussion by the Committee the information relating to the Indonesian Republic transmitted by the Government of the Netherlands, on the ground that the Indonesian Republic is an independent State."

22. The representative of the Netherlands recalled that, in the 1948 Special Committee, his Government had explained that information on the whole of Indonesia had been transmitted because the territory was still under the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and since it was still true that sovereignty over the whole of Indonesia was in the hands of the Netherlands Government under the van Roijen-Rum Agreement, it was quite in order to transmit information in accordance with Article 73 e. He stated that it was the sole responsibility of the Administering Authority to decide what territories fell within the scope of Article 73 e.

23. The representatives of Australia, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom repeated the view expressed in 1948 that the Secretary-General had no choice but to summarize and analyse any information transmitted in virtue of Article 73 e, and that the Committee also had no option but to consider the information before it. They also considered that the Committee was not competent to decide what were the constitutional relations between a territory and the metropolitan Government.

24. The representative of Venezuela said that his delegation held that the question did not come within the competence of the Committee. One of the major organs of the United Nations had taken up the case some time ago, while the parties concerned had undertaken negotiations at The Hague in order to reach agreement on the future of Indonesia. At the same time, he stressed that his country strongly desired that the Non-Self-Governing Territories would attain their political aspirations and take charge of their own destinies through the exercise of their free will.

25. The representative of the Dominican Republic supported this contention. He added that as the Indonesian question was before the Security Council, it could not, in virtue of Article 12 of the Charter, be considered by the Special Committee or any other organ of the General Assembly.

26. The representatives of China and India could not agree that the Committee was incompetent to discuss the question whether any of the information before it was in fact in respect of a territory that is non-self-governing. If the Committee decided that any territory did not come under the category of non-self-governing, then the information transmitted in respect of that territory was outside the scope of the Committee's jurisdiction and could not be considered.

27. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the fact that the Committee was fully empowered to consider a proposal such as that submitted by him was evident from a number of documents, in particular from paragraph 2 of resolution 218 (III) which recommended that Member Governments should notify any appreciable changes. Moreover, the achievement of independence by the Indonesian Republic was recorded in a series of international agreements, notably in the Linggadjati Agreement of 1947.

28. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the appreciable changes mentioned in paragraph 2 of resolution 218 (III) did not refer to political changes. It was clearly beyond the competence of the Committee to decide what

territories or which of the information transmitted should be included in the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretary-General.

29. The Committee decided, by 12 votes to 4, that it was not competent to receive and deal with the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## VI. Revision of the Standard Form

30. The General Assembly, in resolution 221 (III), invited the specialized agencies to examine the relevant sections of the Standard Form with which they are specially concerned, with a view to the revision of this Form. In the discussion of this question, the representative of the United States of America advised against revision this year on the ground that the territorial officers were just beginning to become familiar with the Standard Form, and changes now would create some confusion. The representative of the United Kingdom associated himself with this view. The representative of UNESCO stated that his specialized agency had prepared somewhat detailed suggestions for revision of the section on education, but its submission to the Secretary-General need not be interpreted as pressing for revision this year. The representative of WHO explained that his organization had appointed three experts to examine the health section of the Standard Form and that therefore consideration of the question of revision next year might be thought appropriate. The Secretary of the Committee stated that the secretariats of the FAO and the United Nations had collaborated in formulating some possible modifications of the section of the Standard Form relating to agriculture.

31. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to certain portions of the working paper on this subject and said he could not agree that any section of Part I of the Standard Form was not optional; or that provision should be made in the Standard Form to cover information from the Administering Members regarding the decisions or studies of the United Nations affecting the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The United Kingdom Government would report to the appropriate organs concerning these matters, and would not agree to supply such information under Article 73 e.

32. The Committee agreed not to take any action in respect of the revision of the Standard Form, which would therefore remain open for consideration next year.

## VII. Information voluntarily transmitted

33. The Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted contains an optional part with the following headings: geography, history, people, government and human rights. The Secretary-General had summarized information which the Administering Members had voluntarily transmitted under this optional category in virtue of General Assembly resolutions 144 (II) and 218 (III).

34. In the course of the discussion, the representative of India expressed appreciation of the fact that more information had been voluntarily transmitted, referring in particular to the liberal attitude of the United States of America and of

Denmark, and observed that this trend should be further noted and encouraged. He proposed the following resolution:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Having noted with appreciation that more Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have voluntarily transmitted information on the geography, history, people, government, and human rights of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, than in the previous year, including in some cases information on the development of self-governing institutions,*

*"Recalling the statement made in resolution 144 (II) that the voluntary transmission of such information and its summarizing by the Secretary-General are entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter and should be therefore duly noted and encouraged,*

*"Invites such of the Members as have not done so to include all such information in their reports to the Secretary-General."*

35. Later, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced the following proposal as an amendment to the Indian text:

"The Special Committee on Information transmitted [under Article 73 e of the Charter] on Non-Self-Governing Territories recommends to the General Assembly that the transmission of information on the development of organs of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories be made obligatory as well as information regarding the degree of participation of the indigenous inhabitants in local organs of self-government."

36. The representative of France raised the question of the competence of the Special Committee to consider this question. In the discussion which followed, some representatives argued that information voluntarily transmitted was before the Committee for its information only and could not be discussed, and that draft resolutions relating to it could not be considered by the Committee. Other representatives argued that in view of resolutions 144 (II) and 218 (III) of the General Assembly, the Special Committee was competent to consider this information and to recommend resolutions to the General Assembly concerning it.

37. The representative of Brazil stated that, although the Administering Members were under no obligation to supply information on the political advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the submission of such information was desirable and should therefore be encouraged.

38. The Committee voted twice on its competence in this matter. On the motion of the representative of France that the Committee was not competent, the result was 4 votes in favour, 4 against, with one abstention. This negative phrasing of the question led to a request for reconsideration, and the Committee took another vote with the result that 7 members voted in favour of the competence of the Committee and 4 against.

39. The amendment proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was rejected by 12 votes to 2.

40. Following amendments moved by the representatives of China and the United States of America the representative of India revised his draft resolution, and the Committee adopted the revised draft resolution by 5 votes to 3, with 8 abstentions. The text appears as resolution A in annex II.

41. In the course of the discussion, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had not supplied information under the optional part of the Standard Form, although certain data had been supplied by way of introduction and as necessary to the understanding of the information on economic, social and educational conditions. The United Kingdom would follow the same course in the future, adhering strictly to its obligations under Article 73 e of the Charter.

42. The representative of France reserved the position of his Government to decide whether or not to transmit optional information in the future in view of the action taken by the Committee.

## **VIII. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information**

43. The discussions on the summaries and analyses of information are treated in some detail since they cover points on which it was suggested that more ample data are desired in the future information to be transmitted by the Members concerned, and in the future analyses to be prepared by the Secretary-General, as well as points concerning the relationship of the specialized agencies to this work.

44. The representative of the United States of America stated that the information showed that progress in agriculture was hampered by insufficient scientific research and the lack of personnel. In both of these respects, the Governments of the United Kingdom and France were to be congratulated on the establishment of research centres. He suggested a study of the facilities for agricultural education and extension services for farmers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The analysis on public health showed that in the training of medical assistants there was a tendency to stress the necessity for a high standard of preliminary education. In Guam, the United States had found that, even with limited educational background, the Natives could be trained as medical and dental assistants with sufficient technical knowledge to provide these services to their villages. The analysis of information on social welfare problems was informative. He noted with satisfaction the widespread recognition of the need to solve social welfare problems. He was disappointed, however, by the lack in the analyses of comparative data from independent countries. He commented on the planning in the field of social welfare being carried out by the Governments of Belgium and the United Kingdom. He agreed with the contention expressed in the United Kingdom information that it was necessary to help the indigenous society to form a broader conception of its own responsibilities. The United States territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands planned and administered their own social welfare programmes through departments headed by and staffed with local personnel. It should also be emphasized that the Federal Social Se-

curity Act applied in its entirety to Hawaii and Alaska and that some provisions extended to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The primary needs in the social welfare field were additional finances and acceleration of training programmes. He suggested a study of the methods used in training indigenous welfare workers and of the causes, prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. In respect of the analysis of information on education, he thought a more detailed study of higher education and technical education and of mass education programmes should be made.

45. The representative of Belgium observed that the lack of comparison with independent countries was a serious gap in the documentation before the Committee; that the agricultural problems outlined in the papers were common to many under-developed areas and were not peculiar to the Non-Self-Governing Territories as such; that they were technical questions, and for these reasons they could better be studied by the specialized agencies than by a committee in the nature of the Special Committee. No useful work could be done if social and economic problems were examined only so far as they concerned Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the field of public health, the shortage of personnel and medical equipment was due as much to the impossibility of providing technical training of local personnel as to the inadequate financial resources of the territories in question. The problem was one of increasing the productivity of labour and raising the national income. This problem also was common to all under-developed countries whether they were independent or non-self-governing, and, therefore, should also be studied on a world-wide basis. Here again, it was the specialized agencies which were competent to study the problem and to draw up a general plan which might permit a reasonable distribution of medical personnel among the countries needing them.

46. The representative of the United Kingdom drew the attention of the Committee to paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 218 (III) which authorized the Secretary-General to include relevant comparable official statistical information in the summaries and analyses. The analysis on agriculture contained no comparative information. The omission of comparative data seriously reduced the value of the summaries and analyses. As regards the analysis of public health, he drew attention to certain misinterpretations of the situation in United Kingdom territories. It was also to be noted that shortage of medical personnel existed in many independent countries, including the United Kingdom. He agreed that it was essential to train indigenous personnel to assist in the public health programmes and mentioned Cyprus as an example where teams of indigenous personnel had conducted a successful campaign against malaria. He was of the same view as the representative of Belgium that the specialized agencies should undertake studies in the technical fields and that such studies should not be limited to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

47. The representative of India did not agree that the specialized agencies should have responsibility for an exclusive study of functional fields in respect of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He felt that to the specialized agencies

should be entrusted the task of drawing comparisons and that they might supplement the information before the Committee by submitting their comments on the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretary-General. The information on vital statistics was unsatisfactory. It would be of value to invite WHO to assist in the improvement of the statistical work in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories. There was also a paucity of information on the description of the public health systems and no analysis on the topic of nutrition. He would like WHO to study the diseases of malnutrition in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the training and use of indigenous personnel.

48. The labour analysis did not contain information on the fixing and payment of wages, nor on the questions whether workers in seasonal industries received unemployment pay during the off-season, whether wage levels had risen in proportion to the cost of living, and whether workers were obliged to incur debts. He drew attention to the intensive recruitment of labour in certain parts of Africa which attracted too large a proportion of the male population to labour centres, whereas it was necessary to retain enough men in the tribes and villages to perpetuate the race and to perform local work. More light was needed on these two problems and it was his view that the ILO should study them. It was encouraging to note the growth in trade unions and that there was more labour legislation on the statute books; but it would be interesting to ascertain how many factories were inspected, the qualifications of the inspectors, the punishment for violations, and the actual number of prosecutions.

49. In the analysis on social welfare problems, he was concerned with the omission of information on housing conditions and programmes. He requested that these topics be included in the next analysis.

50. He observed that the information on agriculture showed there was a shortage of food and that it was due to insufficient production, primitive methods and pests. He desired more information on the shift from cash to food crops and on the extent to which modern techniques such as mechanical equipment and fertilizers were being used in agriculture. He was interested in the problems of soil erosion and land reclamation and would like to see FAO invited to gather more information on these two questions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. There was a need for better statistical methods and there was a shortage of agricultural research workers. In view of this shortage and the time needed to train the indigenous inhabitants, he would like FAO to consider whether a bureau of specialists could be built up of Europeans and non-Europeans to be available for service to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. There were a number of retired officials of experience in India who might be willing to work elsewhere. Extension work in agriculture might better be done by non-Europeans who were accustomed to climatic and other conditions similar to those existing in the majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

51. The representative of Egypt, agreeing with the representative of India on the subject of migrant labour, recalled that the ILO had undertaken a study of migrant labour and hoped that



the Committee would be informed of the result of that work.

52. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that summaries and analyses were inadequate because the information transmitted by the Administering Members was incomplete and omitted data on many important points. There was almost no information on the development of self-government or on the degree of participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the local organs of government. The information on economic, social and educational conditions was far too general to be satisfactory.

53. Reference to labour legislation did not specify its nature and no information was supplied on questions such as the relative position of indigenous and European workers. Reference to unemployment contained no statistical data or explanations of the living conditions of the unemployed. Information was lacking on the financial position of commercial companies in the territories, their profits and the taxes they paid. Nor was it specified how the indigenous population was treated in matters regarding taxation.

54. Where information had been transmitted, it was so often incomplete as to be almost meaningless. For instance, in the summary of information on British Honduras, reference was made to scholarships, but it was not stated who received the scholarships, how many were granted and what type of educational institutions were intended. A similar example was provided in the summary of information on Bechuanaland. The statement concerning land showed that large areas had been granted in perpetuity to the British South Africa Company, and that only 104,864 square miles of land had been left to the indigenous population, while the remaining 169,653 square miles, including the best land in the territory, had been alienated. But this information had been presented in a manner calculated to cause confusion.

55. The information on racial discrimination was equally incomplete and vague. The summary of the information transmitted on Kenya admitted that there was no legal protection from racial discrimination and made the unsatisfactory statement that discriminatory laws had recently been repealed wherever possible. A number of the Administering Members had failed to transmit information of any kind on this subject.

56. There was a lack of information on the causes of labour disputes, which were mentioned vaguely as unrest in the case of Madagascar; yet the Standard Form required the supply of data on labour disputes. The wages of European workers were disproportionately higher than those of indigenous workers, and labour conflicts were most often caused by dissatisfaction over low wages and living conditions.

57. The Administering Members were not abiding by their obligations under Article 73 of the Charter. In the economic field they, and in particular the United Kingdom, France and Belgium in respect of their African dependencies, pursued a policy of exploitation unrelated to the interests of the indigenous population. They maintained existing backward economic systems, and kept the indigenous peoples in a state of poverty, ignorance and savagery. Vast lands were leased out to monopolistic companies, which exploited them for such agricultural and industrial pur-

poses as were likely to yield maximum profits. In this connexion, the representative of the USSR quoted production figures from the Secretary-General's summaries on Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and the Gold Coast, and import-export figures for Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo.

58. In the field of agriculture, this policy of exploitation was causing a rapid deterioration of land. Emphasis was placed on cash crops in preference to food crops, with the result that living standards were lowered and economic progress retarded. In this respect reference was made to the Bahamas and to the Gold Coast.

59. Medical services in the Non-Self-Governing Territories were inadequate; the mortality rate, particularly among children, was very high, as was the incidence of social diseases. In the case of some territories there was no record of vital statistics, indicative of lack of interest on the part of the Administering Authority for the welfare of the population. The number of doctors and hospitals was negligible in all the territories.

60. In education, statistics showed very low literacy percentages in a number of territories and complete illiteracy of the indigenous population in the rest. Comparing the amounts per head spent on the elementary education of local and European children, it became clear that there was gross discrimination against the indigenous population. The proportion of indigenous secondary school students showed that facilities made available to the indigenous inhabitants were virtually non-existent. There was hardly any reference to indigenous inhabitants who had received a higher education.

61. The representative of the USSR doubted if it could be claimed that the Administering Authorities provided justice for the populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, or protected them against abuses. In the light of the inadequate information, it could justifiably be said that a policy of discrimination against the indigenous inhabitants was practised.

62. One of the obligations undertaken by the Administering Authorities was to develop self-government and to assist the people in the progressive development of free political institutions. With a few minor exceptions, Members had not transmitted information on the development of organs of self-government, nor had they informed the Committee how the indigenous inhabitants were being prepared for self-government. From the facts transmitted on economic, social and educational conditions it was clear that the indigenous inhabitants were not being prepared for self-government, as required by the Charter, but on the contrary were deprived of the control of their land and kept in conditions of ignorance and semi-starvation.

63. In reply to the statements of the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that the principles declared in Chapter XI of the Charter were observed by the Government of the United Kingdom long before the creation of the United Nations and that the United Kingdom was proud of its colonial record. There was no "iron curtain" around their territories. He denied that Chapter XI contained anything requiring the United Kingdom to account to the United Nations for the administration of its territories. For this reason, he was not called upon to defend the

colonial policy of his Government but wished merely to correct certain misapprehensions. Chapter XI was merely a statement of policy. The sole obligation of the Administering Authorities toward the United Nations was contained in Article 73 e and consisted of the transmission regularly of information on the social, economic and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. This information was sent for information purposes only, and was never intended to be the subject-matter of discussion or an excuse for propaganda attacks. The remarks of the representative of the USSR were full of contradictions. On the one hand, the Administering Authorities were accused of maintaining the tribal organization, on the other of breaking up the system of peasant proprietorship. In one breath they were accused both of doing nothing for the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and of developing the mineral resources of these territories. It was charged that they taxed the indigenous inhabitants too heavily and also that too much attention was being given to the development of mineral resources, from which a large part of the territories' revenue must come. Foreign companies were accused of making too big profits, and yet the Administering Authorities were criticized that the prices obtained for raw materials exported from these territories were too low.

64. There were several misstatements of fact in the remarks of the representative of the USSR. For example, all the cocoa exported from the Gold Coast was produced on the initiative of the indigenous inhabitants, who owned their own land. They were not forced to do this, but found it profitable to do so. In Kenya not only did Europeans pay an education tax, but they also paid fees for their children's education. It was also clear from the information transmitted and summarized by the Secretariat that a very large number of ILO Conventions were in force in Kenya, including the Convention relating to minimum wage fixing.

65. The representative of the USSR had said that the Administering Authorities had done nothing in the territories for which they were responsible to implement the principles of Chapter XI. He had not said they had not done enough. He said they had done nothing. The United Kingdom was satisfied that, having regard to the many difficulties with which it was faced, and the comparatively short time that it had had to overcome them, it had done at least as well as any other nation would have done.

66. During the debate on the adoption of the report, the representative of France stated that the declaration made by the representative of the USSR was nothing but a tissue of inaccuracies and statements contrary to the truth, obviously not based on the information analysed and summarized by the Secretary-General, and that in consequence the representative of France had thought it unnecessary to discuss statements so entirely without objectivity.

67. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics replied that the representative of the United Kingdom either had misunderstood or misheard some of his observations. It was to be regretted that the representative of the United Kingdom had not undertaken to refute the facts presented by the representative of the USSR with other facts. The representative of the USSR

stated that his arguments had been based solely on the information prepared by the Secretariat, and to accuse him of serious mistakes was to implicate the Secretariat. If, as the representative of the United Kingdom claimed, there was more complete information, why did he not refer to it in his reply.

68. With reference to the statement made by the representative of France during the debate on the adoption of the report, the representative of the USSR said that his remarks in reply to the intervention of the representative of the United Kingdom were equally applicable to the remarks of the representative of France.

69. The representative of Australia thought the Committee might consider whether it would take any further steps to assist the specialized agencies in correlating their activities with those of the Committee. The relationship had been outlined in general terms and it would be difficult to make it more specific, but the attempt should be made.

70. He referred to the activities of the South Pacific Commission, the scope of which included a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories in that region, and stated that it had established a programme of work including a survey of facilities for professional and technical training; a study of the best techniques for teaching reading and writing; a study of the types of buildings best suited to various climatic zones; and the use of visual aids in education. Projects of this type should be encouraged by the Special Committee. He regarded this Committee as an intermediary between the specialized agencies and the General Assembly, and desired to see the specialized agencies use the Committee as such. The Special Committee could draw the attention of the Economic and Social Council to the needs of Non-Self-Governing Territories in relation to the technical assistance programme, and the specialized agencies could be requested to inform the Secretary-General of the technical assistance given to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

71. The representative of New Zealand also referred to the South Pacific Commission and observed that in the information concerning agriculture there was no mention of its important research work which was being performed on a regional basis.

72. The representative of China stated that the analysis on public health showed that, while there had been some improvement, there was still a lack of trained personnel and medical equipment, and that there was no information on the extent to which this situation was being remedied by the use of doctors from displaced persons camps and on the possibility of employing doctors with foreign degrees in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He considered that as a whole the information transmitted on educational conditions was insufficient; that the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be enabled to study in their mother tongue; that the information did not give sufficient details of the number of hours devoted to the study of the vernacular and the proportion of time so spent in the whole of the curriculum or of the proportion of teachers from among the inhabitants of the territories.

73. The representative of Egypt stated that there was nothing in Article 73 which required comparison of that information with relevant information from independent countries. This was a function

of the Economic and Social Council which could not be discharged by the Special Committee. It would be better to send United Nations missions to all countries, independent and non-self-governing, to make comparisons on the spot.

74. In respect of the analysis of educational information, he drew attention to the following points. There were certain Non-Self-Governing Territories where primary education had not yet been made compulsory; in certain other territories that obligation was not strictly observed; in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, primary education was compulsory for Europeans only. The statistics of the number of persons receiving an education did not reflect the actual situation. The statistics showed a high percentage of children of school-going age who received an elementary education, but an examination of the figures showed that only a small number received secondary and higher education. He hoped that the Administering Members would do more in the field of education and that it would be expanded to include higher education and technical training. He recalled that the representative of the Netherlands in the Special Committee last year had proposed that the UNESCO should study the problem of the language of instruction in elementary education. The representative of Egypt stated that he had taken all his higher education in Arabic and that the French Government could find Arabic teachers in Syria, Lebanon and Egypt who could be employed to teach in the Arabic language in Morocco and Tunisia.

75. The representative of China said that, in the analysis of education, it was stated that in French Equatorial Africa the policy was to use French as the sole language of instruction and to prohibit teaching in the local dialects in all public and private schools.

76. The representative of France stated that the question of education in the vernacular had been raised and discussed last year. The policy of the French Government was to teach the vernacular on the same footing as French in those territories where a *lingua franca* existed, as, for example, in the teaching in Arabic in North Africa; and in Indochina local languages had been encouraged. In territories such as French Equatorial Africa where the dialects often varied from village to village, it was necessary to use a common language of instruction, and French had been chosen as that language. In French West Africa, the situation was even worse, with a larger number of dialects. The choice of French as the language of instruction was solely for practical reasons, and education in the indigenous language was not prohibited. He also drew attention to the dangers that education would not foster equal opportunities if pupils were segregated on a linguistic basis.

77. The representative of Venezuela described education as the cornerstone of any sincere effort to further the progress of the indigenous populations. His delegation warmly supported all measures directed towards the establishment of compulsory education. He drew attention to situations in which the disproportion in the education of boys and girls should be corrected and to the importance of obtaining the widest possible participation by indigenous teachers. He recognized the difficulties of selecting a language of instruction. Nevertheless, particularly in primary and

secondary schools, the widest possible use should be made of the home language of the pupils.

78. Finally, the representative of the Dominican Republic stressed the importance of international collaboration in programmes of agricultural development and said his Government would like to co-operate and give assistance in this field, especially after the opening of the Agricultural Institute now being built in his country. He drew attention to the need to improve social conditions and standards of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories while developing agriculture. In the field of public health, he felt that in the utilization of comparative data his country could provide an interesting example. The Special Committee should recommend the study by WHO of the establishment of universal standards which would make it possible for the public health services in the Non-Self-Governing Territories to be improved. In regard to education, programmes to combat illiteracy should be put into effect in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The information revealed the lack of any definite plans in this connexion and also showed the low degree of school attendance. He believed UNESCO should be invited to prepare for submission to the General Assembly a general plan for a uniform campaign against illiteracy in all Non-Self-Governing Territories, which could be presented to the Administering Authorities for their consideration.

79. The representatives of the specialized agencies took part in these discussions and described the work of their respective organizations. They expressed appreciation of the information contained in the summaries and analyses, and declared the intention of the respective agencies to collaborate with the United Nations as provided in the agreements and in the resolutions of the General Assembly. The representatives of WHO and UNESCO indicated that if further invitations were addressed to their agencies, the character of the work asked of them should be defined as clearly as possible.

### IX. Special resolutions concerning education

80. After the discussions in relation to the analysis on education, to which the Committee attributed considerable importance, the representative of Egypt introduced a draft resolution on the subject of the prevention of discrimination in education and the language of instruction. He explained that it was based on Chapter XI of the Charter and on the indications contained in the Secretary-General's analysis. The Egyptian draft resolution follows:

"The Committee recommends the General Assembly to invite the Administering Powers to take the necessary steps to remove any discrimination in education between the Natives of the Territories under their administration and the European communities there; and to invite the Administering Powers to make the language of the inhabitants of the territories under their administration the language of public instruction at least in elementary, primary and secondary schools."

81. The United Kingdom representative stated that, if the reference to discrimination in the field of education referred to deliberate discrimination, he categorically denied that this existed.

In all its territories, the United Kingdom provided educational facilities for all communities to the full extent of the resources available. As regards instruction in the vernacular, educational experts did not agree among themselves on this question, but it was the United Kingdom's policy to encourage the use of the vernaculars and to give instruction in them whenever possible.

82. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked that the last paragraph of the draft resolution be amended to read as follows:

"And to invite the Administering Powers to make the language of the indigenous inhabitants of the territories under their administration the language of instruction in private and State elementary, primary and secondary schools."

83. After a discussion which revealed some divergencies of opinion among members of the Committee, on the motion of the representative of India a drafting sub-committee comprised of the representatives of China, Egypt, France, and New Zealand was constituted to prepare a revised text.

84. The following revised text was prepared by the sub-committee for the consideration of the Special Committee:

#### "1. The General Assembly

"Invites the Administering Members to take the necessary steps to establish equal treatment in matters related to education between inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, whether they be indigenous or not.

#### "2. The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the importance of preserving and developing the languages of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and

"Noting the appreciable steps already taken in this connexion by the Administering Members,

"Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake in collaboration with the Administering Members a study of the whole question including the extent to which such languages can be used as a vehicle of instruction in schools."

85. On the submission of the above text, the representative of the United States of America proposed to amend the phrase in paragraph 1 "the necessary steps" to read "where necessary, steps". This amendment was adopted by 14 votes to one.

86. The Committee decided, by 14 votes to none, to adopt paragraph 1 as a separate resolution; it then adopted, by 9 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions, paragraph 1 as a whole as amended.

The full text as amended appears as resolution B in annex II.

87. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the deletion of the second paragraph of the second draft resolution which reads "Noting the appreciable steps already taken in this connexion by the Administering Members". This amendment was rejected by 11 votes to one.

88. The representative of Belgium proposed to replace the text of the third paragraph of the second draft resolution by the following:

"Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a general study on the question of using as the vehicular language of instruction languages of limited scope."

The Committee rejected this amendment by 4 votes to 4.

The representative of the United States of America proposed the addition of the following words at the end of the third paragraph: "taking account in such a study of the experience of other States in this matter".

The Committee adopted this amendment by 11 votes to one, with one abstention.

89. The representative of New Zealand proposed the addition of the following new final paragraph:

"Expressed the hope that, in accordance with the obligation accepted under Article 73 d of the Charter, the Administering Members will collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the conduct of such a study."

The Committee adopted this amendment by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The separate paragraphs of the second draft resolution were then voted on separately.

Paragraph 1, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none.

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 were adopted by 12 votes to one, with one abstention.

The second draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to 2 with one abstention.

The full text as amended appears as resolution C in annex II.

91. The following draft resolution on the eradication of illiteracy was introduced by the representative of the Dominican Republic:

#### "The General Assembly,

"Recognizing that one of the fundamental problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories is illiteracy,

"Noting that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has agreed to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Noting that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's plans for an expanded programme of technical assistance to under-developed countries include the offer of advice and assistance on fundamental educational services generally, including the conducting of literacy campaigns, the holding of seminars and experimental or demonstration projects in fundamental educational services generally,

"Considering that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized agency qualified to study plans and to recommend the most appropriate action for the promotion of systematic campaigns against illiteracy in collaboration with the Members concerned,

"(a) Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to communicate to the General Assembly in 1950 information on the measures of suppressing illiteracy

which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the extent to which its services in campaigns against illiteracy have been provided at the request of the Members concerned for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"(b) *Recommends* that the Administering Members co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, when and where appropriate, with a view to the practical achievement of the eradication of illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"(c) *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to take account in its studies of the experience of other States in this matter,

"(d) *Invites* the Secretary-General to collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in any necessary studies, on the basis of the information transmitted under Article 73 c, of any relevant supplemental information, and of any relevant studies undertaken by the Trusteeship Council with regard to Trust Territories."

92. The following changes were accepted and incorporated into his text by the representative of the Dominican Republic:

In paragraph (a) after the word "communicate" insert "to the Administering Members and". This change was suggested by the representative of Venezuela.

In paragraph (a) after the words "Territories and" insert "to include in its annual report to the General Assembly information". This addition was suggested by the representative of the United Kingdom.

In paragraph (b) after the words "Administering Members" insert "continue to"; and in paragraph (c) substitute the word "various" for the word "other". These changes were suggested by the representative of the United States of America.

The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed the deletion of paragraph (c). The Committee rejected this amendment by 13 votes to one.

93. The Committee proceeded to vote on the draft resolution paragraph by paragraph with the following results:

Paragraph 1 of the preamble was adopted by 14 votes to none.

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the preamble were adopted by 13 votes to none.

The following decisions were taken in respect of the substantive paragraphs of the draft resolution:

The representative of the United Kingdom asked that there should be a separate vote on the words "which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories" in paragraph (a). The Committee decided to retain them by 10 votes to 2 with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph (a) was adopted by 13 votes to one.

Paragraph (b) was adopted by 14 votes to none.

Paragraph (c) was adopted by 14 votes to one.

Paragraph (d) was adopted by 13 votes to none.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to one.

The full text as amended appears as resolution D in annex II.

## X. Resolution concerning international collaboration

94. The Secretariat had prepared working papers relating to the analyses of information and the future work of the Secretariat, and to the work of the specialized agencies. The representative of India referring to these documents and in view of the discussions on the Secretary-General's analyses, introduced a draft resolution concerning international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

95. He expressed the opinion that it was essential for the Committee to take positive action in order to avoid overburdening the local authorities with more inquiries than they could reasonably be expected to answer and should, in consultation with the specialized agencies, select those problems in each functional field which appear to require the most urgent attention.

96. The representative of India continued by stating that the Administering Members, as urged in Article 73 d of the Charter, had undertaken to co-operate with one another. There was evidence that this was taking place to an increasing extent and the Committee, in order to avoid duplication of effort, should have before it concrete data concerning that co-operation. However, it should also be noted that the angle of approach of the Administering Authorities was very different from that of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Their main emphasis was placed on the role of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in world recovery. The view of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, on the other hand, was that the interests of the inhabitants were paramount; thus the co-operation of Administering Authorities among themselves in no way obviated the need for investigation by the specialized agencies into economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that it should ask the specialized agencies to look into those problems which appear to call most urgently for attention.

97. The draft resolution introduced by the representative of India follows:

*"The Special Committee,*

*"Having considered* the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter,

*"Having regard* to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 220 (III) and 221 (III) concerning respectively liaison with the Economic and Social Council and the collaboration of the specialized agencies in regard to Article 73 e of the Charter,

*"Having noted* aspects of the programmes of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies which include within their scope economic, social and educational conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*"1. Emphasizes* the importance of promoting the technical training of the indigenous inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and requests the Administering Members to co-operate when and where appropriate with specialized international bodies with a view to the provision of adequate training facilities for indigenous

students in the fields of agriculture, education, labour, public health and social welfare;

"2. *Requests* the appropriate international bodies to take full account of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in work undertaken by them in connexion with the world census of agriculture, the study of soil erosion, the training of public health personnel, the study of diseases arising out of malnutrition, the application of International Labour Conventions to Non-Self-Governing Territories, the problem of migrant labour in Africa, the development of social welfare services, the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the study of the most appropriate means of improving housing in tropical regions, and the problems of higher education;

"3. *Invites* the specialized agencies concerned to communicate to the General Assembly in 1950 information on the progress of the work indicated in the previous paragraph which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on the extent to which their services have been provided at the request of the Members concerned for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"4. *Invites* the specialized agencies to take account in their studies of the experience of various States in respect of the problems enumerated above;

"5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Administering Members and the specialized agencies concerned the comments made during the discussions in the Special Committee in relation to agriculture, education, labour, public health and social welfare;

"6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to collaborate with the specialized agencies in any necessary studies on the basis of information transmitted under Article 73 e, of any relevant supplemental information, and of any relevant studies undertaken by the Trusteeship Council with regard to Trust Territories;

"7. *Further invites* the Secretary-General, in his analyses of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories to be submitted to the General Assembly in 1950, to select such aspects of economic, social and educational problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories as appropriately provide opportunities for international collaboration in the improvement of such conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories."

98. In connexion with the term "indigenous inhabitants" used in the draft resolution, the representative of China asked whether the representative of India agreed with his understanding that this term was intended to include local inhabitants of Chinese origin such as those in Singapore. The representative of India concurred in this understanding.

99. The representative of the United Kingdom invited the author of the draft resolution to reconsider the phrase "the provision of" in paragraph 1 on the ground that it invaded the realm of policy, which was the sole responsibility of the Administering Authorities. He said that paragraph 2 amounted to duplication of the work of the specialized agencies; and paragraph 3 was open to the objection of principle that it would require the specialized agencies to report to the General Assembly on technical information limited to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

100. The representative of Belgium queried the phrase "diseases arising out of malnutrition", in paragraph 2, since the essential problem was to improve nutrition.

101. The representative of New Zealand considered paragraph 1 inappropriate in view of the provisions of Article 73 d of the Charter; the obligation to co-operate with specialized international bodies was one undertaken by the Administering Members. The studies mentioned in paragraph 2 appeared to him to constitute an ill-digested list. He could not see why paragraph 3 limited the information to services provided by the specialized agencies at the request of the Administering Members.

102. Referring to paragraph 7, the representative of France stated that the international collaboration mentioned therein should be clarified as relating to collaboration within the framework of the United Nations.

103. Following these comments, the representative of India submitted a revised draft affecting the substantive parts of his resolution as follows (changes in the text are italicized):

"The Special Committee,

...

"1. Emphasizes the importance of promoting the technical training of the indigenous inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and requests the Administering Members to co-operate when and where appropriate with specialized international bodies with a view to *examining the possibility of providing* adequate training facilities for indigenous students in the fields of *economic development*, agriculture, education, labour, public health and social welfare;

"2. Requests the appropriate international bodies to take full account of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in work undertaken by them in connexion with *economic development*, the world census of agriculture, the study of soil erosion, the training of public health personnel, *the study of problems of nutrition, the application of International Labour Conventions*, the problem of migrant labour in Africa, the development of social welfare services, the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the study of the most appropriate means of improving housing in tropical regions, and the problems of higher education;

"3. (Unchanged)

"4. (Unchanged)

"5. (Unchanged)

"6. Invites the Secretary-General to collaborate with the specialized agencies in any necessary studies on the basis of information transmitted under Article 73 e, of any relevant supplemental information, and of any relevant studies undertaken *by the Economic and Social Council* and by the Trusteeship Council with regard to Trust Territories;

"7. Further invites the Secretary-General, in his analyses of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories to be submitted to the General Assembly in 1950, to select such aspects of economic, social and educational problems *as appropriately provide opportunities for possible co-operation with the specialized international bodies, as provided in Article 73 d of the Charter, with a view to the improvement of economic, social*



*and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories."*

104. The representative of France moved an amendment to insert in paragraph 3 after the word "communicate" the phrase "in their general annual reports". The purpose of this amendment was to avoid duplication of reports, and the amendment was adopted by 8 votes to 4.

105. All the paragraphs to paragraph 3 inclusive were adopted by 11 votes to one; paragraph 4 was adopted by 13 votes to one; paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 together were adopted by 12 votes to none.

The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 13 votes to none. The text as adopted appears as resolution E in annex II.

## **XI. The future of the Special Committee**

106. The terms of reference of the Special Committee empowered it to include in its report to the General Assembly such procedural recommendations as it might deem fit, and the agenda approved by the Committee provided for the consideration of the future of the Committee. Although some representatives questioned whether this point was strictly within its terms of reference, no motion relating to competence was moved and accordingly the Committee discussed what recommendation it should make.

107. Three views were advocated: (a) to constitute a permanent Committee; (b) to constitute a Committee for a period of two to three years; (c) to constitute the Committee for the year 1950.

108. The representative of Brazil, after pointing out that the general feeling in the Fourth Committee of the third session of the General Assembly, as indicated by the result of the vote, was in favour of the permanence of the Committee, remarked that the commitment assumed by the Administering Authorities in Chapter XI of the Charter, as well as the obligation of the Secretary-General to prepare a summary and analysis, had a permanent character. Moreover, the effectiveness of the work of a technical body such as the Special Committee would improve considerably if it had a permanent character and a three-year period membership. Therefore, nothing short of a permanent committee could perform effectively the functions assigned to the United Nations in the field of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

109. The representative of India endorsed the views expressed by the representative of Brazil, adding that the very existence of the Special Committee had produced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories a very favourable psychological effect, in that the Committee constituted a guarantee that the Administering Authorities were seriously discharging their obligations under Article 73 of the Charter. It also had an appreciable influence on the Administering Authorities in their administration of the territories, because it was reasonable to believe that they took account of the criticisms and suggestions made in the course of the discussion in the Special Committee. Therefore, the establishment of a permanent committee was absolutely essential. However, it should not be regarded as a forum for propaganda against this or that Administering Power, but rather as a place where objective and technical views could be exchanged.

110. The representative of Venezuela associated himself with these views.

111. The representative of Egypt stated that he was in favour of the establishment of a permanent committee since the Committee had proved its usefulness in this and in the past sessions. It should be continued in order to do more useful work in the future. In his opinion, the discontinuance of the Committee would transform Chapter XI of the Charter into a dead letter.

112. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, in view of the suggestion to establish the Committee on a permanent basis, it seemed necessary to review the fundamentals on which Article 73 e of the Charter was based. In his view, Article 73 e was perfectly clear. Resolutions 9 (I) and 66 (I) adopted by the General Assembly recognized the limitations of Article 73 e and referred simply to the methods of transmitting information. It was within the rights of the General Assembly to establish a committee to perfect the techniques of the transmission of information and nothing more. The United Kingdom had always been of the view that the proper function of the Committee was limited to procedural matters, and did not extend to substantive recommendations. He also stated that it would be improper for the General Assembly to attempt to rewrite the Charter by resolution so as to provide machinery not contemplated in the terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, because the question of an organ in relation to Chapter XI had been duly considered and deliberately rejected in San Francisco. There was nothing in the Charter which demanded an accounting for the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The real intent of the Charter was manifest by a reading of Chapters XII and XIII on the one hand and Chapter XI on the other. The two former provided special machinery for the administration of Trust Territories; the latter clearly provided no machinery for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was the deliberate intent of the framers of the Charter that there should be a distinction between Chapter XI relating to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and Chapters XII and XIII. Finally, any suggestions as to policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories would be an interference in matters which were within the exclusive domestic jurisdiction of the Administering Authorities and Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter precluded this.

113. The representative of Sweden declared that, while the exchange of experiences concerning conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories had been useful, the Committee had shown a tendency to trespass outside its competence and to consider itself a policy-making body. There was nothing in the Charter which justified this action by the Committee; therefore, he did not think the time had arrived to establish the Committee on a permanent basis and he would favour its extension for one year on the same basis as last year.

114. The representatives of France and Belgium associated themselves with the point of view of the representative of the United Kingdom, adding that the Administering Powers had accepted their obligations under Chapter XI within the letter and spirit of its provisions. The representative of France added, however, that he considered that the Committee had not completed

its work relating to the procedure to be adopted for the treatment of the information transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter, and that he therefore saw no objection to the Committee meeting once again next year in order to continue its consideration of this matter.

115. The Committee had before it three draft resolutions reflecting the different points of view, and a suggestion advanced by the representative of Australia:

(a) A joint draft resolution of the representatives of China, Egypt, India and Venezuela to establish the Committee on a permanent basis was as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Having considered the report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter which was constituted by resolution 219 (III) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1948,*

*"1. Considers that a Committee should be established, composed of all the Members of the United Nations which have hitherto transmitted information in accordance with Article 73 e and of an equal number of other Members elected for terms of three years by the General Assembly, on as wide a geographical basis as possible;*

*"2. Invites the Committee to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e, including any comments thereon or other relevant papers prepared by the specialized agencies, and to submit a report thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly with such procedural recommendations as the Committee may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual territories;*

*"3. Considers that the Committee should meet at least once a year at a place (or places) and time (or times) to be determined by the Secretary-General."*

116. The authors of the above draft resolution contended that, since chapter XI was a permanent part of the Charter and that there would be need for a Committee as long as there were Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI, the Committee ought to be continued on an indeterminate basis. They also argued that the General Assembly had the authority under Article 22 of the Charter to set up the Special Committee as a subsidiary body.

117. The representative of Venezuela, speaking on behalf of his colleagues associated with him in this draft resolution and on his own behalf, stated that paragraphs a, b, c and d of Article 73 contained specific obligations; that in accepting the Charter the Administering Authorities had also accepted these specific obligations, and that the purpose of Article 73 was to enable the General Assembly to know how and to what extent these obligations were being complied with. The framers of the Charter at San Francisco unquestionably did not desire that the information which was transmitted under Article 73 e should be hidden away in the archives of the Secretariat. Besides, Article 10 of the Charter authorized the

General Assembly to discuss any question or any matter within the scope of the Charter. Information transmitted under Article 73 e certainly came within the matters which the General Assembly could consider. When the Interim Committee was established, it too was considered a violation of the Charter; but in his view, subsidiary organs were provided for in the Charter and helped to further international collaboration.

118. The representative of China stated that, while the competence of the Committee was limited in many ways, its deliberations were always to be guided by the specific objectives set forth in Article 73 of the Charter. The contention that the establishment of a permanent committee would be a violation of the sovereign rights of Administering Powers or would amount to rewriting the Charter was far from being in line with the intention of the sponsors of the proposal, whose only aim was to give full effect to the Charter. Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories should not be written off as a purely technical matter and the special character of the territories concerned was sufficient to provide the Committee with a *raison d'être*. He pointed out that no provisions in the Charter precluded the establishment of a permanent committee and that resolution 219 (III) specifically provided for substantive recommendations besides procedural recommendations by the Committee.

119. The representative of India defended the joint draft resolution, and while admitting that Article 73 of the Charter did not specifically provide for the establishment of a permanent committee, he was opposed to the narrow interpretation placed on Article 73 e by the representative of the United Kingdom. The General Assembly had adopted resolutions in matters not explicitly covered by the Charter, but the Administering Powers had not expressed opposition to these resolutions. He strongly denied that any of these resolutions were attempts to amend the Charter. On the contrary, he considered them healthy conventions, which have been a characteristic of British constitutional practice particularly in the Dominions. In his opinion, the reconstitution of the Committee for one year would be unsatisfactory, and the discontinuance of the Committee at the end of next year, if it were limited to one year, would produce very unfavourable psychological reactions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

120. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his delegation gave general support to the proposal for a permanent committee, the existence of which would work for the effective realization of the aims and purposes of the Charter, and in particular, of Article 73.

121. (b) The representative of the United States of America, in introducing his draft resolution to establish the Committee for a further period of three years beginning in 1950, stated that it was not being offered as a political compromise, but as a practical approach to the work of the Committee. The United States considered that the Committee's record of achievement so far was not such as to justify proceeding now to its establishment on a permanent basis: a further trial period was desirable and therefore a three-year programme was suggested. Since the Committee was seized of three types of information, economic, social and educational, it seemed



practicable to devote one year to each of these technical fields in order to facilitate an objective and scientific examination of the information. It had been demonstrated that one year was not sufficient to obtain the full benefits of the collaboration of the specialized agencies. The proposal to establish the Committee for a period of three years would also avoid the discussion each year of the future of the Committee, and would also permit the elected members of the Committee to become more familiar with its work.

122. The text of the United States draft resolution was as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Having considered the work of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter which was constituted by resolution 219 (III) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1948, and*

*"Taking into account the possibilities of further constructive work by such a committee,*

*"1. Considers that, without prejudice as to the future, a Special Committee, similar to that of this year, should be constituted by the General Assembly for a three-year period, such Committee to be composed of all the Members of the United Nations transmitting information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and of an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly on as wide a geographical basis as possible;*

*"2. Invites this Special Committee, when so established, to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies, and to submit a report thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly, with such procedural recommendations as the Special Committee may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally, but not with respect to individual territories;*

*"3. Considers that the Special Committee should meet in 1950, 1951 and 1952, not later than three weeks before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly, at a place to be determined by the Secretary-General, and should conclude its work not later than one week before the opening of the session."*

123. The representative of the Netherlands expressed the opinion that, if a Committee were set up for a period of three years, difficulties might arise in case one of the Members during that period ceased to transmit information. For that reason, the Netherlands delegation considered it necessary that, in the resolution by which such a Committee would be appointed, provisions should be made for changing the composition of the Committee in such an event. He expressed the view that it would be preferable to appoint a committee for a period of one year. He would favour a resolution similar to that adopted last year.

124. (c) The representative of Belgium proposed an amendment to the United States draft resolution recommending that the General Assembly extend for one year the Special Committee created in 1949 with the same terms of reference

and the same membership of Administering and non-administering Authorities.

125. The representative of France had also introduced an amendment, which he later withdrew, to the United States draft resolution to limit the duration of the Special Committee to one year instead of three. He explained the withdrawal in view of the formula contained in the text of the Belgian amendment.

126. The text of the Belgian amendment was as follows:

*"For paragraphs numbered 1, 2 and 3 in the United States resolution substitute the following:*

*"Considering that the further work of the General Assembly should benefit from the experience gained by the Members of the Committee during the present session;*

*"Decides to renew for the year 1950 the terms of reference of the Special Committee constituted by resolution 219 (III)."*

127. (d) The representative of Australia, commenting on the discussion summarized above, observed that while the question of the future of the Committee was included in the agenda, the Special Committee, unlike the Interim Committee, had not been requested by the General Assembly to make any recommendations concerning its future. While he did not dispute the competence of the Committee to consider this question, it did not seem appropriate to make a specific recommendation relating thereto. If there were unanimous agreement in the Committee on the question, that would be a practical reason to make it known to the General Assembly; but there were so many conflicting points of view and diverse arguments produced in favour of each, that it did not seem that the vote of the Committee would be of much value to the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly where the question would be considered again. More dignified and appropriate would be a decision to include in the report to the General Assembly the resolutions proposed and the reasons in support of each one. In this way, the final decision would be in the hands of the General Assembly. Therefore, he urged the Committee to consider carefully the implications of a formal vote in this matter and moved that the Committee should not take a vote on any of the draft resolutions. His delegation was not in a position at the present time to give support to any of them.

128. The representative of New Zealand agreed with the representative of Australia that the question should be settled by the General Assembly itself. While considering the interpretation by the representative of the United Kingdom to be unassailable, he did not wish to take a narrow view of the situation. His Government, although opposed to the Committee becoming a permanent body, would agree to a short extension of its existence.

129. In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that the rules of procedure did not allow for a decision not to take a vote unless the proponents of the draft resolutions were willing to withdraw them. Since they were not withdrawn, they were put to the vote in the following order: first, the joint draft resolution, then the Belgian amendment, and finally the United States draft resolution.

The Committee, by 8 votes to 6, rejected the joint draft resolution of China, Egypt, India and Venezuela.

By 8 votes to 6, the Committee rejected the Belgian amendment to the United States draft resolution.

130. Thereupon, the representatives of Brazil, Egypt, India and Venezuela stated that they would vote for the United States draft resolution, reserving, however, the right to reconsider the situation in the General Assembly.

131. The representative of China said that he would vote in its favour on the ground that the first paragraph contained the words "without prejudice as to the future".

132. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, recalling that the Soviet delegation had always maintained that the Special Committee should be established on a permanent basis in order to facilitate the effective realization of the aims and purposes of the Charter in respect of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, stated he would vote in favour of the United States draft resolution, reserving, however, the right to advocate in the General Assembly the establishment of a permanent committee.

133. The representative of France reminded those representatives who had reserved their rights to raise in the General Assembly the question of a permanent committee that such a committee would be in violation of the Charter, and, particularly, of Chapter XI. It was not sufficient to point to the resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal basis for the committee inasmuch as certain resolutions might be in violation of the provisions of the Charter itself. Therefore, he reserved the rights of the French Government in respect of any such committee.

134. On a motion of the representative of Brazil, the United States draft resolution was put to a vote by roll call. The Committee voted 8 in favour, 4 against and 4 abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, China, Denmark, Egypt, India, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela.

*Against:* Belgium, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

*Abstaining:* Australia, Dominican Republic, New Zealand, Sweden.

135. The representative of the Dominican Republic stated that he had abstained because his delegation, while agreeing with the principle of permanency, believed the most constructive policy was to accept a resolution supported by the largest possible majority. Therefore, his delegation was reserving for the General Assembly its position in the matter.

The text appears as resolution F in annex II.

## **XII. Resolution concerning technical assistance on a regional basis**

136. A final question brought before the Special Committee was contained in the following draft resolution introduced by the representative of Australia:

### *"The General Assembly,*

*"Noting the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 222 (IX) which authorizes the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to enter into negotiations with appropriate officers of inter-governmental regional organizations engaged in development of technical assistance programmes with a view to ensuring desirable co-ordination for the carrying out of technical assistance activities, and*

*"Noting that many of the questions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories are appropriately handled on a regional basis,*

*"Requests the specialized agencies to inform the Secretary-General of the nature of technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories with particular reference to regional action."*

137. The representative of Australia explained that his proposal was intended to supplement the Indian resolution on international collaboration, and to draw attention to the important regional action which might be undertaken by the specialized agencies in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The specialized agencies had said that definite requests should be made in regard to their services to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and this resolution was intended as a step in that direction.

138. The representative of India welcomed the resolution and said it broke new ground in linking up the inter-governmental organizations with the specialized agencies. He requested the representative of Australia to add the words "and of the results of such assistance" at the end of the last paragraph of the draft resolution.

139. The representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom said they did not understand the purport of the resolution; that it had wide implications, and that opportunity should be afforded to study its effects on the questions of relations between inter-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies on the one hand, and with the United Nations on the other.

140. The representative of New Zealand did not see how the specialized agencies could report on such matters to the Secretary-General.

141. The representative of India replied that there were some matters in regard to which the results would be clear, and they could report on those. The resolution was important as a link between the two types of international collaboration covered in Article 73 d of the Charter.

142. The representative of Australia said that he would be prepared to modify the last paragraph to provide that "the Secretary-General in his reports to the Economic and Social Council should include information" on the nature of the technical assistance rendered. However, in view of the observations made he did not ask for a vote on his draft resolution, but gave notice that his delegation might introduce a similar proposal in the General Assembly which would allow more time for its consideration.

*Note:* Following consideration and revision at its 19th and 20th meetings, the report was adopted by the Special Committee by 13 votes to one, with 2 abstentions.

## ANNEX I

### Agenda of the Special Committee

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of the provisional agenda.
4. Questions preparatory to the consideration of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted during 1949:
  - (a) Date of receipt of information;
  - (b) Territories enumerated;
  - (c) Information concerning the cessation of transmission of information in virtue of General Assembly resolution 222 (III);
  - (d) Other questions.
5. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted during 1949 and comments furnished by the specialized agencies in relation to:
  - (a) Economic conditions
    - (i) Agriculture,
    - (ii) Aspects of general economic development;
  - (b) Social conditions
    - (i) Health,
    - (ii) Labour,
    - (iii) Selected social welfare problems;
  - (c) Educational conditions.
6. The Secretary-General's summaries of any material which the Members may have voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form in virtue of General Assembly resolutions 144 (II) and 218 (III).
7. Questions arising out of the consideration of the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted during 1949:
  - (a) Revision of the Standard Form, including any suggestions made by the specialized agencies under resolution 221 (III);
  - (b) Selection of special analyses for consideration in 1950;
  - (c) Use of supplemental information;
  - (d) Consideration of resolution 219 (III) constituting the Special Committee without prejudice as to the future;
  - (e) Other questions.
8. Appointment of a drafting sub-committee.
9. Collaboration of the specialized agencies in virtue of General Assembly resolution 221 (III):
  - (a) Measures taken by the World Health Organization;
  - (b) Ratification and application of International Labour Conventions concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories;
  - (c) Study of migrant labour problems;
  - (d) Services provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
  - (e) Other work by specialized agencies which includes within its scope economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories;
  - (f) Future counsel and assistance of specialized agencies in the consideration of information transmitted under Article 73 e.
10. Liaison with the Economic and Social Council in virtue of General Assembly resolution 220 (III):
  - (a) Economic questions;
  - (b) Social questions.

11. Consideration of the drafting sub-committee's text concerning:

- (a) Substantive recommendations, if any, to be submitted to the General Assembly;
- (b) Procedural recommendations, if any, to be submitted to the General Assembly.

12. Approval of the report to be submitted by the Special Committee to the General Assembly.

## ANNEX II

### Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter submits the following resolutions<sup>1</sup> for the consideration of the General Assembly:

- A. *Draft resolution on the voluntary transmission of information under Part I of the Standard Form* (as provided for in resolution 142 (II))

*The General Assembly,*

*Having noted* with appreciation that more Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have voluntarily transmitted information on the geography, history, people, government and human rights of the Non-Self-Governing Territories than in the previous year, including in some cases information on the development of self-governing institutions,

*Recalling* the statement made in resolution 144 (II), adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947, that the voluntary transmission of such information and its summarizing by the Secretary-General are entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter and should be therefore duly noted and encouraged,

*Expresses the hope* that such of the Members as have not done so may voluntarily include such information in their reports to the Secretary-General.

- B. *Draft resolution on equal treatment in matters relating to education*

*The General Assembly*

*Invites* the Administering Members to take steps, where necessary, to establish equal treatment in matters related to education between inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, whether they be indigenous or not.

- C. *Draft resolution on the language of instruction*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recognizing* the importance of preserving and developing the languages of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and

*Noting* the appreciable steps already taken in this connexion by the Administering Members,

1. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake a study of the whole question including the extent to which such languages can be used as a vehicle of instruction in schools, and taking account in such a study of the experience of other States in this matter;

2. *Expresses the hope* that, in accordance with the obligation accepted under Article 73 d of the Charter, the Administering Members will collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the conduct of such a study.

- D. *Draft resolution on the eradication of illiteracy*

*The Assembly General,*

*Recognizing* that one of the fundamental problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories is illiteracy,

*Noting* that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has agreed to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with

<sup>1</sup> The texts as submitted below incorporate minor editorial changes.

regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's plans for an expanded programme of technical assistance to under-developed countries include the offer of advice and assistance on fundamental educational services generally, including the conducting of literacy campaigns, the holding of seminars and experimental or demonstration projects in fundamental education,

Considering that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized agency qualified to study plans and to recommend the most appropriate action for the promotion in collaboration with the Members concerned of systematic campaigns against illiteracy,

1. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to communicate in 1950 to the Administering Members and to the General Assembly at its regular session information on measures for suppressing illiteracy which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to include in its annual reports to the United Nations information on the extent to which its services in campaigns against illiteracy have been provided for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the request of the Members concerned;

2. *Recommends* that the Administering Members continue to co-operate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, when and where appropriate, with a view to the practical achievement of the eradication of illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to take account in its studies of the experience of various States in this matter;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in any necessary studies, taking as a basis the information transmitted under Article 73 e, together with any relevant supplemental information and any relevant studies undertaken by the Trusteeship Council with regard to Trust Territories.

E. *Draft resolution on international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter,

*Having regard* to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 220 (III) and 221 (III) concerning respectively liaison with the Economic and Social Council and the collaboration of the specialized agencies in regard to Article 73 e of the Charter,

*Having noted* aspects of the programmes of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies which include within their scope economic, social and educational conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting the technical training of the indigenous inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and requests the Administering Members to co-operate when and where appropriate with specialized international bodies with a view to examining the possibility of providing adequate training facilities for indigenous students in the fields of economic development, agriculture, education, labour, public health and social welfare;

2. *Requests* the appropriate international bodies to take full account of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in work undertaken by them in connexion with economic development, the world census of agriculture, the study of soil erosion, the training of public health personnel, the study of problems of nutrition, the

application of International Labour Conventions, the problem of migrant labour in Africa, the development of social welfare services, the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, the study of the most appropriate means of improving housing in tropical regions, and the problems of higher education;

3. *Invites* the specialized agencies concerned to communicate in their annual report to the United Nations in 1950 information on the progress of the work indicated in the previous paragraph which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on the extent to which their services have been provided for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

4. *Invites* the specialized agencies to take account in their studies of the experience of various States in respect of the problems enumerated above;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Administering Members and the specialized agencies concerned the comments made during the discussions in the Special Committee in relation to agriculture, education, labour, public health and social welfare;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to collaborate with the specialized agencies in any necessary studies, taking as a basis the information transmitted under Article 73 e together with any relevant supplemental information and any relevant studies undertaken by the Economic and Social Council and by the Trusteeship Council with regard to Trust Territories;

7. *Further invites* the Secretary-General, in his analyses of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories to be submitted to the General Assembly in 1950, to select such aspects of economic, social and educational problems as appropriately provide opportunities for possible co-operation with the specialized international bodies, as provided in Article 73 d of the Charter, with a view to the improvement of economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

F. *Draft resolution on the establishment of a Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the work of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter which was constituted by resolution 219 (III) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1948, and

*Taking into account* the possibilities of further constructive work by such a Committee,

1. *Considers* that, without prejudice as to the future, a Special Committee, similar to that of this year, should be constituted by the General Assembly for a three-year period, such Committee to be composed of all the Members of the United Nations transmitting information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and of an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

2. *Invites* this Special Committee, when so established, to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies, and to submit a report thereon for the consideration of the General Assembly, with such procedural recommendations as the Special Committee may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally, but not with respect to individual territories;

3. *Considers* that the Special Committee should meet in 1950, 1951 and 1952, not later than three weeks before the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly, at a place to be determined by the Secretary-General, and should conclude its work not later than one week before the opening of the session.

UNITED



NATIONS

**REPORT  
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON INFORMATION  
TRANSMITTED UNDER  
ARTICLE 73<sup>e</sup> OF THE CHARTER**

**(18 August - 12 September 1950)**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : FIFTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 17 (A/1303/Rev. I)**

**NEW YORK, 1951**



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### **NOTE**

**All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.**



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# REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER (A/1303)

## PART ONE

### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

#### I. Constitution of the Special Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 332 (IV) adopted on 2 December 1949 during the fourth regular session, constituted a Special Committee for a three-year period to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are set forth in the resolution as follows :

"... to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories" and

"to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly in 1950, 1951 and 1952 reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories".

3. The Committee consisted of sixteen members, comprising the eight Member States transmitting information and an equal number of other Member States elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. Of the non-administering Member States, two were elected for a term of one year, two for two years, and four for three years. The following are the members of the 1950 Special Committee :

#### *Members transmitting information*

Australia  
Belgium  
Denmark  
France  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern  
Ireland  
United States of America

#### *Elected members*

Brazil  
Egypt  
India  
Mexico  
Philippines  
Sweden  
Union of Soviet Social-  
ist Republics  
Venezuela

4. The Committee met at Lake Success, New York, and held 29 meetings from 18 August to 12 September 1950. All the above-named members of the Committee were represented except the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

5. The representatives of the following specialized agencies took an active part in the discussions of the Committee: the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

#### II. Officers

6. The officers elected by the Committee were:

Mr. B. Shiva Rao (India), Chairman;  
Mr. C. Gonzalez (Venezuela), Vice-Chairman;  
Mr. A. I. Spits (Netherlands), Rapporteur.

7. A Sub-Committee to draft a special report on education was appointed at the ninth meeting of the Committee. It was composed of the representatives of Australia, Brazil, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. The representative of the Netherlands, in his capacity of Rapporteur, was an *ex officio* member without the right to vote and was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The representative of UNESCO also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

#### III. Agenda

8. The Committee adopted the provisional agenda, subject to the inclusion of "teacher training" as a specific subject for consideration under the item dealing with education, and the reversal of order of the original items 5 and 6. The revised agenda is set forth in Annex I.

#### IV. Preliminary statements

9. At the opening meeting of the Committee, after the adoption of the agenda, the representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom made general statements concerning their participation in this year's work of the Committee.

10. The representative of Belgium said that he had been instructed to read a letter to the Committee and to

request its reproduction in full in the record. The text of the pertinent part of the letter is as follows:

"The Belgian Government has never concealed its conviction that the Special Committee, by reason of the powers conferred upon it and the manner in which it conducts its work, exceeds the limits of the competence conferred by the Charter on United Nations bodies. In that respect, the Belgian Government has clearly reserved its legal position in the past. It did so, in particular, in the General Assembly on 1 December 1949. It wishes to do so again now, at the opening of the present session of the Special Committee, and is agreeable to continuing its participation in the work of the Committee only for reason of conciliation and good will. Such participation must in no way be interpreted as implying any abandonment on the part of Belgium of its legal position under the Charter as conceived in San Francisco. This reservation is general in scope and applies to any hypothesis, in particular to a possible reference of the question to the International Court of Justice. Whatever may be the attitude of its representatives, as expressed by their vote or otherwise, Belgium's participation does not imply any agreement, express or tacit, which might restrict its rights and affect its full freedom of action, whatever the circumstances."

11. The representative of France stated that his Government had decided to take part in the work of the Committee in a spirit of conciliation, realizing that the Committee could do useful work, but that the reservations of a constitutional nature which his Government had made at the fourth session of the General Assembly nevertheless were to be considered in force and effect.

12. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that in a sense the 1950 Special Committee was making a new start, since the General Assembly had decided in 1949 to set up the Committee for a three-year period. He recalled the reservation made by the United Kingdom representative in the General Assembly in 1949 and stated that, in the interval, his Government had given the most serious consideration to the matter and decided that as a loyal Member of the United Nations it should, and would, continue to co-operate in the Committee's work as fully as possible. This decision was in accordance with the general policy recently indicated by the United Kingdom representative in the Security Council when he had stated that the United Nations was the only present basis for a possible world community other than some centrally controlled world despotism at variance with all the purposes and principles inscribed in the Charter. The Special Committee could play a most useful part in the development of the "United Nations way" if its members showed a true spirit of co-operation and if it acknowledged the limits imposed by the Charter. While the United Kingdom Government intended to participate fully in the work of the Committee, it was still unable to accept the view expressed in the past by certain non-administering Members that the Charter gave the United Nations the right to supervise the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories or to make metropolitan Governments accountable to the United Nations in respect of such Territories. The participation of his delegation in the

Special Committee was to be regarded as subject to the general reservation that there was nothing in Chapter XI of the Charter to justify the claims of those who wished to establish the doctrine of international accountability in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories which were not Trust Territories. Subject to this reservation, his delegation hoped that the Special Committee would conduct its discussions with a view to facilitating the constructive interchange of ideas and experience, and his delegation would participate to the full in such an exchange.

13. Commenting on the above statements, the representatives of India, the Philippines and the United States expressed their confidence in the work of the Special Committee and observed that the position of the Administering Members was fully safeguarded by the terms of Chapter XI of the Charter.

14. The Special Committee noted that the Government of Denmark had invited the Assistant Secretary-General, Dr. Victor Hoo, and the Director of the Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Mr. Wilfrid Benson, to visit Greenland, a Non-Self-Governing Territory under its administration. This visit had taken place between 15 June and 8 July 1950. The representative of Egypt, in commending this action, expressed the hope that other Administering Members would follow the example of the Government of Denmark.

#### **V. The Secretary-General's summaries of statistical information**

15. In the course of the discussion which took place on the Secretary-General's summaries of statistical information, members expressed satisfaction with the documentation which had been prepared for the Committee by the Secretary-General, and with the increased volume of information which had been transmitted by the Administering Members. Nevertheless, some representatives drew attention to a number of economic and social problems on which it was desired to receive further information or to which greater attention should be paid in the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses.

16. The extended use of supplemental information and the improvement in the use of relevant and comparable statistical information were noted. The view was expressed that the availability of comparable information enabled the Committee to approach its task of objectively and scientifically assessing the information before it.

17. Nevertheless, the representative of Egypt noted that the document prepared by the Secretariat on the training of indigenous medical personnel (A/AC.35/L.5) contained information on a number of sovereign States, although the function of the Committee was to examine information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. While he did not wish to criticize the valuable work of the Secretariat, he pointed out that General Assembly resolution 218 (III) invited the Secretary-General to include relevant and comparable official statistical information. The document in question contained a description of conditions in the sovereign States concerned, and some of the information cited was out of date. It had never been

the intention of the General Assembly that the internal affairs of sovereign States should be discussed. Such information should not be included without the consent of the Member concerned. Accordingly, he introduced a resolution which would have invited the Secretary-General to secure, before the use of comparable information on sovereign States, the consent of the Member State to which the information related.

18. Several members of the Committee expressed the view that the question of the use of comparable information from independent countries should be interpreted in the light of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 143 (II) and paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 218 (III). These resolutions were not necessarily inconsistent and should be considered together. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States considered that information which had been communicated to the United Nations or to the specialized agencies was available for use by the Secretary-General under the terms of paragraph 3 of resolution 218 (III), which was wider than and replaced paragraph 6 of resolution 143 (II). The representative of the United Kingdom, however, suggested that it might be desirable in future to indicate that such comparable information was being used to provide a means of assessing information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

19. At a later stage in the proceedings of the Committee, the representative of Egypt, in view of the short time available for the completion of the Committee's work, withdrew the draft resolution he had submitted, while reserving his right to reintroduce it on another occasion.

20. It was noted that the Government of the Dominican Republic had transmitted information concerning the operations of the University of Santo Domingo, in the belief that it would be useful to the Committee in its consideration of the question of education. This was regarded as a commendable response to General Assembly resolution 218 (III), which invites the Secretary-General to extend the use of supplemental information, including all relevant and comparable information within the categories enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, which has been communicated to the United Nations or the specialized agencies. It was hoped that other delegations would follow this constructive example.

21. The representative of the Philippines indicated that there were three ways in which comparisons could be made: first, among the Non-Self-Governing Territories themselves; second, between conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and in the metropolitan country; and third, between Non-Self-Governing Territories and non-administering Members. In his view, the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as the Administering Members, would benefit from the three types of comparison.

22. In response to numerous requests for additional information, a number of the Administering Members called attention to the fact that much of this information was regularly transmitted to the Secretary-General, but necessarily could not be placed before the Committee in the form of summaries by the Secretary-General. It was

generally recognized that this was a problem in the Committee's procedure which could not readily be overcome, since the documents placed before the Committee had to be selective.

23. In the information transmitted under Article 73 e the Government of Belgium supplied pictorial information on the Belgian Congo, and during the session of the Committee photographs were made available by the representatives of Australia, Denmark and the United Kingdom showing aspects of economic and social life in some of their territories. The opinion was expressed in the Committee that such pictorial material was of real value, and it was hoped that in future years it would be supplied more generally.

## **VI. Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

24. The work of the Special Committee in 1950 was outlined in General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) in the following terms:

"... without prejudice to the consideration of the other two functional fields, to give special attention to the problems of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, with particular attention to development of training in the economic and social fields".

The resolution also invited members of the Special Committee to make special preparations in this field for the 1950 session, with a view to facilitating the constructive interchange of ideas and experience on such educational problems.

25. In response to this invitation, educational advisers were attached to the delegations of Australia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. After the conclusion of its discussions on education, the Committee adopted unanimously a resolution introduced by the representative of the Philippines, expressing its appreciation of the valuable contribution made by the educational experts to the work of the Special Committee during the discussion of educational problems.

26. The Secretariat had prepared documents dealing with the eradication of illiteracy (A/AC.35/L.11), equal treatment in matters relating to education (A/AC.35/L.17), participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policy and in the administration of education (A/AC.35/L.18), higher education (A/AC.35/L.7 and Corr.1) and teacher training (A/AC.35/L.13), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization had prepared papers on the eradication of illiteracy (E/AC.35/L.11/Add.1) and the language of instruction (A/AC.35/L.15).

27. The Committee discussed this information from its third to its eleventh meeting. The representatives of the Administering Members provided considerable further information on the development of education in the territories under their administration. The representatives of a number of the non-administering Members outlined the manner in which problems of education were being treated in their own countries in cases where these problems were similar to those arising in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Apart from this interchange of experience, there

was a substantial interchange of ideas on problems and objectives, in which most of the members of the Committee took part.

28. It has not been thought necessary to deal in detail with these discussions in this first part of the report of the Special Committee. At its ninth meeting, in view of the importance of its discussions on education, the Special Committee established an Education Sub-Committee with broad terms of reference to prepare a special report on education for the consideration of the full Committee. The membership of this Sub-Committee has been given above in section II.

29. The Sub-Committee's report was presented to the Special Committee at its nineteenth meeting and discussed from its twenty-first to its twenty-fifth meeting. It was revised by the Committee in some particulars, and the text as revised (A/1303/Add.1) forms the second part of the report of the Special Committee.

30. Following the examination of this report by the Committee, a joint resolution was proposed by the representatives of India, the Netherlands, the Philippines and the United States. By this resolution, the General Assembly was, in particular, invited to approve the special report on education, and the Secretary-General was invited to communicate it to the Administering Members and to UNESCO. After amendments had been accepted, moved by the representative of Australia to bring the resolution into harmony with the final conclusions of the report prepared by the Sub-Committee, the resolution was adopted unanimously. It invited the General Assembly to approve the special report as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and the problems still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the Secretary-General was invited to communicate the report to the Administering Members and to UNESCO.

31. At a later stage, the Special Committee agreed unanimously that the discussion of its report by the General Assembly would be facilitated if the resolution adopted were expanded to cover the general work performed by the Special Committee in 1950, so that the General Assembly would be invited, in addition to taking note of the report of the Special Committee and approving the special report on education, to approve the arrangements proposed by the Special Committee for its work in 1951. This resolution as finally adopted is set forth in annex II.

32. In the course of the discussions on education, the representative of the Philippines invited the attention of the Special Committee to resolutions 137 (II) and 324 (IV) of the General Assembly, resolutions 170 (VII) and 203 (VIII) of the Economic and Social Council, and resolution 36 (III) of the Trusteeship Council, which relate to the teaching of the purposes and principles, structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions. He felt that teaching about the United Nations, with emphasis on Chapter XI of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, should be encouraged in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and might be included in the school curricula. The efforts already being made by the

Administering Members were appreciated, and while realizing that the control of education was largely local, he thought that the Administering Members should continue to promote in the Non-Self-Governing Territories the teaching and dissemination of information about the United Nations. He suggested that the Administering Members might transmit information on these matters.

33. It was pointed out by the representatives of some of the Administering Members that, in response to the relevant resolutions mentioned above, they transmitted annually to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly a general report on their activities in regard to teaching about the United Nations; that this report included reference to their activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and that it would be a duplication of effort to report again on this same matter in the information transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter.

## **VII. Training in the economic and social fields**

34. General Assembly resolution 333 (IV), in inviting the Special Committee to give special attention to the problems of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, requested that particular attention should be given to the development of training in the economic and social fields. Accordingly, the Secretary-General placed before the Committee documents relating to the training of indigenous medical personnel, of social workers, of agricultural technicians, and of labour and trade union officers.

35. An extended general debate took place on these documents, in the course of which the representatives of the Administering Members submitted statistical data and additional current information to supplement the documents under consideration by the Committee. The Committee did not formulate any conclusions or adopt any resolutions relating to the documents, but the chief points of debate which emerged from the discussion are set forth in the following sub-headings.

### *Training of medical personnel*

36. The representative of the World Health Organization stated that the information before the Committee had shown that, in the majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the facilities for training medical personnel were limited and inadequate in comparison to the immensity of the need. An expert committee of WHO had studied the problems raised by professional and technical training. One of the conclusions reached was that personnel should receive training under conditions similar to those in which they would have to work. In order to develop existing facilities, as well as to establish new ones, it might be possible to pool the resources of several territories, or of several Administering Members. In any co-ordinated action designed to solve this problem WHO would be glad to co-operate.

37. The representative of India felt somewhat discouraged by the picture which had emerged from an assessment of the available training facilities, as it appeared impossible to provide, within the foreseeable future, the

required number of medical personnel for the territories. He suggested that the Administering Members should make greater efforts to train medical personnel, laying greater stress in their programmes on preventive medicine.

38. The representative of France replied that far greater progress had been made than had been indicated. He outlined the training facilities which were available in the territories under French administration. He felt that the Committee should appraise the situation in terms of the efforts made and the results achieved.

39. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the development of the medical faculties in the colonial university colleges would lead in the near future to a considerable increase in the supply of doctors. He indicated various measures that were being taken in the teaching of hygiene and the control of malaria, which showed the great concern of his Government with preventive medicine.

#### *Training of social workers*

40. The representative of the United States stated that due regard should be paid to the conditions peculiar to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to the needs of their inhabitants, and that therefore the latter should participate to a considerable extent in any programme for the training of social workers.

41. The representative of the United Kingdom explained that this type of work was performed largely by missions and voluntary organizations, and that it was a policy of his Government to encourage and assist them without encroaching on their activities. The United Kingdom was, however, training candidates from the indigenous inhabitants as fast as they could be found to fill senior posts in this field, and many territories now had separate departments of social welfare.

42. The representative of India was pleased that the information showed how much importance the Administering Members attached to the training of social workers; and that they had accepted the principle that it was better to train indigenous social workers than to wait until European candidates could be found. He suggested that they should consider the possibility of employing war veterans in this field as far as possible, indicating that his Government had found that these veterans made valuable social workers. He expressed the hope that the training of Native personnel would receive greater attention from the Administering Members.

43. The representative of the Philippines drew the attention of the Committee to the advantages to be derived from reserving a certain number of United Nations fellowships to enable young people who had completed their studies to supplement their training and to acquire wider experience in this field. He hoped that these opportunities would be brought to the attention of the administrative and educational services in the territories to enable qualified candidates to obtain these fellowships with a minimum of delay. It was not his intention, however, that the Administering Members should lessen their own efforts to train social workers by reason of any fellowships obtained through the United Nations.

44. The representative of France explained that in territories under French administration social services were often closely linked and sometimes completely merged with sanitation services, and that many of the medical institutions also trained social workers. Therefore, the efforts being made by his Government could not be fully appreciated without considering these and a number of similar official and private services, such as the Pasteur Institutes, the Red Cross, and *l'Aide à l'Enfance* (Children's Aid).

#### *Training of agricultural technicians*

45. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization confirmed the conclusions set forth in the document dealing with this question which the Secretary-General had presented. The vital role played by agriculture in the economic life of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the importance of agricultural education to the masses of the peoples should be stressed. To combine elementary agricultural education with general elementary education was one way to reduce the gap in knowledge and outlook between the technician and the non-technician. The test of the success of any agricultural training would be provided by evidence of a desire on the part of the trainee to return to agriculture. Since this field offered few rewards and little prestige, students could be attracted only by a strong personal link maintained during training. It was therefore important to locate and organize training in such a way that the trainee spent part of each year in field work in contact with farmers.

46. The representative of the United States stated that since science could play a major role in the task of increasing food production, the training of agricultural technicians was most important in order to extend scientific knowledge to the family working on the land. He described the agricultural extension work carried out in certain of the Non-Self-Governing Territories administered by the United States, such as the adult demonstration work, the work of the boys' and girls' clubs known as the 4-H Clubs, and the school garden programmes. In illustration of this work, films were shown to members of the Committee through arrangements with the representative of the United States. This action was greatly appreciated by the Committee.

47. The representative of India felt that the general picture of agricultural training facilities was not satisfactory. There was a real shortage of staff, which hampered the development of agriculture in the French and United Kingdom territories. Likewise, the number of agricultural schools and veterinary training centres was inadequate, and it appeared as though many of the new institutions of higher education did not give sufficient recognition to the need for an expansion in agricultural training. One reason for the small number of students attracted to agriculture was the fact that Government service was their only prospect, with a future financially much less rewarding than that offered by medicine and other fields.

48. The representative of France pointed out that the shortage of staff referred to in the Ten-Year Plan of Development for the French Overseas Territories must

be considered in relation to existing conditions. The plan provided for an expansion in all fields of education and would be continuously adjusted with due regard for the rapid population growth.

49. The representative of the Philippines suggested that FAO should study the problem of the lack of balance in agricultural production in the territories to see whether it arose from pressures exerted on the agricultural patterns by the predominant economic interests of the Administering Members. He was also interested in the effects of land tenure systems on agricultural development in the territories.

50. The representative of the United Kingdom agreed with the principle that training should be given not only to government agricultural technicians, but also to the people who lived on the land, in order to preserve and stimulate their interest in agriculture. He doubted whether the influence of the ordinary village primary school could be sufficiently strong to keep the children on the land in the face of other influences drawing them away from it. The need for an expansion in agricultural training facilities was fully recognized, but the fact was that there was a lack of candidates to fill vacancies in the existing agricultural training schools. It was difficult to persuade the indigenous inhabitants to remain on the land or to influence their children to take up a farming career. Neither was the land tenure system a decisive factor, because the migration from the land to the towns was just as serious in those areas where a good land tenure system existed. The situation involved factors of health, education, agriculture and world economics, all of which were interdependent. As regards any lack of balance in agricultural production, while private interests in certain cases might exercise considerable influence, the metropolitan country as such could not correctly be charged with retarding more diversified developments.

#### *Training of labour and trade union officers*

51. The representative of the International Labour Organisation informed the Committee that, in its programme of work, the ILO was giving high priority to the problem of training skilled labour, foremen and supervisors in industry and agriculture. In respect of the training of labour officers, the ILO attached the greatest importance to the establishment, whether in metropolitan countries or in Non-Self-Governing Territories, of labour inspection services staffed by adequate trained personnel. The functions of those services and the standards required of their staffs had been defined by International Labour Conventions in 1947. The United Kingdom had ratified the Convention concerning labour inspectorates in non-metropolitan territories, and Belgium, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom had announced that they accepted in principle the ideas underlying this and other related Conventions.

52. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, although there were not many official programmes for training experts in the territories administered by the United Kingdom, labour officers from those territories were in fact receiving training in the United Kingdom which

was practically equivalent to that given in Great Britain in the courses organized by the Ministry of Labour.

53. The representative of India welcomed the assistance which the Trade Union Congress of the United Kingdom had given in the development of trade unions in certain of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He considered useful a system which would permit the exchange of labour officers not only between two neighbouring colonies, but also between a Non-Self-Governing Territory and a sovereign State in which labour conditions were similar. He drew attention to the conclusions of the 1950 Asian Regional Conference of the ILO, which had considered the question of labour inspection, and invited the attention of the Administering Members to the recommendation that the fullest consideration should be given to the possibility of making arrangements to establish one or more regional centres for the training of labour inspectors.

54. The representative of France observed that trade union action and Government action were closely linked in the territories of the French Union, particularly in the field of labour inspection. The trade union movement was highly developed in those territories. He pointed out that the Governments of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom had exchanged information on labour conditions in the territories which they administered, and that two African conferences had recently been held to study questions of that kind.

55. The representative of the Philippines stated that the information revealed the existence of two different trends. On the one hand, certain territories, particularly those under French and British administration, appeared to stress the local recruitment of labour officers. On the other hand, existing trade union movements in other territories were being encouraged to affiliate with the trade union organizations of the metropolitan countries. Precautions should be taken to prevent the working-class movement from lagging behind or from taking a dangerous drift. Therefore, the Administering Members should make every effort to encourage the training of trade union officers for the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

56. The representative of Belgium referred to the fact that in the Belgian Congo the Labour Inspection Service had recently been reorganized and the staff increased on the principles laid down in the International Labour Conventions. The information to be transmitted in respect of 1950 would make it possible to assess the progress made.

#### **VIII. Information relating to the other functional fields**

57. The Special Committee decided to consider together item 6 of its agenda, the Secretary-General's summaries of information on the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes, and item 7, the Secretary-General's analyses of information relating to other functional fields. It had before it documents prepared by the Secretary-General in relation to development programmes, agricultural and economic conditions, public health, labour and social welfare. A general discussion



ensued, during which members of the Committee made observations relating to the aforementioned subjects.

58. The representative of FAO informed the Committee that in 1949, in order to assist and encourage Governments in planning and carrying out agricultural development programmes, a series of regional conferences to study the question had been organized, and representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories had occasionally attended. The question of agricultural prices raised in the document prepared by the Secretariat was of primary importance for the agricultural production and economic position of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in relation to the world.

59. The representative of India indicated several questions which deserved consideration and on which further information was desirable. Among these he listed land tenure, which was closely linked with the question of raising the standard of living of rural populations; the allocation of crops, since prices varied for each crop and the growers' profit depended on the choice; and agricultural debt and credit associations. He was also interested in knowing the benefits that the people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories had derived from the participation of colonial territories in the European Recovery Programme. He was glad to note that the Administering Members had taken measures to improve health conditions, water supply, and housing. He stressed the need for improvement in vital statistics, and inquired whether the WHO had undertaken any studies with a view to estimating any margin of error affecting the figures compiled. He emphasized the need for studies on malnutrition and occupational diseases. He thought that the WHO might supply information on the results of studies on preventive action against blindness. He would like to see steps taken in the various territories to provide employment for seasonal workers who were regularly unemployed for prolonged periods, particularly in the agricultural areas. The speedy development of a system of rural industrial co-operatives would be useful.

60. It was stated by the representative of the United Kingdom that considerable information was transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, and that much of it answered the questions raised by the representative of India. However, the Secretariat had to be selective in the information which was summarized, in order to keep the papers prepared for the Committee within reasonable limits. He drew the Committee's attention to the unspectacular but important work of improving health conditions, housing, water supply and working conditions which was going forward in many of the territories. He also referred to the measures being taken to deal with malnutrition, with occupational diseases and with blindness.

61. The representative of France drew attention to an example of collective ownership of agricultural land in some of the territories administered by France. Under it, companies had made agreements with the Government to furnish to a specific region all the materials necessary for the cultivation of a particular crop. The companies were responsible for transporting and exporting the crops. He thought it would be advantageous to extend the system

to other parts of Africa. The French programme of development was ambitious. Much remained to be done, and while there was a desire by everyone for speed, the present state of insecurity throughout the world was a factor to be considered in relation to the pace of the development programmes. He was pleased to observe the international solidarity which existed in respect of the programmes of economic development. In regard to preventive medicine, excellent results had been obtained in the territories under French administration; he referred in particular to French Equatorial Africa, where sleeping-sickness, malaria and other diseases were being brought under control. Substantial progress had also been made in providing housing. The Committee should study more closely the information before it for the purpose of assessing the efforts made and the results obtained. Only in this way could it be determined to what extent the Administering Members were fulfilling the responsibilities which they had undertaken.

62. The action of the Administering Members in developing integrated plans for the promotion of the welfare of the inhabitants, as evidenced by the documents before the Committee, constituted, in the view of the representative of the United States, a most impressive record. The old idea according to which each territory must pay for itself had been abandoned. In keeping with the spirit of Chapter XI of the Charter, the metropolitan Powers were now contributing, through development programmes, funds to help the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to obtain schools, scholarships, doctors, roads, aid for agriculture and industry, and many other benefits. He drew the attention of the Committee to the information relating to research work on the fisheries resources of the South Pacific. It would be useful if there were a fuller interchange of experience on such problems.

63. Referring to the Asian Regional Conference of 1950, the representative of ILO stated that land tenure and the conditions of labour for farmers in under-developed areas had been given thorough consideration. The Conference had invited ILO to prepare a study of unemployment and under-employment in agriculture in Asia.

64. The representative of WHO stated that that organization was prepared to assist any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories when requested by the responsible Members. As had been pointed out by the representative of India, it was most important to expand the application of preventive medicine in the territories. WHO was giving continuous attention to the problem of prevention of blindness.

65. The representative of the Philippines drew attention to the problems arising out of the system of small land holdings which prevented the introduction of modern methods of agriculture, and of the practice of bringing large tracts of land under cultivation through the system of land grants to private individuals or corporations, leading to a maldistribution of the land. He was also interested in information with respect to the financing of development plans, which would indicate the presence or absence of private financing. It was desirable that the profits of private firms should be ploughed back for the

further development of the territories. In regard to labour conditions, the question whether discrimination in wages was practised against Native workers was of fundamental importance. He hoped that despite all difficulties, social welfare services in the territories would be extended.

66. The representative of Brazil reviewed the economic conditions in the African territories under the administration of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom. He noted that, with regard to the Belgian Congo, the proposed development plan emphasized the economic aspects. He paid a tribute to the sense of duty shown by the Belgian senators in the report of the Senatorial Commission on the Belgian Congo. The broad outlines of the Ten-Year Plan were designed to improve conditions and were proof that Belgium would spare no effort in executing its mission of services in the heart of Africa. The achievement of economic and social stability in the Belgian Congo lay in the creation of a domestic market so that in times of depression, when foreign trade decreased, the home market would have sufficient force to keep small and large concerns going by becoming better producers and larger consumers and at the same time becoming better tax-payers.

67. He noted with great satisfaction that penal sanctions for breaches of labour contracts had been abolished in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under French administration. The French action was praiseworthy, since these measures had to be put into effect over the protests of many colonists. Most of the funds set aside in the French development programmes were earmarked for North Africa. For Tunisia and Morocco, more than half of the total of 1,000 million dollars would be available. That was a tremendous sum considering the resources of France. In the economic and social development programmes, an appreciable share of available funds had been set aside for public health, education and housing.

68. In respect of the territories administered by the United Kingdom, he referred to the document entitled "The Colonial Territories 1949-1950" which made it clear that the central purpose of United Kingdom colonial policy was to guide the territories to responsible self-government under conditions that assured a fair standard of living. He described what the United Kingdom had done in the fields of public health and education, and noted that capital was being provided for roads and railroads, for power for new industries, and for the development of agriculture and mineral resources. Private enterprise, as well as the metropolitan and the territorial Governments, was providing the necessary funds. The representative of Brazil recalled that the total sum furnished or promised to the territories under the administration of the United Kingdom by the British Treasury between January 1944 and July 1949 had amounted to £160 million. Of that sum, £120 million had been made available through the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. The United Kingdom, like France, had been compelled to put its programmes into effect at an unfavourable time, when there had been a scarcity of raw materials, capital goods and skilled staff. The rise in prices of material and equipment had required a revision in the plans, as a result

of which the sum to be spent had been increased from £17,500,000 a year to £120 million. It would be easy to realize the magnitude of the credits granted now by the United Kingdom for current economic and social development programmes if one recalled that the Colonial Development Act of 1929 had authorized for that purpose less than £9 million to be spent over a period of eleven years. The United Kingdom had come to recognize that the more backward a people was, the more inadequate and vulnerable its economy and the more dependent it was on outside aid to overcome its difficulties.

69. He realized that progress could be achieved only by taking steps in the economic, social and political fields simultaneously. Two conclusions could be drawn: first, that it was an error to subordinate the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the commercial and industrial needs of the metropolitan country; and, secondly, any effort to achieve progress would encounter grave difficulties and might fail altogether unless the support of the local population was enlisted. It was therefore for the Administering Members to prove to the indigenous people that they were working for their welfare. A number of reforms would be required to achieve this, particularly with respect to racial and labour discrimination.

70. The representatives of the Administering Members concerned expressed their appreciation for these remarks, and answered questions contained in the intervention of the representative of Brazil.

71. The representative of Belgium pointed out that some of the suggestions of the Senatorial Mission to which reference had been made had already been acted upon and that others were being considered by the Administration.

72. The representative of the United Kingdom emphasized that his Government was fully aware of the need for diversifying the economies of its Non-Self-Governing Territories, always having regard to climatic and other physical circumstances. He also recalled that it was the declared policy of his Government to remove any vestiges of racial discrimination.

## **IX. Revision of the Standard Form**

73. The Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the revision of the Standard Form; the paper contained the suggestions submitted by the specialized agencies, as well as those arrived at by consultation with the Department of Economic Affairs and the Department of Social Affairs of the Secretariat. FAO, WHO and UNESCO had submitted detailed suggestions, while ILO, which had not proposed any change, had sent a letter containing suggestions which could be taken into account in the forthcoming revision of the Standard Form.

74. Members of the Special Committee agreed that the heavy work this year would not permit them to consider this problem in the detail which it required, and the consensus of opinion was that the revision should be postponed until next year, particularly as the Administering Members

would not be transmitting full information on their territories until 1952. It was convenient, therefore, for the revision to be made in 1951.

75. The representative of the United States suggested that a sub-committee might be appointed to consider a further working paper on the Standard Form, which the Secretariat would prepare, and to make recommendations on the various suggestions which had been submitted. The sub-committee might meet several days before the next session of the Special Committee.

76. The representative of the United Kingdom supported the proposal to postpone consideration of the question of the revision of the Standard Form. He considered that it would be better to refer the various suggestions to the Administering Members as a preliminary step so that they could present their comments and suggestions. He considered that it would be inadvisable to make the Standard Form over elaborate, not because the Administering Members were seeking to keep anything back, but because it would be quite impossible for colonial secretariats to prepare detailed information covering a very large number of points within the time limits prescribed.

77. The representative of India agreed that it was not desirable to overload the Standard Form. Nevertheless, the information should enable the Secretary-General to prepare the documentation necessary to facilitate the Committee's work. It was not sufficient for the Special Committee to have a considerable amount of information at its disposal; that information must also enable it to draw conclusions as to the fundamental policy followed by the Administering Members. He pointed out that there was a mass of information apart from that which was transmitted under the Standard Form, which might enable the Committee to form a clear idea of the basic trends of policy.

78. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the Special Committee should bear in mind that the Standard Form was designed to guide the Administering Members to select material for transmission under Article 73 e, and that it was not an obligatory questionnaire.

79. The representative of the United States agreed that it might be advisable to focus attention in the new Standard Form on varying trends, rather than on the accumulation of additional detailed material.

80. The representative of India said he was aware that there was no obligation on the part of the Administering Members to adhere to the Standard Form. He felt that the revision of the Standard Form was not a matter merely of simplification, but of rationalization.

81. The representative of the United States introduced the following draft resolution:

*"The Special Committee,*

" 1. *Having decided* that a revision of the Standard Form should be made in time to be used as a guide for preparing the information to be transmitted for 1952,

" 2. *Considering* that such revision, while taking account of suggestions made by the Committee and various specialized agencies, should be drawn up in a

manner which will facilitate the preparation of papers by the Secretary-General, based on this information, showing the broad economic, social and educational trends of development in the territories concerned,

" 3. *Considering* also that an undue elaboration of the Standard Form would not facilitate the purposes of the Special Committee and the General Assembly and should therefore be avoided,

" 4. *Appoints* a Sub-Committee consisting of — members to meet in 1951 to undertake the task of revision in time for the consideration of the Committee at its 1951 session, and

" 5. *Requests* the Secretary-General for this purpose to prepare a working paper for the use of the Sub-Committee, taking into account the wishes of the Committee as expressed in this resolution."

82. The representative of Australia proposed an amendment to paragraph 1, to substitute for the last phrase following the word "guide" the phrase "for the preparation by the Administering Members of the information to be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of 1952 and subsequent years". This amendment was unanimously adopted by the Committee.

83. The representative of Belgium favoured a meeting of the sub-committee just before the session of the Special Committee, and therefore proposed the following amendment to paragraph 4 of the draft resolution: after the words "in 1951" insert "in the week immediately preceding the meeting of the Special Committee in order..."

84. The representative of the United States accepted the Belgian amendment to paragraph 4 of his draft resolution.

85. The representative of France had also proposed an amendment to paragraph 4 as follows: for the words "in 1951" read "in 1950 or 1951". However, in view of the reasons which had been given for the meeting of the sub-committee immediately before the Special Committee, the representative of France withdrew his amendment in favour of the Belgian amendment.

86. The representative of India felt that the sub-committee should meet sufficiently in advance of the next session of the Special Committee to permit consideration of its recommendations by the administrations of all the members of the Special Committee, before the Special Committee itself examined the proposed revision. He also pointed out that important items had been deferred this year and that their discussion and the discussion of economic problems indicated that next year's session of the Special Committee would necessarily be long.

87. He therefore proposed an amendment to paragraph 4 of the draft resolution by adding the following:

"at a time which will enable it to prepare a revised version of the Standard Form for consideration by all members of the Special Committee before the opening of the 1951 session of the Special Committee".

The Committee rejected the Indian amendment by a vote of 6 in favour and 6 against.

88. After a brief discussion, it was agreed that the subcommittee should consist of six members, namely, Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Committee thereupon unanimously adopted the United States draft resolution as amended. The following is the final text of the resolution:

*"The Special Committee,*

*"Having decided that a revision of the Standard Form should be made in time to be used as a guide for the preparation by the Administering Members of the information to be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of 1952 and subsequent years,*

*"Considering that such revision, while taking account of suggestions made by the Committee and various specialized agencies, should be drawn up in a manner which will facilitate the preparation of papers by the Secretary-General, based on this information, showing the broad economic, social and educational trends of development in the territories concerned,*

*"Considering also that an undue elaboration of the Standard Form would not facilitate the purposes of the Special Committee and the General Assembly and should therefore be avoided,*

*"1. Appoints a Sub-Committee consisting of the following six members: Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to meet in 1951 in the week immediately preceding the meeting of the Special Committee, in order to undertake the task of revision in time for the consideration of the Committee at its 1951 session, and*

*"2. Requests the Secretary-General for this purpose to prepare a working paper for the use of the Sub-Committee, taking into account the wishes of the Committee as expressed in this resolution."*

**X. The Secretary-General's summaries of information voluntarily transmitted**

89. General Assembly resolution 218 (III), in paragraph 4 (c), invited the Secretary-General to prepare "annual summaries of any material which the Members may have voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form". Accordingly, a document had been prepared summarizing such information transmitted by the Governments of Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States. The discussion of this item on the agenda was taken simultaneously with the discussion of the revision of the Standard Form. Members of the Committee expressed their appreciation of the action taken by the above Governments, and the hope that all Administering Members would find it possible to supply information under the optional category.

90. The representative of the Philippines drew attention to the importance of information on the observance of human rights. In general, he expressed appreciation of the voluntary contribution by the Administering Members concerned of a considerable volume of information under the optional category, and considered that in view of the postponement of the revision of the Standard Form,

the Committee should encourage those Members to submit even more detailed data and should request the other Administering Members to furnish such information for discussion at the next session. He suggested that information on the observance of human rights in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be treated as part of the information on social rather than political conditions.

91. The representative of France said that his Government was prepared to submit the fullest possible information in its next report to the Secretary-General, and referred in particular to data on the teaching of United Nations activities and the subject of human rights. He nevertheless pointed out that the submission of political information had in the past led to unjustified attacks on the Administering Members concerned. The French Administration was under no obligation to submit information on political conditions under Article 73 e and, since questions of sovereignty were involved, it no longer transmitted such information.

92. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that, although a part of the Standard Form was regarded as optional, this did not imply that the remaining parts were obligatory. The United Kingdom had included some data invited in the optional part in the remaining parts when it considered it necessary for a proper understanding of the other information transmitted. Furthermore, all information within the categories specified in Article 73 e relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom could be found either in the data submitted under Article 73 e, or in various other reports to the United Nations. These latter included data on the observance of human rights and the teaching of United Nations activities. The Secretariat was at liberty to extract from those reports all the facts that it required for its documentation within the categories specified in Article 73 e.

93. The representative of Belgium stated that, as in the past, his Government would continue to consider the Standard Form as a document intended to serve it as a guide in the communication of information. With regard to supplementary information, he stated that the solution of the problems involved in this information should be sought on a universal basis; this would mean a study of the position of all peoples who in fact were not fully self-governing.

94. The representative of India considered that the distinction between the optional part of the Standard Form and the remainder was illogical and arbitrary.

95. The representative of the United States alluded to new legislation inviting Puerto Rico to draft its own Constitution, and stated that further details would be included in the information transmitted in 1951.

**XI. International collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions, and information on technical assistance**

96. The Special Committee decided to consider together items 9 and 10 of its agenda, relating to the above two subjects and to the collaboration of the specialized

agencies and the work of the Economic and Social Council relevant to conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It had before it documents prepared by the Secretary-General and special reports prepared by FAO, UNESCO and WHO containing information on the progress of their work, which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The information supplied by the ILO was contained in its general annual report to the United Nations. The discussions in the Special Committee extended from the twenty-fifth to the twenty-seventh meeting.

97. The representatives of the specialized agencies provided further information on the work being performed by these agencies which would be of service to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and mentioned occasions when representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories had attended conferences and other meetings; they also referred to the fellowship and scholarship programmes which were open to the inhabitants of those territories.

98. Representatives of the non-administering Members emphasized the importance of the fullest possible collaboration of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the meetings of the specialized agencies and their participation in the fellowship and scholarship programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Representatives of the Administering Members agreed with these remarks and furnished information on the wide extent to which, in both forms, the participation of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in international collaboration was being promoted. The representative of the United Kingdom explained that, having regard to the large number of scholarships and fellowships offered by the United Kingdom Government itself for the peoples of its Non-Self-Governing Territories and for which suitably qualified persons were not always available, the United Kingdom Government had not considered it appropriate to apply for too great a proportion of the fellowships and scholarships offered by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as this would have been to the detriment of other under-developed countries less fortunately placed.

99. The representative of India also drew attention to the value of the Special Committee's receiving information on the recommendations reached by the Conference of Soil Scientists of the Caribbean Area, and the plans for the world census of agriculture. He hoped that further details would be available for the 1951 session of the Committee on fellowships and scholarships. He would also welcome more details concerning the state of the Press and on the importation of books, newspapers and other educational materials. In conclusion, he drew attention to resolution 321 (XI) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 15 August 1950, concerning international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, and at a later stage moved a resolution which is described below.

100. The representative of Brazil, while noting with satisfaction that the number of fellowships and scholarships accorded to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories had been increased, considered that a still greater proportion should be so granted by the United

Nations and the specialized agencies. He too drew attention to the importance of the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 15 August 1950. He hoped that full advantage of all facilities would be taken by the Administering Members, and that all routine delays would be reduced to a minimum.

101. The representative of the Philippines emphasized the importance of collaboration between the specialized agencies and the United Nations on the basis of a complete exchange of all relevant information and of frequent consultations. He noted that some of the specialized agencies had made available suggestions in connexion with the proposed revision of the Standard Form, and hoped that the Special Committee would take full account of these suggestions. He considered that the specialized agencies could also supplement the information furnished by them to the Special Committee. In this connexion, he cited as of outstanding interest to the Special Committee the declaration made by a number of experts of UNESCO on the question of race. This document and its conclusions were of equal significance to that of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and were of particular interest to the Special Committee and to other bodies of the United Nations when questions of race discrimination came under consideration.

102. Following the discussions, the representative of India introduced the following draft resolution for consideration by the General Assembly :

*"The General Assembly*

*" 1. Takes note with approval of resolution 321 (XI) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 15 August 1950 with reference to international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories;*

*" 2. Invites the Administering Members which need technical assistance for the educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which they are responsible to submit their requests to the appropriate organizations, as indicated in the case of Trust Territories in Africa in resolution 320 (XI) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 15 August 1950 on higher education in Trust Territories in Africa, and having regard to the special report prepared on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories."*

103. In response to questions, the representative of India explained that the first paragraph referred to resolution 321 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council, which had been adopted on the basis of General Assembly resolutions 220 (III), 221 (III) and 331 (IV) emanating from the Special Committee, and which referred to international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The second paragraph of his resolution referred to resolution 320 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council, which invited the Administering Authorities needing technical assistance for the educational advancement of the African Trust Territories to submit their requests to the appropriate organizations. He considered that it would be of value to extend this invitation to the Administering Members in respect of their Non-Self-Governing Territories.

104. The representative of Belgium expressed doubts regarding the need for an additional resolution on technical assistance, in view of the series of resolutions on this subject adopted by various organs of the United Nations. He considered, too, that reference to the resolution regarding higher education in the Trust Territories was inappropriate in a draft on technical assistance for Non-Self-Governing Territories.

105. As regards the second paragraph of the draft resolution, it was suggested by the representative of the United States that reference to the Trust Territories should be deleted, and the text widened to include technical assistance for economic and social, as well as educational advancement.

106. The representative of the United Kingdom was in sympathy with the spirit motivating the Indian proposal, but agreed with the representative of Belgium that reference to the Trust Territories in Africa was not the concern of the Special Committee. He added that it might not be appropriate for the Special Committee to suggest that the General Assembly should note with approval a resolution adopted by one of the principal organs of the United Nations. He thought, too, that some confusion might result in the General Assembly, since, presumably, the report of the Economic and Social Council would be referred, in relation to its economic questions, to the Second Committee, whereas the report of the Special Committee would come before the Fourth Committee.

107. The representative of New Zealand thought that it was desirable to adopt a resolution along the lines suggested, and that if duplication of work were likely to arise in the General Assembly, a joint agreement could be reached between the two Committees concerned. He suggested, however, that the text should be brought into closer harmony with resolution 321 (XI) of the Economic and Social Council.

108. The representative of Brazil announced that he would abstain on any vote taken, as he considered that if during the General Assembly it was felt that the Second Committee was not devoting sufficient attention to the resolution of the Economic and Social Council, the proposal could then be reintroduced.

109. The representative of Venezuela supported the resolution, as he considered that it advanced further the principles contained in the previous resolutions.

110. Following further discussion on the manner in which any duplication of work between Committees of the General Assembly could be avoided, the representative of India accepted amendments proposed by the representatives of the United States and of New Zealand.

111. The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The text is given in annex II.

## **XII. General assembly resolution 334 (IV) : Territories to which Chapter XI of the Charter applies**

112. The representative of Egypt stated that this was a very complex question requiring further study and additional documentation, for which there was insufficient time

at this session. He proposed that it be deferred. In this view he was supported by the representatives of Denmark, France, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. It was agreed that this item should be put on the agenda of the next session of the Special Committee.

## **XIII. Future work of the Special Committee**

113. General Assembly resolution 333 (IV), which invited the Special Committee at its 1950 session to give special attention to the problems of education, contains in the second paragraph of its preamble the consideration that "the value of the work of the Committee would be enhanced if, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, special attention were given to one field each year".

114. In the light of the above text and of the success which the Special Committee believed had accompanied the special attention paid to education this year, considerable thought was given to the choice of subjects to be studied intensively by the Special Committee in 1951. At its twenty-second meeting, the Special Committee reached agreement that at its 1951 session it should pay special attention to economic conditions and development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, without prejudice to the consideration of the other two functional fields. At its twenty-seventh meeting, the Special Committee discussed a number of indications of the treatment to be accorded the general study of economic conditions and development and instructed the Secretariat to prepare a list of subjects on the basis of the indications given. At its twenty-eighth meeting, the Special Committee examined the list prepared by the Secretariat.

115. The discussions at the twenty-second and twenty-seventh meetings showed the importance attached by the Special Committee to economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems which would have to be faced if the Special Committee was to be able to engage in an effective discussion in 1951.

116. At the first of these two meetings, the representative of the United States expressed the opinion that under resolution 333 (IV) the Special Committee was required to turn its attention to one of the other two functional fields in 1951. After hearing other interventions, he proposed the decision which was approved by the Committee that the field chosen should be economics. Previously, the representative of Brazil, considering the question of economic development as being too vast for useful consideration by the Special Committee at one session, suggested that particular attention should be paid to problems of the rural economy. The representative of the Philippines, while agreeing with the representative of Brazil, pointed out that this year the Special Committee had not been able to include in its report on education any conclusions relating to technical training. He considered that these problems should be the subject of special



examination, as well as the question he had raised concerning the diffusion of information about the United Nations.

117. At the twenty-seventh meeting of the Special Committee, the representative of the United States made a number of suggestions as to the topics which might be considered for inclusion in the agenda for 1951 under the general heading of economic development.

118. The representative of Denmark recommended that the Committee's deliberations should not be academic, but should aim at practical results, in order that it might render a real contribution to the economic and social development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He thought that the Committee's deliberations during the next session should have particular regard to the programme of technical assistance to under-developed areas elaborated by the United States, and to the United Nations programme of technical assistance, in such a way that the problems should be discussed by the Committee in the light of these programmes. Every effort should be made to accelerate economic progress and social reform in all countries.

119. The representative of the Philippines welcomed the suggestions made by the United States and gave further indications of the particular items which might be studied.

120. The representative of India, in expressing his appreciation of the suggestions made, considered that questions of under-employment and seasonal unemployment in agricultural countries should also be studied. Nevertheless, the Committee should not include in its agenda more subjects than it could effectively handle. A superficial study in the economic field would be worse than useless. He added that the Special Committee would have to allocate time during its next session for a brief discussion of progress in the educational field following its work of the present session.

121. The representative of Brazil added that the question of the factors determining the nature of a Non-Self-Governing Territory and that of the revision of the Standard Form would also form important items in the agenda for next year. The Special Committee should limit its studies in the economic field. He suggested that the practical starting-point would be the question of the rural economy.

122. The representative of France supported the proposal of the Brazilian representative. The general economic problem was too vast in scope, and problems of the rural economy were more urgent than industrial problems in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

123. In the course of both the twenty-second and the twenty-seventh meetings, it was pointed out on behalf of the Secretariat that in fact the Special Committee was examining not only the future work of the Special Committee, but also the year's programme for the Secretariat in providing satisfactory documents for the Committee. It was therefore necessary to take full account of the general work programmes of the United Nations as a whole, including the programmes of the specialized agencies,

together with the administrative problems which might arise and the necessity of conforming strictly to the agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It was also pointed out on behalf of the Secretariat that the programme of work for the Special Committee was governed not only by General Assembly resolution 333 (IV), but by resolutions 218 (III) and 331 (IV). The first of these two latter resolutions provided a three-year cycle in the general review of the work coming before the Special Committee. The second invited the Secretary-General, in his analyses of information, to select such aspects of economic, social and educational problems as would provide opportunities for possible co-operation with the specialized international bodies. It was urged that a high degree of selectivity should be left to the Secretary-General; the exercise of such a selectivity would be governed by the terms of the General Assembly resolutions and the indications given by the Special Committee.

124. At its twenty-eighth meeting, the Committee had before it a note prepared at its request by the Secretariat, containing a list of topics in the economic field for consideration by the Special Committee in 1951. This list was accompanied by an explanatory statement referring in particular to the assistance which should be sought in the prosecution of the necessary studies and the possibility that extra expenditure would be incurred.

125. The representatives of Brazil, France and the United States found the list satisfactory. The representative of the United Kingdom did not wish to comment on any of the detailed subjects included in the list, but expressed the opinion that it was somewhat long. The four representatives indicated that they could not agree that the programme of work should call for any additional expenditure. However, the representative of Egypt did not think that the Committee should be too restrictive on the question of the financial implications of the programme of work.

126. It was observed by the representative of Brazil that the list did not include anything on labour conditions. The representative of France also drew attention to this omission. Agreeing that this was important, the representative of the United States suggested the inclusion of an item on "Programmes for training of workers in agriculture and industry". The Committee agreed to this suggestion.

127. The representative of Brazil inquired to what extent the International Labour Organisation could assist in the preparation of documents on the subject of labour. The representative of ILO replied that, although that Organisation was studying this particular subject of training of workers in agriculture and industry, it would be for its Governing Body to determine to what extent it could assist, and he was therefore not in a position to make any commitment, although he could give every assurance of its willingness co-operate.

128. The representative of the Philippines suggested that fisheries should be presumed to be included in the topics and that handicrafts should be specifically mentioned under the programmes of industrial development

129. The representative of India stated that it was to be presumed that information relating to forestry, irrigation and hydro-electric production would be included in the studies.

130. The representative of Australia suggested the inclusion of the subject of research programmes.

131. The following is the list of topics agreed on by the Committee:

1. Major economic problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories

- (a) Economic objectives as declared by the Administering Members,
- (b) Development programmes and their progress,
- (c) Difficulties encountered in the execution of development programmes.

2. Rural economy

- (a) Export and subsistence production,
- (b) Credit facilities,
- (c) Co-operative organization,
- (d) Other forms of assistance for marketing, the use of equipment, the provision of seeds and fertilizers, the improvement of stock,
- (e) Rural health and welfare,
- (f) General aspects of land distribution,
- (g) International programmes for the exchange of information, technical assistance and economic aid:
  - (i) United Nations and the specialized agencies,
  - (ii) Regional organizations,
  - (iii) Bilateral arrangements.
- (h) Research programmes.

3. General programmes of industrial development

- (a) Processing of agricultural products,
- (b) Handicrafts and other rural industries,
- (c) Mines,
- (d) Manufactures.

4. Transport and communications

- (a) Roads,
- (b) Railways,
- (c) Maritime and inland waterways,
- (d) Air.

5. Social factors in economic development

- (a) Relationship of health and social services to economic development,
- (b) General organization of public health services,
- (c) Collaboration of the inhabitants,
- (d) Indications given by the Administering Members of improvements in standards of living resulting from economic development,
- (e) Problems of social adjustment consequent upon economic change,
- (f) Programmes for the training of workers in agriculture and industry.

**XIV. Time and place of meeting of the 1951 session of the Special Committee**

132. The representative of the Philippines reminded the Committee that it was necessary to indicate its wishes in regard to the time of meeting next year. After a brief discussion, in which the heavy work before the Special Committee was emphasized, but stress was also laid on the need to avoid overloading the work programme of the United Nations, the feeling was expressed that a slightly longer session would be necessary in 1951, and it was agreed, at the suggestion of the representative of the United States, that the Committee should meet some time during the second week in August, leaving it to the Secretary-General to decide the exact date.

133. As regards the place of meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that this should be left to the discretion of the Secretary-General, who would bear in mind that the Special Committee should meet at or near the place of meeting of the General Assembly.

**ANNEX I**

**Agenda of the Special Committee**

- 1. Opening of the meeting.
- 2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
- 3. Adoption of the provisional agenda.
- 4. The Secretary-General's summaries of statistical information transmitted during 1950.
- 5. Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories : The Secretary-General's analysis of information and reports of the specialized agencies :
  - (a) Eradication of illiteracy,
  - (b) Language of instruction,
  - (c) Equal treatment in matters relating to education,
  - (d) Participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policy and in the administration of education,
  - (e) Higher education,
  - (f) Teacher training,

- (g) Training of indigenous medical personnel,
  - (h) Training of social workers,
  - (i) Training of agricultural technicians,
  - (j) Training of labour and trade union officers,
  - (k) Other questions relating to education.
- 6. The Secretary-General's summaries of information on the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes.
- 7. The Secretary-General's analyses of information relating to other functional fields :
  - (a) Agricultural and economic conditions,
  - (b) Public health,
  - (c) Labour,
  - (d) Social welfare.
- 8. Revision of the Standard Form.



9. International collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories :

- (a) Collaboration of the specialized agencies,
- (b) Work of the Economic and Social Council.

10. Information on technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

11. The Secretary-General's summaries of information voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form.

12. General Assembly resolution 334 (IV) : examination of factors to be taken into account in deciding whether any territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

13. Future work of the Special Committee.

14. Approval of the report to be submitted by the Special Committee to the General Assembly.

## ANNEX II

### Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter submits the following resolutions for the consideration of the General Assembly :

#### A. *Draft resolution concerning technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories*

*The General Assembly,*

*Having before it the report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter,*

1. *Takes note* with appreciation of resolution 321 (XI) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 15 August with reference to international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories;

2. *Invites* the attention of Administering Members which need technical assistance for the economic, social and educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which they are responsible to the existence of facilities which are available for such advancement, as indicated in the above resolution.

#### B. *Draft resolution on the work of the Special Committee in 1950*

*The General Assembly*

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the work of its 1950 session;

2. *Approves* the special report on education as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and the problem still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate this report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for their consideration;

4. *Approves* the arrangements proposed by the Special Committee for its work in 1951.

## PART TWO

# REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (A/1303/Add. 1)<sup>1</sup>

### I. Introduction

1. Resolution 333 (IV), adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949, invited the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to give special attention to the problems of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In resolution 328 (IV), attention was drawn to the principle of equal treatment in matters relating to education among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Resolution 329 (IV) invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake an over-all study of the question of the language of instruction in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Resolution 330 (IV) asked for the communication of information on measures for suppressing illiteracy and recommended that the Administering Members continue to co-operate with UNESCO with a view to the eradication of illiteracy in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Resolution 331 (IV), concerning international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, drew attention to the importance of promoting the technical training of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and, among other problems, to the question of higher education.

2. In approaching the subject of education, the Committee had in mind the following general international principles.

3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the General Assembly in 1948 "as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations" (resolution 217 (III)). In article 2, it is stated that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, and that no distinction shall be made "on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be inde-

pendent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty".

Article 26, paragraph 1, of the Declaration, states :

"Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit."

The Constitution of UNESCO provides, in paragraph 1 of article 1, that :

"The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations."

4. In accordance with resolution 333 (IV), item 5 of the Special Committee's agenda for 1950 contained the following sub-items relating to the Secretary-General's analysis of information and to the reports of UNESCO concerning problems of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories:

- (a) Eradication of illiteracy,
- (b) Language of instruction,
- (c) Equal treatment in matters relating to education,
- (d) Participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policy and the administration of education,
- (e) Higher education,
- (f) Teacher training.

5. Attention was drawn, in committee, to other matters substantially affecting the progress of education, such as the remuneration of teachers, the development of occupational training, the use of visual and auditory aids in education, the content of education, school curricula, and the nature of text books and their production.

6. The Secretariat had prepared the following documents for the consideration of the Special Committee:

- (a) Eradication of illiteracy (A/AC.35/L.11),
- (b) Equal treatment in matters relating to education (A/AC.35/L.17),
- (c) Participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policy and in the administration of education (A/AC.35/L.18),

<sup>1</sup> This special report on education was adopted after some revision by the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, on 7 September 1950. It was drafted for the consideration of the Special Committee by an Education Sub-Committee comprising the representatives of Australia (Mr. W. C. Groves), Brazil (Mr. José Jobim), India (Mr. B. Shiva Rao), the Philippines (Mr. Salvador P. López), the United Kingdom (Mr. W. E. F. Ward) and the United States (Dr. Ambrose Caliver). The representative of the Netherlands (Mr. A. I. Spits), in his capacity of Rapporteur, was an *ex-officio* member without the right to vote and was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The representative of UNESCO (Mr. M. Destombes) also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

(d) Higher education (A/AC.35/L.7 and Corr.1),

(e) Teacher training (A/AC.35/L.13).

7. The following documents prepared by UNESCO were also before the Special Committee:

(a) Comments on the problems of eradication of illiteracy in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.11/Add.1);

(b) Preliminary survey on the eradication of illiteracy (A/AC.35/L.16),

(c) Language of instruction (A/AC.35/L.15).

8. In addition, the Secretariat had prepared a number of documents dealing with the training of technicians; statistical summaries of the information transmitted during 1950 giving figures on educational developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and summaries of the progress achieved in accordance with development plans, containing an account of the educational sections of these plans and of the expenditure which had been undertaken since the inauguration of the plans.

9. A further document submitted by UNESCO summarized the progress of work undertaken, which includes within its scope educational conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.12).

10. In its approach to the above problems, the Special Committee was guided by:

(a) Paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 333 (IV), by which members of the Special Committee were invited to make special preparations in the field of education for the 1950 session, "with a view to facilitating the constructive interchange of ideas and experience"; and

(b) Paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 332 (IV), which invites the Special Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly in 1950, 1951 and 1952 "reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally, but not with respect to individual territories".

11. The Special Committee considered that the summary records of its discussions on educational problems and the documents indicated by reference numbers as enumerated above should be regarded as annexed to its present report.

## II. General

12. It is thought appropriate to preface comments on the various educational problems considered by the Special Committee by recording its view that:

(a) A realization of the need for education is widespread and strong. Even though there are resistances to be overcome and the content and purposes of education are not always well understood, the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories require assurance that all practical steps are being taken as rapidly as possible to provide them with adequate means of education.

(b) Education in its broadest sense is a necessary basis for progress in economic, social, cultural and political knowledge and responsibility.

(c) There would be an inadequacy and even a folly in regarding general literacy or universal school attendance or any other fundamental objective of programmes of instruction as an end in itself.

(d) Nevertheless, the extension of schooling and the raising both of literacy rates and of the standard expressed by the term "literacy" are pre-requisites for the raising of general conditions in all fields.

(e) The administrative solution of the problems of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, as elsewhere, must be solidly based on the economic resources, cultural aspirations and general conditions of the peoples.

(f) The existence of limitations imposed by reasons of finance on necessary developments in all aspects of economic and social life is recognized. Yet it is hoped that a still wider recognition of the essential importance of education will result in devoting the maximum available resources to its furtherance.

(g) The separate questions treated below are closely connected with one another and with the above general considerations.

## III. Eradication of illiteracy

13. The information transmitted shows that there is the widest range of literacy levels in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In certain territories with a small population, there is almost complete literacy. In Alaska, Guam and a number of the Caribbean territories, the general literacy rate exceeds 70 per cent of the total population. In some of the other territories, such as Cyprus, Fiji, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad, the literacy percentage has risen by approximately 10 per cent or more in the course of the last ten or fifteen years.

14. Nevertheless, the above situations are not typical of the majority of Non-Self-Governing Territories, in some of which the increase in literacy rates has been far less. Indeed, such situations are not typical of the world as a whole.

15. Moreover, in considering them, it is necessary to recognize that the interpretation of the term "literacy" varies greatly. The question of a standardization of the meaning attributed either to "literacy" or to "illiteracy" has not yet been solved. It was suggested in the Special Committee that, in respect of the information on Non-Self-Governing Territories, a greater degree of uniformity might be possible if the total population over ten years of age was taken as the basic figure for any calculation of literacy percentages of those able to read and write. On the other hand, while some international uniformity in the meaning attached to the term "illiteracy" is practicable, there are likely to be different standards and conceptions of the term "literacy" which vary according to the general educational development of a country. These are points which demand careful expert consideration. Any solution achieved through the studies of

UNESCO is awaited with interest, and is regarded by the Special Committee as of urgent importance.

16. Apart from such figures, the progress made or in prospect may be indicated by the number of children receiving some school education. In many territories, these numbers have increased substantially over the last few years. Although in some instances these increases would be balanced by the increasing child population of the territories, the extension of primary education remains on the whole significant and must be considered as one of the principal means for the eradication of illiteracy.

17. Nevertheless, even if primary education could rapidly become general, free and compulsory, the problem of illiteracy would not be completely solved. The experience of advanced countries, where children who have had a long and regular period of school attendance may relapse into illiteracy, shows that the ability to read and write is only a means by which, given the proper incentives, knowledge may be acquired and put to use.

18. Further, as a means of creating those incentives, school teaching of a European type may often fail. This is particularly the case in the initial stages of the blending of cultures. Two examples are supplied from the island of New Guinea. In Netherlands New Guinea, after orthodox teaching methods such as had been successfully followed in Indonesia had failed, a distinctive type of educational centre was established, which has no age limit for the pupils and which gives particular attention to agriculture, the Malay language and indigenous arts, rather than to reading and writing. This is proving an essential preliminary to the introduction of the usual school programme. In the case of Papua, an intensive course to enable Australian teachers to adapt themselves to local requirements and to learn special techniques before teaching in Papua has proved a necessity. Another approach which is being tried in Papua is to set up an Area Education Centre where an educationist with training in social anthropology and linguistics determines the type of instruction most useful to the population, as touching on every facet of the life of the people. Such experiments are important, and it is hoped that detailed information on their progress will be supplied in future, for any false step in the introduction of school instruction is liable to bring about a reaction of disappointment which will imperil the wider programme of education.

19. With all necessary precautions, however, it is still true to say that the development of schools, of teachers and of school instruction remains the basis for the eradication of illiteracy.

20. In the information transmitted, it was shown that some territories, faced with an ever-increasing number of children of school age, are considering a reduction in the primary school period as a means of making elementary school teaching available to more children. The comments of UNESCO sound a note of caution in regard to any such solution. It is thought, however, that information supplied under Article 73 e on any experiments of this nature would be of a high value to other countries faced with similar problems.

21. The comments of UNESCO also point to the success of an experiment among American Indians of the United States, whereby it was found that special schools organized for children of the twelve- to eighteen-year age group would give quicker results than normal school instruction for young children. This is an interesting educational point which merits further consideration. Nevertheless, account must be taken of economic and social factors. In many countries of an agricultural or pastoral character, it may be difficult for parents to spare their young children the time to attend school, and impossible for them to spare such time to the older children and adolescents. It may be assumed that this situation will change as the general development of the community progresses.

22. In a number of territories where school attendance is increasing but not yet general, plans have been made for providing, within a set period of years, either for an elementary course for all children of certain age groups or for a substantial increase in school numbers. The experience gained in such established programmes, including the unexpected problems which may be encountered, might be of interest to less advanced territories as they reach the stage where a long-term programme becomes profitable. It may be hoped that detailed information will continue to be provided under Article 73 e on the progress of these scheduled school expansions.

23. In some territories, there are, and there may remain even with greatly increased educational facilities, wide discrepancies between the literacy rates for boys and girls and between the numbers enrolled in the schools. The local and traditional difficulties which hinder the development of girls' education are appreciated. It is nevertheless necessary to emphasize, as has so often been done before, that the education of a woman may lead to the education of the family and that, in any event, the development of an educational system which would tend to reduce the gap between the cultural advances of the sexes would be highly desirable.

24. The Special Committee was also informed of a number of examples of mass literacy campaigns. There is evidence to show that the majority of preliterate adults can be taught to read and write. In some cases, the success of literacy campaigns has been spectacular and the devotion and imagination with which they have been conducted are admirable. Any such campaign needs the most careful organization, is dependent on favourable local circumstances fully understood by the organizers, and can be sustained only by a complex continuation programme, including the preparation and publication of reading materials in the local languages. In this latter regard, it will be of value if the Administering Members will continue to transmit, under Article 73 e, detailed information on the work of the literacy bureaux which have been firmly established in order to provide current literature in the vernacular for areas in which mass literacy campaigns have been conducted; and will indicate to what extent, if any, budgetary considerations limit the continuation programmes. It will also be of value if UNESCO will make available to those interested further information on certain particular methods of instruction,

such as the global method and the project for literacy education undertaken in the United States in 1949.

25. In general, high appreciation was expressed in the Special Committee of the purpose and value of literacy campaigns. Often they are most effective when they form part of a wider communal social betterment project. They in no sense form a substitute for a school programme, although the latter, if it is not confined to the class-room, but is linked with the social education of the whole community, may in itself promote the development of the impetus towards learning among adults.

26. Whatever the means employed, the eradication of illiteracy must be regarded as one of the most critical and difficult problems facing the present-day world. It cannot be separated from other problems which are part of the general question of education, for it is a symptom of the evil which results from the isolation and poverty of many parts of the world. As such, it is not confined to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

27. General Assembly resolution 330 (IV) invited UNESCO to communicate to the Administering Members "full information on measures for suppressing illiteracy which could be applied with satisfactory results in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to communicate annually to the United Nations an account of these measures and of the extent to which its services in campaigns against illiteracy have been provided for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the request of the Members concerned".

28. The Special Committee had been informed of the work of UNESCO in this field and of its intention to convene in 1951 a meeting of experts, one of the working groups of which will study the fight against illiteracy. The Special Committee expresses the hope that this meeting will be of substantial assistance to the Administering Members in their efforts against illiteracy, that the Secretary-General will be able to collaborate in any necessary studies in respect of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and that information will continue to be supplied to the United Nations on the measures taken and on the services which UNESCO has been able to provide for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

29. In stating this, the Special Committee is aware that its composition and terms of reference make it in no sense a replica of UNESCO. Its task is to examine the information transmitted on Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to facilitating, in the field of education, as indeed in other fields, within the limits of its own competence, the fulfilment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter. Nevertheless, its continued and continuing interest in the collaboration which may be established between the Administering Members and UNESCO in the interests of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories is natural and inevitable.

30. The Special Committee therefore records its view that :

(a) The eradication of illiteracy is a problem of the utmost urgency in the majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(b) UNESCO should, in order that the campaign against illiteracy may be pursued effectively, seek to define the term "literacy" and suggest a uniform method for presenting statistics of percentages of illiteracy.

(c) In order to eradicate illiteracy, facilities for primary education should be developed as rapidly as possible, so that all children of all races will receive sufficient schooling to endow them with a desire for further education and to equip them with the means of satisfying that desire.

(d) The content and methods of education — the school curricula, the character of text books and all other aids to education — should be designed to achieve the above end and be planned in the light of the cultural heritage, the economic and social circumstances, and the progressive development of the free political institutions of the peoples concerned.

(e) The greatest effort should be made to ensure that girls, as well as boys, receive the full benefit of education, and that any inequalities at present existing in the development of educational facilities should be corrected.

(f) The speedy provision of an adequate supply of suitable reading material for schoolchildren and newly literate adults is of the greatest urgency.

(g) The eradication of illiteracy should also be pursued through special schemes for the teaching of adults and, in general, it should be recognized that the education of children themselves will be hindered so long as the adult population is not fully converted to a belief in the need for and the purposes of education.

#### IV. Languages of instruction

31. General Assembly resolution 329 (IV), in commending the promotion of the use of indigenous languages in Non-Self-Governing Territories, invited UNESCO to undertake "an over-all study of the question, more particularly the measures which might be taken with a view to the speediest use of indigenous languages as vehicles of instruction in schools, taking into consideration the desires of the inhabitants and taking account in such a study of the experience of other States in this matter".

32. The General Conference of UNESCO, held in Florence in 1950, adopted a resolution authorizing the Director-General to undertake such a study. The meeting of experts which is to be convened by UNESCO in 1951 will study the use of vernacular or national languages and that of a second language for teaching purposes; it will also study the psychological and social aspects of bilingualism and multilingualism in education. UNESCO had prepared for the Special Committee a preliminary survey on the problem, which contained a number of valuable considerations. Nevertheless, the progress of the study in the international field of this important and difficult question since the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution in 1949 has not enabled the Special Committee to do more than exchange preliminary observations and general ideas.

33. In the view of the Special Committee, the choice of the basic language of instruction in Non-Self-Govern-

ing Territories should take into account the following two considerations :

(a) The necessity of ensuring that the populations of the territories shall have access to world culture and civilization;

(b) The necessity of not depriving them of their own cultural heritage.

34. The two aims are not always compatible. As stated in the preliminary survey prepared by UNESCO :

"... before making a decision on the use of indigenous languages in education, considerable local study and research may be required, and ... this would in most cases be greatly facilitated by a knowledge of similar work in other countries. Often a linguistic study covering the language problems of a fairly wide area will have to be undertaken. An estimate of the educational and psychological pros and cons of teaching in the vernacular may also have to be made on the basis of a sound knowledge of the area and in the light of recent educational research. A study of the social forces at work will usually be required, from which it may be possible to judge the social effects of using the indigenous language at all, or some, levels of education. In addition, economic and political considerations will have to be carefully weighed."

35. In most cases, traditions have already been established and basic decisions taken. It is no longer a question of initiating a new policy, but that of deciding in what manner a policy may have to be adapted to new circumstances.

36. It is necessary in each case to determine whether the language in question is a real language, or a dialect spoken by a small minority only of the indigenous population, and to solve the many questions of training teachers and providing teaching material if the language has a limited currency.

37. The point was made in the Special Committee that it has sometimes been necessary, as a country's education developed, for a choice to be made between various local languages as to which was destined to become the national language or the *lingua franca*. Efforts in this direction had been made by the Administering Members. Although they had achieved some success, in many cases controversy had arisen, affording no solution to the problem of the choice of an indigenous language.

38. Some difference has been noted in the experience of the Administering Members on the extent to which early education in the indigenous language places the student at a disadvantage if he proceeds later to studies in a language with wider currency. In some cases, it is thought that preliminary education in the vernacular has proved a rapidly diminishing scholastic disadvantage as the student progresses towards the university level. A conflicting point of view is that a student who has been educated for four or five years, at least in a rudimentary indigenous dialect, remains at a disadvantage in comparison with the student who has received his primary education in the language in which his studies are conducted at the secondary school and at the university level. This

is a question on which the experts to be convened by UNESCO might be asked to give the results of their experience.

39. The language of instruction involves important technical and psychological problems wherever there are local indigenous languages or dialects. There is a second situation in territories where a widespread and well-developed traditional language of culture is to be found besides the language used by the Administering Member. The assistance of UNESCO would, in particular, be of value if, in the case of any developed language spoken widely throughout a region containing Non-Self-Governing Territories, information could be obtained from all education authorities with experience in the matter as to the existence of sufficient text books and the efficiency of the language in the various branches of scientific instruction.

40. The technical and psychological problems, in regard to which much national experience exists, provide material for international discussion among experts. Accordingly, in general, it is considered that at present, for a full interchange of ideas and experience on the problem of the language of instruction, the Special Committee should await further progress in the studies which UNESCO can undertake with the collaboration both of the Members responsible for the administration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and of its Members with similar problems within their national frontiers.

41. The Special Committee therefore records its view that:

(a) The first approach to the inculcation of literacy should wherever possible be through the mother tongue.

(b) The peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories whose languages differ from those of the authorities responsible for their administration should neither be deprived of their own cultural heritage nor denied access to world culture.

(c) In cases where an indigenous language is already sufficiently developed to be a vehicle of world culture, there is a strong presumption that by the use of that language at all levels of instruction the cultural heritage and the world needs of the peoples concerned may be satisfied.

(d) In cases where an indigenous language has local currency only, a language of wider currency should be introduced in instruction by means which will keep psychological strains to a minimum but provide the opportunity for students eventually to take their place in any educational course for which their capacities would normally qualify them.

(e) The views of the qualified leaders of the peoples should be of predominating importance in deciding particular problems relating to the use of languages in instruction.

## V. Equal treatment

42. The problem of the choice of language in instruction, important and difficult as it is, loses many of its elements of conflict where there is a general conviction

that the educational system does not favour any section of the population at the expense of others.

43. General Assembly resolution 328 (IV) invited the Administering Members to take steps, where necessary, to establish equal treatment in matters relating to education between the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, whether they are indigenous or not. The Special Committee considers the resolution to stress equality of opportunity for different ethnic and religious groups of the school population, in order that every child, regardless of race, religion, language or social status, may acquire both a knowledge of his own culture and a sympathetic understanding of the culture of others. It does not necessarily mean that a common educational programme should in all cases be provided for all groups in a community of different racial or religious composition.

44. Resolution 328 (IV) continued by inviting the Administering Members, in cases where, for exceptional reasons, educational facilities of a separate character are provided for the different communities, to include in the information transmitted full data on the costs and methods of financing the separate groups of educational institutions. The document prepared by the Secretariat accordingly outlined the general organization of education and the financial systems in Territories where different school organizations are provided for different sections of the population. Representatives of the Administering Members pointed out that for various reasons the resulting figures on the *per capita* cost, for example of African and European education, are often misleading.

45. Some cases were cited before the Special Committee to show that the presentation of the budgetary amounts spent by an administration on various types of education may not give the true financial picture.

46. Even so, some of the representatives of the non-administering Members on the Special Committee expressed the opinion that the financial picture showed that wide disparities still exist in some territories between the opportunities made available to pupils of different groups.

47. There was, however, a strong belief that the principle of equal treatment in education has so many ramifications that its consideration can be adequate only within a picture of the whole cultural organization and the complete social context of any territory. Respect should be paid to the wishes of any community for the establishment of particular educational facilities for its children, but subject to the overriding consideration that the general welfare of all the communities concerned is not thereby prejudiced, and that there is an equitable allocation of public funds amongst the different types of school. In this connexion, approval was expressed of the tendency in some territories to set a ceiling on the expenditure from general public funds for the schools for any particular section of the community in enjoyment of favourable economic circumstances. By such a method, as public expenditure on other forms of education increases, discrepancies will be narrowed, and while real freedom will

be granted to each group desirous of separate school facilities for the maintenance of its cultural heritage, greater equality of opportunity among all groups of the population will gradually develop.

48. It was also felt that such differentiation in school facilities and programmes should not militate against the development of mutual sympathy and a feeling of common citizenship among the inhabitants of a territory.

49. As regards the information transmitted under Article 73 e, although it is recognized that the costs for the administration of financing separate groups of educational institutions may not always give a complete picture, they provide some guide to the extent to which equality of opportunity is being promoted. This information is therefore of real importance, and it is to be hoped that it will be supplied in all necessary detail in the coming years.

50. The Special Committee therefore records its view that :

(a) In the field of education no principle is more important than that of equality of opportunity for all racial, religious and cultural groups of the population.

(b) Respect should be paid to the wishes of any group desiring to establish particular educational facilities for its members, but this should be subject to the overriding consideration that the general welfare of the whole community is not thereby prejudiced and that the practical operation of any system of differentiation does not lead to discrimination against any group.

(c) While the programmes and organization of different types of school may properly be designed to meet the needs of different groups of pupils, it should be accepted as a general principle that no school should exclude pupils on grounds of race, religion or social status.

(d) Differentiation in school facilities and programmes should not militate against the development of mutual sympathy and a feeling of common citizenship among the inhabitants of a territory.

(e) Where separate systems exist, each group in the community should be given a fair share of the public funds used for educational purposes.

## VI. Participation of the inhabitants

51. The technical information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter is important in relation to the principle recognized in Chapter XI that the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are paramount, and in relation to the basic purposes declared in that chapter.

52. In educational policy, this principle can be made effective only if the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are fully associated in the formulation of educational policy and in the administration of the educational systems. Of the two aspects of this doctrine, effective participation in the formulation of policy is by far the more important and significant. It exists only where the wishes of the inhabitants are the deciding factor in



the determination of educational objectives and programmes.

53. In respect of certain territories the Administering Members concerned felt that the participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policy would be premature, as education has not yet reached a level to make such participation practicable. On the other hand, from the information transmitted by other Administering Members, it appears that in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories administered by them, provision has been made, often in great detail, for the association in varying degrees of the inhabitants of those Territories in the machinery by which educational policies and administration are directed. While these efforts are appreciated, the question of primary importance is the effectiveness of that association in the moulding and directing of educational policy, including the allocation of public funds for educational purposes.

54. The development of central educational councils, the exercise of executive or advisory authority by district or school boards, the work of parent-teacher associations, and the control of local legislative bodies over educational expenditure and programmes are important factors not only in the growth of the school system, but also in the expansion of general interest in the problems of education. By these means also, members of the teaching profession will be enabled to share in the formulation of educational policy, and the appropriateness of decisions which may have to be taken with a view to meeting particular local needs will be established with increased responsibility and clarity.

55. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of this participation. The more effective it is, the more confidence the indigenous people are likely to have in the educational policy. To the extent that any inequality of opportunity exists, the more active participation of the peoples in the formulation of policy and in educational administration will help to eliminate it.

56. The Special Committee therefore records its view that:

(a) The indigenous population is directly concerned in all questions affecting education.

(b) No educational system can be completely effective unless the people have control over educational policies.

(c) The form of this participation is less important than its spirit and effectiveness.

(d) While the Administering Member has a responsibility to put its experience at the service of the makers of educational policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it is in general local representative opinion, constitutionally and regularly expressed, which should determine all decisions taken in respect of educational policies and programmes.

## VII. Higher education

57. Education is interdependent at all levels. The vicious circle of educational inadequacies can be broken only by simultaneous action at many different points.

Higher educational facilities must therefore be developed simultaneously with those for primary and secondary schools. Moreover, the character of indigenous leadership in the field of education and in all other fields will largely be determined by the development of institutions of higher education.

58. The older institutions of higher education in Alaska, Hawaii, Hong Kong, Morocco, Puerto Rico and Tunisia have grown in respect of the number of students enrolled and of the courses offered. New institutions of higher education have been established or existing institutions have been raised to a level of or approaching university standard in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, in French West Africa, in Uganda, in Madagascar, in Singapore and in Jamaica. These institutions are designed to serve the needs of the regions in which they are situated. Plans are being completed for the establishment of two such institutions in the Belgian Congo. The number of students from some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories who enter institutions of higher education in the metropolitan countries or in foreign countries has rapidly increased in recent years. These developments are commendable and it is hoped that they will continue. Of significance is the fact that a substantial number of such students seeking higher education in the metropolitan countries are students who support themselves. This establishes the fact that there is both a widening desire among the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for higher education and a lack of adequate facilities in the territories.

59. In order that universities may be unhampered in their efforts to search for truth, to disseminate knowledge, to be responsive to the needs of the community and to transmit its culture, they should have the greatest possible measure of freedom consistent with the public interest.

60. There are, however, points of policy to which attention may be legitimately directed, particularly as government influence in the allocation of scholarships and in the fixing of conditions of service in various fields of government employment is and should properly be an important factor in university life.

61. The institutions of higher education should be encouraged, even more than is usually the case at present, to direct their attention to the development of those studies which are most basic to conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Two particularly important examples of these are agriculture and animal husbandry, but the Committee also wishes to draw attention to other subjects such as medicine, technology, business administration, law and journalism.

62. Every effort should be made to extend the provision of higher education for women.

63. Consideration should be given to the manner in which institutions of higher education provide services to other than residential students. The extension of, for example, special courses for young people who are already in employment, and of extra-mural education for the people in general, would bring the institutions of higher education into close connexion with the general life of



the territories and make them an increasingly vital influence in the growth of local responsibility in all fields.

64. Equally of value would be the creation, which is already taking place, of technological colleges giving instruction in technical subjects on the university level and in an atmosphere of liberal education.

65. In suitable circumstances, action should be taken to encourage and provide for the establishment of community colleges for young persons who have completed secondary education and for adults who wish to improve their techniques and gain a wider conception of education. Such colleges would offer a simpler course than is provided by university or technological institutions, but would conduct their teaching on technical subjects in accordance with the general conception of the relationship of the individual to society and the value of education in general.

66. The Special Committee notes the availability to students of Non-Self-Governing Territories of fellowships and scholarships for study abroad provided by the Administering Members and various overseas institutions. Though of great value, these fellowships and scholarships must not be regarded as an adequate substitute for appropriate higher education within the territories themselves. The hope is expressed that facilities of this character will be extended.

67. The Special Committee also notes the fellowships and scholarships offered by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, which are intended to furnish opportunity for broader experience to those who have already attained a sufficient academic standard. While the number which is available at present is small, the Special Committee expresses the hope that efforts will be made to increase their number in order to provide additional facilities for the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. These fellowship and scholarships represent an opportunity not only of providing breadth of experience to the selected candidates, but also of raising the whole status of learning and training in the territories from which these candidates come. The Special Committee hopes that the Administering Members will make the fullest use of these facilities and that routine delays in the notification of possibilities and the examination of candidatures will be reduced to a minimum.

68. In general, the demand of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for higher education should be fostered. All who can profit by it should have equal opportunity for access to higher education without distinctions of an arbitrary character, in order that a spirit of service to the community may be created as a basis for responsible citizenship. Such education should not necessarily follow the patterns which have developed in the metropolitan countries.

69. The Special Committee therefore records its view that :

(a) While the pressing need of education at all levels is apparent, both the principles of the Charter and the practical problems of the implementation of educational programmes make of outstanding importance the expansion of opportunities for higher education.

(b) Consideration should be given to the provision of educational programmes of an intermediate level such as the community college.

(c) Of great significance are the expanding institutions of higher education within the Non-Self-Governing Territories, since, apart from the immediate services they can provide, it is through them that local needs and aspirations may be translated into practical and responsible citizenship.

(d) These institutions should be given every liberty to develop within their local circumstances; and while they should not be required to follow precedents suited to circumstances other than those of the territories, care should be taken that the highest possible standards are maintained.

(e) Yet isolation would be a grievous evil; it is to be hoped that some students, especially qualified graduate students of sufficient maturity, will continue to go metropolitan and foreign institutions.

(f) Advantage should be taken of fellowship and scholarship programmes sponsored by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, not only in order to provide practical experience to people of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, but also to foster broad contacts with the modern world which the territories will require for their progressive development.

### VIII. Teacher training

70. The information before the Special Committee shows the large increase which will be required in the number of teachers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories if the educational programmes of the Administering Members are to be pursued successfully. Equally it shows the substantial improvement which must be effected in professional skills and status if the teachers available are to rise to their opportunities and responsibilities.

71. The developments which are taking place or being planned for the expansion of facilities for teacher training are noteworthy. Yet many institutions will for many years remain understaffed, or staffed by teachers with neither the requisite general educational background nor specialized training in the techniques of teaching.

72. The estimated needs, for example, under the French plan for the modernization and equipment of the Overseas Territories require an increase in the primary teaching staff alone of from the 1949 figure of 12,500 teachers to 50,000 teachers by 1956. To take a single United Kingdom Territory, in Kenya the primary school expansions planned will require an increase in the number of teachers from the 1949 total of 3,148 to a total of 8,905 by 1957. The problems of improving standards of training are also reflected in much of the information transmitted by the Administering Members. In many cases it is indicated that the existing quality of teachers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories is entirely insufficient for the calls which are being made on the teaching profession.

73. From all this it is evident that, however ambitious may be the programmes for the development of education and however much money is provided for the building

of schools, the problem of the provision of capable teachers is of first importance.

74. Close and fruitful contact between teacher and pupil in circumstances consonant with the life of the community is essential, and this spirit should be inculcated in the teacher-training institutions. The aim should be to produce teachers who have not only unimpeachable professional qualifications, but also a high degree of mental discipline, moral integrity and social responsibility. The training institutions should therefore not be directed merely to the passing of examinations, but should be responsive to the needs of the community.

75. The tendency described in the information on a number of territories to bring teacher-training into harmony with the general economic and social circumstances of the community is highly to be commended. Although it should not be invariably expected that the teacher should in addition be, for example, a kind of agricultural adviser or public health assistant, if his training is such as will interest him in the life of the community, his influence and status will be improved together with the quality of his teaching.

76. Teaching, however, is a career as well as a vocation. As a career, teaching needs to be made more attractive. Remuneration has in some cases been improved, and in some cases it is reported that the profession attracts a sufficiency of recruits. But, in general, in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as elsewhere, the salaries of teachers are low. Since it is not solely through the raising of salaries that the status of the profession can be enhanced, every effort should be made to encourage the conception that the teaching profession merits the highest recognition. The development of teachers' associations, not only for negotiations on the service conditions of teachers, but also for the discussion of general educational problems, will encourage among the whole community an informed interest in and a feeling of responsibility for educational advancement and respect for the teaching profession. Vacation and extension courses for teachers will also serve to prevent intellectual stagnation. The parent-teacher association can help to establish the teacher as an effective influence in the local community and to widen his own interests. All these methods are being used. They should be intensified with particular attention to the position of the regular working teacher in the field.

77. All this has a close relationship to the subject previously treated of the participation of the inhabitants in the direction of educational policy and management. Given such effective participation, the teacher will be brought into closer association with the community and should have an opportunity of correcting any narrow tendency on his part to regard education as merely the accumulation of information.

78. The special Committee therefore records its view that :

(a) The development of the technically skilled and socially conscious teacher is essential to the educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(b) Teacher-training institutions should be of high quality and directed by those having deep sympathy with and knowledge of indigenous life.

(c) Such training institutions should have a wider aim than the mere inculcation of routines of instructional methods; they should endeavour to produce teachers with a basic knowledge of the purpose of their teaching.

(d) Teacher-training institutions should therefore be in close and fruitful contact with the general life of the communities, with other institutions of higher education and with practising teachers.

(e) Even so, the teaching profession cannot attract candidates of the type required unless more attention is given to the needs of the profession, in terms of conditions of service and of the place given to its members in public life.

## **IX. Collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization**

79. The Special Committee expresses the hope that the Administering Members will continue their close collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the solution of the problems of education in those Territories for whose administration they are responsible, making use of the experience, studies and conclusions of that Organization and of similar experience and studies of Member States in this field.

## **X. Conclusion**

80. This report is the result of the interchange of ideas and experience on the problems of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories which the General Assembly in resolution 333 (IV) invited the Special Committee to undertake.

81. The Committee is aware that, in the final analysis, the solution of these problems is the responsibility of the Administering Members. Accordingly, the Special Committee submits the report to the General Assembly with the recommendation that :

It should be communicated to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee also recommends the communication of the report to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and the problems still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.



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NATIONS

**REPORT  
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE  
ON INFORMATION  
TRANSMITTED UNDER  
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER**

**(2 – 27 October 1951)**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS : SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/1836)

( 50 p. )

GENEVA  
NOVEMBER 1951



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\* A limited number of copies of the Revised Standard Form were distributed at the European Office of the United Nations as document A/1836/Add.1, which constitutes Part Two of this Report.

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# REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

## Part One

### REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

#### I. Constitution of the Special Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 332 (IV), adopted on 2 December 1949 during the fourth regular session, constituted a Special Committee for a three-year period to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are set forth in the resolution as follows :

“ ... to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.”

3. The Committee consisted of sixteen members, comprising the eight Member States transmitting information and an equal number of other Member States elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. Of the non-administering Members, four were elected for a term of three years, two for two years and two to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of office of Sweden and Venezuela. The following was the membership of the Special Committee in 1951 :

#### *Members transmitting information*

Australia  
Belgium  
Denmark  
France  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

#### *Elected members*

Brazil  
Cuba  
Egypt  
India  
Mexico  
Pakistan  
Philippines  
Union of Soviet  
Socialist Republics

4. The Committee met in Geneva, and held twenty-two meetings from 2 to 27 October 1951.

5. The representatives of the following specialized agencies took part in the discussions of the Committee : the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

#### II. Officers

6. The officers elected by the Committee were :

Dr. W. J. A. Kernkamp (Netherlands), Chairman,  
Dr. José D. Ingles (Philippines), Vice-Chairman,  
Mr. M. Ziaud-Din (Pakistan), Rapporteur.

#### III. Sub-Committees

7. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Special Committee to meet in 1951 in order to undertake the task of revision of the Standard Form, was composed of the representatives of Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The representative of the Philippines, Mr. José D. Ingles, was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The representatives of the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

8. A Sub-Committee was appointed at the thirty-sixth meeting of the Committee to prepare a special report on economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was composed of the representatives of Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The representative of the United Kingdom, Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The representatives of FAO and ILO also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

9. At the forty-fourth meeting, the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare a report on the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether any territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. It was composed of the representatives of Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The representative of Cuba, Mr. G. Perez Cisneros, was elected Chairman, and the representative of Denmark, Mr. H. Lannung, Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee.

#### IV. Agenda

10. The Committee adopted the provisional agenda subject to a re-arrangement in the order of the items. The agenda as adopted is set out in Annex I.

#### V. Economic Conditions and Development in Non-Self-Governing Territories

11. General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) contains, in the second paragraph of its preamble, the consideration that "... the value of the work of the Committee would be enhanced if, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, special attention were given to one field each year".

In the light of the above text and of the success which it believed had accompanied the special attention paid to education, the Special Committee in 1950 agreed that, at its 1951 session, it should pay special attention to economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories, without prejudice to the consideration of the other two functional fields. It had further agreed on a list of topics which would form the basis of discussion within that general study.

12. In resolution 445 (V), the General Assembly had approved the arrangements proposed by the Special Committee for its work in 1951, and had invited "the specialized agencies concerned, with a view to the preparation of studies, based on the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and relevant supplemental information, in respect of economic conditions and development to be considered by the Special Committee in 1951, to collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study of problems of the prices of tropical export crops and arrangement for their marketing, migrant labour in Africa, the development of co-operative societies in peasant communities and the economic value of preventive medicine."

13. In consequence, in addition to the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretary-General, the Special Committee had before it reports prepared by ILO, FAO and UNESCO dealing with subjects within their respective fields.

14. Following the precedent set in 1950, economic advisers were attached to the delegations of France, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

15. The Committee discussed this item of its agenda from its thirty-first to its thirty-eighth meeting. General statements embracing this item as well as other related items on the agenda were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and may be found in the summary records of the thirty-first to thirty-fifth meetings.

16. This debate provided an opportunity for a general review of the economic policies, practices and progress of economic development achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, for the exposition of views by Members, and also for a more detailed discussion of the subjects of rural economy, industrial development, fisheries, forestry and agricultural research.

17. In his general statement, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the opinion that, on the basis of the facts which he had quoted, taken from the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for the years 1950 and 1951, and also from the legislation of a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inescapable conclusion must be drawn that the countries which bore responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories had failed to carry out the requirements of the United Nations Charter in respect of such Territories, and that they had condemned the indigenous populations of those Territories to an existence characterized by starvation and abject poverty under conditions of total lack of rights and utter ignorance. The Administering Authorities were not promoting the political progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and had failed to discharge their obligations concerning development towards self-government; they had also failed to take into satisfactory account the natural political aspirations of the indigenous populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; nor had they helped those populations to achieve the progressive development of their own political institutions. The Administering Authorities had also failed to promote the economic, social and educational advancement of the indigenous populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which they were responsible; they had failed to take the necessary measures to ensure that the native cultures of the indigenous populations were respected throughout the Territories in question, and to provide just treatment for those peoples and protect them from abuses.

18. Replies to these criticisms were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and certain other representatives, rejecting the allegations and charges made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as being in part a distortion of the actual facts and generally without foundation. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics replied that no fact which he had cited in his statement had been taken from other than official documents.

19. A Sub-Committee was established at the thirty-sixth meeting, with broad terms of reference to prepare a special report on economic conditions and development for the consideration of the full Committee. The membership of this Sub-Committee has been given above in paragraph 8.

20. The Sub-Committee's report was discussed by the Committee at its forty-fifth meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the course of which a few minor amendments were made. The statements of the representatives concerned are given in the summary record of the forty-fifth meeting. The report, as amended, was approved by the Committee by 15 votes to one. The approved text constitutes part three of the Special Committee's Report.

21. Following the examination of this report, a joint draft resolution was proposed by the representatives of the Philippines and the United Kingdom and adopted by the Committee by 15 votes to one. The resolution is set forth in Annex II.

#### **VI. Revision of the Standard Form**

22. During its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings, the Committee discussed the second report of the Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Standard Form, the membership of which is given above in paragraph 7.

23. During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and some further amendments were adopted and incorporated in the revised text. The statements of the representatives concerned are given in the summary records of the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings.

24. Statements in explanation of their votes and reserving the position of their governments in regard to the transmission of information not related to statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions, as well as transmission of information on the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Territories under their administration, were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium and France. These statements are given in the summary record of the thirty-ninth meeting.

25. The Committee adopted by 11 votes to one, with 3 abstentions, a joint draft resolution proposed by the representatives of India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

26. The text of this resolution, together with the Standard Form as revised, which form Part Two of the Report of the Special Committee, were approved at the Committee's thirty-ninth meeting by 12 votes to one, with 2 abstentions.

#### **VII. Social Factors in Economic Development**

27. Preliminary analyses on certain social factors were submitted in order to bring to the attention of the Committee some of the factors closely related to economic development, as well as to serve as a link between the special study undertaken this year and that to be undertaken by the Committee in 1952.

28. Documents submitted by the Secretary-General consisted of one on the organization of rural health services (A/AC.35/L.42); another on education for rural welfare (A/AC.35/L.43); an analysis of labour statistics (A/AC.35/L.53); vital statistics (A/AC.35/L.57); and settlement policies (A/AC.35/L.61).

29. In that connexion, the International Labour Organisation had prepared two documents, one on migrant labour in non-metropolitan Territories (A/AC.35/L.40) and the other on action undertaken by the Organisation in relation to programmes for the training of workers (A/AC.35/L.52).

30. The Committee discussed these subjects during its fortieth and forty-first meetings, and statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Cuba, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as by the representatives of the Secretary-General, ILO and WHO. These statements are given in the summary records of those meetings.

31. In addition to being based on, and in amplification of, the above-mentioned documents, the discussion brought out the desire of the Committee for fuller treatment of social conditions and problems of social development in Non-Self-Governing Territories in its 1952 session. Most of the statements reflected a desire for more detailed studies of the subjects on which preliminary analyses had been prepared this year, including the methodology of studies of standards of living. Further indications of which particular aspects of social conditions should be given special attention were left for decision when the Committee came to discuss its future work.

#### **VIII. Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

32. General Assembly resolution 445 (V) noted "the intention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to place before the Special Committee for its consideration at its 1951 session documents relating to the use of the indigenous or national languages for teaching purposes and the eradication of illiteracy".

33. Accordingly, in addition to analyses prepared by the Secretary-General of the information concerning education transmitted in 1951 (A/AC.35/L.43 and L.47), UNESCO submitted two interim reports, the first dealing with the use of vernacular languages in education (A/AC.35/L.62) and the second on measures for suppressing illiteracy which could be applied in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.63).

34. The discussion of this item was opened by the representative of UNESCO, who reviewed the activities of his organization in relation to the particular aspects of education before the Committee (see summary record of the forty-first meeting). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and by the representative of the Secretary-General; they are contained in the summary records of the forty-second meeting.

35. In response to a query addressed to them, representatives of certain Administering Members gave an account of actions taken by their governments in regard to the Special Report on Education approved by the General Assembly in 1950. Their statements are contained in the summary record of the forty-second meeting.

36. In view of the importance attached to the whole question of education, the desire was expressed that further discussion of the progress achieved in this field should take place at the 1952 session.

#### **IX. Information on Technical Assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies**

37. In resolution 444 (V), the General Assembly recommended "that the Administering Members include yearly in the statistical information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter as full a report as possible on all applications made in behalf of their respective Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the manner in which technical assistance received from the United Nations and the specialized agencies has been integrated into long-range development programmes in such Territories".

38. The Secretary-General had prepared a document (A/AC.35/L.59) setting out the technical assistance rendered or to be rendered in Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies from July 1950 to May 1951, together with the texts of the Basic Agreement between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the United Kingdom for the provision of technical assistance to Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories for whose international relations that Government is responsible; as also the Agreement for technical co-operation between the Governments of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom in respect of the same above-mentioned Territories.

39. Following an opening statement by the representative of the Secretary-General, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, ILO and FAO, and are given in the summary records of the forty-third meeting.

40. During the discussion, the representatives of Brazil and the United States of America drew the attention of the Committee to the provisions in the Basic Agreement between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the United Kingdom by which supplementary agreements relating to technical assistance would be concluded directly with the agencies concerned by the Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration.

#### **X. Information on Human Rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

41. By resolution 446 (V), the General Assembly had invited "the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories to include, in the information to be transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1951 under Article 73 e of the Charter, a summary of the extent to which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is implemented in Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration"; and had further, requested "the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to include in its report to the General Assembly at its sixth session such recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to the application in Non-Self-Governing Territories of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

42. The Committee had before it a report on the application of human rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories administered by the United States of America (A/1823/Add.1), and a document prepared by the Secretary-General on information transmitted on human rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.60).

43. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, France, India, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The points of view and the attitudes of those Governments in relation to the transmission of information on the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are given in the summary records of the forty-third and forty-fourth meetings.

44. A draft resolution on information concerning human rights in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was proposed by the representatives of Mexico and the Philippines (A/AC.35/L.70) and was later replaced by a revised draft resolution proposed by the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Mexico and the Philippines (A/AC.35/L.73). An amendment consisting of an additional paragraph to this revised draft resolution was proposed by the representative of the United States of America (A/AC.35/L.72). This amendment read as follows:

*"Hopes that, in the provision of such information, a significant step forward will be taken in the furtherance in all countries of the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."*

45. Before voting on the amendment as set out above, the representative of the United Kingdom asked for a separate vote on the words "in the provision of such information". The Committee decided by 9 votes to 6, with one abstention, to retain these words in the amendment, and adopted the amendment as a whole by 9 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

46. The revised draft resolution as amended was adopted by 10 votes to 5, with one abstention.

47. Statements in explanation of their votes were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. These statements are given in the summary record of the forty-fourth meeting.

48. The text of the resolution as adopted (A/AC.35/L.75) is given below :

*" The Special Committee,*

*" Taking note of General Assembly resolution 446 (V) of 12 December 1950,*

*" Noting, further, that with a few exceptions, the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have not included in the information submitted to the Secretary-General in 1951 under Article 73 e of the Charter, a summary of the extent to which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is implemented in their Non-Self-Governing Territories .*

*" Expresses its appreciation to those Administering Members which have complied with the General Assembly's resolution ;*

*" Requests all the Administering Members concerned to transmit the necessary information on the observance of human rights in their Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Secretary-General in 1952, in accordance with Part III, B. 1, of the Revised Standard Form, and taking into account the discussions held in the Special Committee on the subject at its forty-third and forty-fourth meetings on 19 and 22 October 1951 ;*

*" Decides to inform the General Assembly that it will consider the formulation of recommendations relating to the application in Non-Self-Governing Territories of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as part of its special consideration of social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories at its next session ;*

*" Hopes that, in the provision of such information, a significant step forward will be taken in the furtherance in all countries of the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."*

## **XI. Territories to which Chapter XI of the Charter applies**

49. In resolution 334 (IV), the General Assembly had invited " any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint on information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to examine the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether

any territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government "

50. The Special Committee in 1950 had agreed that this item should be put on the agenda of its next session.

51. The Secretary-General had compiled background data on the factors relating to the application of Chapter XI of the Charter (A/AC.35/L.30 and L.30/Add.1) to assist the Committee in its deliberations of this question.

52. During the general discussion of this item, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Their statements are included in the summary record of the forty-fourth meeting.

53. The Special Committee, in a spirit of seeking understanding rather than marking controversies, did not attempt to enter into the practical problems of who should determine whether a Territory is or is not a Non-Self-Governing Territory.

54. On a proposal by the representative of India, a Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare a report for the consideration of the Committee in its examination of the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether any Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. The membership of this Sub-Committee is given in paragraph 9 above

55. The draft report of the Sub-Committee was submitted to the Committee at its forty-seventh meeting. General statements on the draft report were made by the representatives of Belgium, Denmark, the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the discussion on the detailed aspects of the draft report, various amendments were adopted, including an alternative text to section VI proposed by the representatives of Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom, which was adopted by roll-call, by 8 votes to 7, with one abstention. The representatives of Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America voted in favour of the inclusion of this text, while the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics voted against. The representative of India abstained.

56. The alternative text to the first paragraph of section VI proposed by the representatives of Cuba, Egypt and the Philippines, though not adopted by the Committee, is given as a footnote in Part Four <sup>1</sup> of the report of the Special Committee.

57. The draft report, as amended and revised, was approved by the Committee by 10 votes to one, with 5 abstentions.

58. The representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, New Zealand,

<sup>1</sup> See page 42.

Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements in explanation of their votes, both reserving the position of their governments in any subsequent discussion of this subject in the General Assembly as well as their governments' attitude to the whole question under discussion. Those statements are given in the summary record of the forty-seventh meeting.

59. The text of this report as approved forms Part Four of the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

## **XII. Cessation of the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter**

60. In its resolution 222 (III), the General Assembly had considered that, "having regard to the provision of Chapter XI of the Charter, it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional position and status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter; and had requested "the Members concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General, within a maximum period of six months, such information as may be appropriate pursuant to the preceding paragraph, including the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for the government of the Territory and the constitutional relationship of the Territory to the Government of the metropolitan country".

61. In conformity with these provisions, the Netherlands Government transmitted to the Secretary-General an "Explanatory note of the Netherlands Government on the termination of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter as regards Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles", a copy of the principal relevant articles of the Netherlands Constitution as amended in 1948, and a copy of the principal relevant articles of the Interim Order and Constitution of the Netherlands Antilles (A/AC.35/L.55 and L.55/Corr.1).

62. The discussion of this item was initiated by the representative of the Netherlands in a statement amplifying the information transmitted by his Government in compliance with the request contained in resolution 222 (III) and stating the position of his Government in respect to any subsequent action taken on it by the Special Committee and the General Assembly. His statement is given in the summary record of the forty-fifth meeting.

63. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, India, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United States of America. These statements are given in the summary record of the forty-sixth meeting.

64. In the course of their statements and subsequently, various representatives asked questions related to the information contained in document A/AC.35/L.55;

those questions were answered by a special representative in the Netherlands delegation. The Committee later expressed its appreciation of the able and frank manner in which this special representative had answered the questions put to him.

65. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution proposing that the Committee should decide that no cessation of the transmission of information concerning any Non-Self-Governing Territory could take place until the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter had considered all the data concerning the changes in the status of the given territory, and had presented to the General Assembly a recommendation that Article 73 e cease to apply to the territory in question (A/AC.35/L.77). The representatives of Cuba, India, the Netherlands and the United States of America, in their statements, raised the question of the competence of the Committee to consider this draft resolution. These statements are given in the summary record of the forty-ninth meeting. The Committee decided by 13 votes to one, with one abstention, that it was not competent. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the opinion that this decision of the Committee was incorrect.

66. The representative of Cuba submitted a draft resolution by which the Special Committee would decide not to continue consideration of the communication and annexed note of the Netherlands Government—which it had begun—until it had been informed of the decision of the General Assembly regarding the factors which should be taken into consideration in order to decide whether a territory does or does not fall within the category of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. In order to facilitate a solution which would receive a unanimous vote, however, he withdrew his draft resolution in favour of a text submitted by the representatives of Denmark, India, the Philippines and the United States of America.

67. This joint draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Denmark. In the subsequent discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; those statements may be found in the summary record of the forty-ninth meeting.

68. An amendment proposed by the representative of Mexico to add certain words to paragraph 6 of the joint draft resolution was later changed, in agreement with the representative of India, to the words "for any necessary action". The Committee adopted this amendment by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

69. Paragraphs 1 to 4 of the joint draft resolution were adopted by 14 votes to one, and paragraph 5 by 9 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

70. A separate vote on the two parts of paragraph 6 was requested by the representative of Belgium. The first part of this paragraph, reading "Takes note of the



communication of the Government of the Netherlands with reference to the cessation of the transmission of information on these territories and transmits this information [to the General Assembly] ", was adopted by 14 votes to none. The remaining part of the paragraph, reading : "... together with its report on General Assembly resolution 334 (IV) and the summary records relating to these questions to the General Assembly for any necessary action ", was adopted by 9 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions. The paragraph as a whole was adopted by 9 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

71 The joint draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to one, with 4 abstentions. The representative of the United Kingdom made a statement in explanation of his abstention, with which the representatives of Belgium and France associated themselves.

72. The text of the resolution as adopted (A/AC.35/L.79) is as follows :

*" The Special Committee,*

*" Having regard to resolution 222 (III) requesting Members concerned to communicate information regarding any change in the constitutional position and status of a Non-Self-Governing Territory,*

*" Considering that it has received from the Secretary-General a copy of the communication dated 31 August 1951 from the Netherlands Government (document A/AC.35/L.55), which states that, in the opinion of that Government, the Territories of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles have now ceased to be Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, and that consequently the Netherlands Government has decided to terminate the transmission of information under Article 73 e concerning the Territories to the Secretary-General.*

*" Having regard to resolution 448 (V), by which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to examine such information as may be transmitted and report thereon to the General Assembly,*

*" Having noted the information made available by the Government of the Netherlands relating to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles,*

*" Having been informed that a conference among representatives of the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles on an equal footing is to be held in March 1952 to decide upon a system of co-operation for the common affairs of the three countries and the establishment of a new constitutional order to replace the present interim arrangement,*

*" Takes note of the communication of the Government of the Netherlands with reference to the cessation of the transmission of information on these territories, and transmits this information, together with its report on General Assembly resolution 334 (IV) and the summary records relating to these questions, to the General Assembly, for any necessary action."*

### **XIII. The Secretary-General's Summaries and Analyses of Information**

73. In addition to the summaries of statistical information, the Committee had before it for its consideration of general substantive questions additional to those treated under previous items, a preliminary analysis of juvenile delinquency (A/AC.35/L.36), a summary of vital statistics (A/AC.35/L.57), and a note on settlement policies prepared by the Secretary-General (A/AC.35/L.61).

74. Statements were made by the representatives of Denmark, India, the Philippines and the United Kingdom, and are given in the summary record of the forty-eighth meeting.

75. The representative of Denmark drew the attention of the Committee to the difficulty encountered in making adequate comparisons between conditions prevailing in Non-Self-Governing Territories and neighbouring countries with the same basic conditions, owing to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 447 (V), and expressed the hope that this resolution would be repealed in the near future.

76. The representative of the Philippines suggested that, owing to the dual aspects of economic and social conditions involved in the subject of land settlement policies, document A/AC.35/L.61 should be submitted to the Committee in its 1952 session. The Committee concurred with this suggestion.

### **XIV. The Secretary-General's Summaries of Information voluntarily transmitted**

77. General Assembly resolution 218 (III), in paragraph 44 (c), invited the Secretary-General to prepare " annual summaries of any material which the Members may have voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form ". Accordingly, the Secretary-General had prepared a document summarizing such information transmitted by the Governments of Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United States of America.

78. The representative of India expressed appreciation of the action taken by those Administering Members which had voluntarily transmitted information in accordance with the terms of that resolution.

79. The representative of New Zealand pointed out that the absence in the document before the Committee of information under the optional category of the Standard Form normally transmitted by his Government was due solely to a delay in transmission, and that the information would be transmitted to the Secretary-General in the near future for incorporation in an addendum to the report by the Secretary-General on " Summary of information voluntarily transmitted " (A/1835).

### **XV. Questions of Procedure**

80. The Committee had before it the following documents prepared by the Secretary-General : an " Introductory note on the work of the Special Committee "

(A/AC.35/L.31), "Date of receipt of information" (A/AC.35/L.54), and "Relations with governments" (A/AC.35/L.58). The first report of the Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Standard Form (A/AC.35/L.66) was also submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

81. The representative of the United Kingdom submitted a suggestion, contained in document A/AC.35/L.66, that, in order to relieve the administrations of certain of the smaller Territories under United Kingdom administration of the burden of preparing information annually, transmission of information under Article 73 e should be made every third year in the case of twenty-two of these Territories. A number of representatives recognized the burden which may be imposed upon the Administering Authorities in the smaller Territories by the annual preparation of information. On the other hand, they pointed out that information on these Territories was of great value to the Special Committee, since the importance of the problems of principle involved could not be decided by the question of actual size. The point was also made that any change would involve amendments to General Assembly resolutions and might be interpreted as signifying that the General Assembly attached less importance to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter than was indicated by decisions taken in and after 1946. The statements made on the subject by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, France, India, the Philippines, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics can be found in the summary record of the forty-eighth meeting.

82. As a result of the discussion and in view of the attitude taken by certain representatives in regard to the suggestion made by his Government, the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew the suggestion from further consideration by the Committee at that time, and reserved the position of his Government in any subsequent consideration of the subject by the General Assembly.

#### **XVI. International Collaboration in regard to Economic, Social and Educational Conditions**

83. In resolution 445 (V), the General Assembly had confirmed "its recognition of the importance of international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as expressed in resolution 331 (IV)". In this latter resolution, the General Assembly had invited the specialized agencies to communicate annually to the United Nations information on the progress of work undertaken by them which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In response to this invitation, FAO submitted a document on its activities affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories, such as assistance in the improvement of government services, bringing governments together to discuss common problems, and collaboration with other United Nations agencies and with other inter-governmental bodies (A/AC.35/L.51); similarly, UNESCO submitted a report on its activities of possible interest to Powers responsible

for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.64).

84. The Secretary-General prepared documents dealing with United Nations relations with governments (A/AC.35/L.58), and with specialized agencies (A/AC.35/L.35), together with a summary of international collaboration in regard to economic and social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.65 and L.65/Add.1).

85. Following an introductory statement by the representative of the Secretary-General, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, India, Mexico and UNESCO. These statements are given in the summary record of the forty-ninth meeting.

86. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chairman expressed appreciation of the collaboration of the specialized agencies in the work of the Committee. The representatives of Cuba, India and Mexico expressed their special appreciation of the activities of UNESCO in relation to Non-Self-Governing Territories, and in particular, in the field of race relations.

#### **XVII. Future Work of the Special Committee**

87. The Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretary-General (A/AC.35/L.71) setting out a preliminary plan of studies for 1952 on social conditions and development.

88. The Committee also had before it a proposal submitted by the representative of the United States of America specifying topics which might be considered by the Special Committee during its 1952 session. As an additional subject for consideration to be inserted in both the plan of studies prepared by the Secretary-General and the list of topics submitted by the representative of the United States of America, the representative of India proposed "Race relations—problems and solutions", together with detailed indications of various aspects coming under this head. To the latter the representative of Cuba proposed certain additional items. Furthermore, the representative of the Philippines proposed "Problems of human rights" as an addition to the list of topics. He pointed out that the Special Committee had already decided to give attention to this question in its social studies for 1952.

89. In the general discussion which ensued, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, France, India, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The representatives of the Secretary-General and WHO also participated in the discussions. The various points of view expressed by representatives are given in the summary record of the fiftieth meeting.

90. The Committee decided that, in regard to the choice of topics to be treated under the general subject of social conditions and development and in regard to any suggestion for a provisional agenda of the Committee for 1952, the Secretary-General should prepare

plans, taking full account of the discussions on this item in particular, and the general trend of discussions during the whole session of the Committee.

91. Various comments were made on the length of the session of the Special Committee in 1952, leading to expressions of opinion from some members that a session of three, or at most four weeks should suffice.

Others, however, thought it best to maintain the present practice. Since General Assembly resolution 332 (IV) invited the Secretary-General to fix the date or dates of meetings of the Committee, it was agreed that it was sufficient for the Secretary-General, in taking the decision required of him, to note the wishes which had been expressed in the Committee on this subject.

## Annex I

### AGENDA OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of the provisional agenda.
4. Economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories.  
Secretary-General's analyses of information and documents submitted by ILO and FAO :
  - (a) Major economic problems and general aspects of economic development ;
  - (b) The rural economy, with particular reference to agricultural development, land distribution, agricultural credit, rural co-operative organization ;
  - (c) Fisheries ;
  - (d) Forests ;
  - (e) Agricultural research ;
  - (f) General programmes of industrial development.
5. Social factors in economic development : preliminary analyses by the Secretary-General and documents submitted by ILO and WHO :
  - (a) Rural welfare organization ;
  - (b) Organization of rural health services ;
  - (c) Migrant labour and other labour problems ;
  - (d) Standards of living.
6. Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories :
  - (a) Secretary-General's analysis of information concerning education ;
  - (b) Progress reports submitted by UNESCO on the use of indigenous or national languages as vehicles of instruction in schools, and measures of suppressing illiteracy ;
  - (c) Other questions arising out of the special report on education approved by the General Assembly in 1950.
7. Information on technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.
8. Information on human rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
9. Report of the Sub-Committee on the revision of the Standard Form.
10. Examination of factors to be taken into account in deciding whether any Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.
11. Information communicated under resolution 222 (III) concerning the cessation of the transmission of information :
  - (a) Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter : Communication from the Netherlands Government in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.
12. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information during 1951 :
  - (a) General substantive questions additional to any treated under previous items ;
  - (b) Information voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form ;
  - (c) Questions of procedure.
13. International collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
14. Future work of the Special Committee.
15. Approval of the general report to be submitted by the Special Committee to the General Assembly.

## Annex II

### RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter submits the following draft resolutions for the consideration of the General Assembly :

- A. *Draft resolution on revision of the Standard Form* (see Part Two of this Report).<sup>2</sup>
- B. *Draft resolution on economic conditions and problems of economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories.*

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report prepared by the Special Committee

<sup>2</sup> See pages 10 to 24,

on economic conditions and problems of development in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"1. Approves the report of the Special Committee as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of economic development ;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate this report for their consideration to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned."

## Part Two

# REPORT ON REVISION OF THE STANDARD FORM

### Introduction

In 1950, the Special Committee, by a resolution, appointed "a Sub-Committee<sup>1</sup> consisting of "the following six members: Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America", to meet in 1951, "in the week immediately preceding the meeting of the Special Committee, in order" to undertake the task of revision in time for the consideration of the Committee at its 1951 session; and "requested the Secretary-General for this purpose to prepare a working paper for the use of the Sub-Committee, taking into account the wishes of the Committee as expressed in this resolution".

Accordingly, the Sub-Committee met in Geneva from 27 September to 2 October 1951. It had before it the working papers prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.35/SC.1/L.2 and L.3) and a compilation of amendments submitted by the delegations of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; by FAO and UNESCO, as well as suggestions put forward by the Secretariat (A/AC.35/SC.1/L.7).

The Sub-Committee held five meetings under the chairmanship of the representative of the Philippines and unanimously adopted a revised text of the Standard Form as amended for consideration of the Special Committee (A/AC.35/L.67).

The Committee discussed the revised text during its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings. During the discussion, some further amendments were adopted and incorporated in the revised text.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17, Part One*, paragraph 81.

The following draft resolution, proposed by the representatives of India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, was adopted by 11 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, and is submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Considering the importance of the advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories as set forth in the Declaration contained in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,*

*"Considering that the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories is of increasing interest to the General Assembly,*

*"Noting that this information, which has been compiled in accordance with the Standard Form for the guidance of Members contained in resolution 142 (II) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947, together with the supplemental information placed at the disposal of the Secretary-General, is becoming of increased value,*

*"Considering, nevertheless, that this Standard Form requires adaptation in the light of experience,*

*"1. Decides that the Standard Form at present contained in resolution 142 (II) should be replaced by the annexed text;*

*"2. Invites the Members responsible for the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter to undertake all necessary steps to render information as complete and up to date as possible and for this purpose to take into account the sections of the revised Standard Form."*

## STANDARD FORM

for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information  
to be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

### EXPLANATORY PREFACE

#### *Section A*

1. Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations is a Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories. Under Article 73 e, which forms part of the Chapter, Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government accept the obligation :

“to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.”

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations, by resolution 142 (II) adopted on 3 November 1947, approved a “Standard Form” for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e. In 1948, by resolution 218 (III) adopted on 3 November, it amplified its previous resolution and, in particular, while asking for the transmission of the most recent information available, recommended that Members should notify such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes, including the progress of development programmes, as have occurred in the previous year and as affect the matters covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, bearing in mind that information already furnished need not be repeated if reference is made to the appropriate sources. By the same resolution, the Secretary-General was invited to prepare full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted during 1949 and thereafter at three-year intervals and, in the intervening years, annual supplements showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the previous year.

3. In 1951, the General Assembly approved a revision of the Standard Form on the recommendation of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

4. The present edition is the Standard Form so revised.

#### *Section B*

1. The points covered by the Standard Form in some cases relate to invariable conditions in the Territory, such as its area and geography. In these cases, there would be no purpose in repeating information already provided. The same comment is applicable to such features as the natural resources and principal features of the economy of a territory, although here it would be of value if changes ascertained through, for example, geological surveys or the introduction of new crops were specifically mentioned.

2. A second type of information which is requested relates to long-term government policies and administrative organization. It is suggested that, in these cases, the information need normally be provided once every three years (e.g., in respect of the information transmitted in 1952 on conditions during the previous calendar or administrative year). On the other hand, it is desirable that, when information has been given on basic government policies, reference to such information should be specific each year, even if no change has occurred.

3. A third type of information will be found for the most part to consist of the supply of relevant statistics for the year under consideration, and should be supplied in all detail each year.

4. In respect of the statistics requested on some of the subjects, recommended patterns are given in the Appendices. This presentation is followed in order that those Territories which deem it practicable may follow the patterns suggested, while other Territories may consider themselves free to provide the information as dictated by their existing resources or practices.

5. Wherever relevant to the conditions in the Territories, statistics should be classified so as to show the conditions and participation of the indigenous and non-indigenous populations, (e.g., staff, land distribution, school facilities). Information in particular is requested where, by law or administrative practice, there are any distinctions resulting from race or religion.

6. In cases where, under the provisions of any general convention on any economic, social or educational subject, information is transmitted to a central international agency by Member States parties to such convention, and information which coincides with that requested in the Standard Form is transmitted periodically to international organizations operating

under the ægis of the United Nations in accordance with standing arrangements, the transmission of a copy of such information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations would be acceptable in discharge of the obligation under Article 73 e in respect of that subject. Wherever relevant information exists in published form, there would be no need for the government to reproduce that information ; a chapter and page reference to the publication in question (with communication of the publication itself, where necessary) would suffice.

### *Section C*

1. In order to permit the Special Committee to review the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in the fields covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, Members are invited to provide a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories concerned, such as :

- (a) Advancement in the economic, social and educational fields, including the participation of the inhabitants in the common examination of problems in those fields ;
- (b) Participation of the Territories in regional and functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, in organs of the specialized agencies, and in regional commissions or conferences, including research organizations ;
- (c) Use of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies or from other international sources, including the manner in which such technical assistance has been integrated into long-range development programmes in the Territories ;
- (d) Action for the adoption, ratification or implementation of international agreements of particular concern to the Territories.

### **Territorial Information**

#### *Part I. — GENERAL INFORMATION*

##### *A. Geography*

- 1. Location.
- 2. Area.
- 3. Topography.
- 4. Climate.
- 5. Statement of principal natural resources.

##### *B. History*

##### *C. People*

- 1. Ethnic composition of population and general population trends.
- 2. Population statistics with break-down where possible by age groups, race, religion and sex.
- 3. Immigration statistics.

##### *D. Government (optional category)*

- 1. Statement indicating the status of the Territory, the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for its government, and the nationality status of the inhabitants.
- 2. Description of the structure and powers of the territorial government, including :
  - (a) Manner of appointing principal executive officers ;
  - (b) Composition and powers of legislative or consultative bodies ;
  - (c) Extent of elective system, including qualifications of voters ;
  - (d) Structure of judiciary ;
  - (e) Extent of participation of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants in the administrative and judicial services of government and in legislative and advisory bodies.

3. Description of local government, including extent of participation of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

4. Any significant events or projected developments in respect to the above matters, particularly such as would increase the participation of the local inhabitants in the government of the Territory.

#### *Part II. — ECONOMIC CONDITIONS*

##### *A. General*

1. Description of general progress of economic development.<sup>1</sup>

2. Description of any special machinery for general economic development, including information on the participation therein of representatives of the local inhabitants.

3. Estimate of investment during the period under review both public and private, including information, if available, on the source of investments.

##### *B. Agriculture and Livestock*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to agriculture and animal husbandry, with particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staff.

2. Description of land utilization and tenure in respect of :

- (a) Utilization of agricultural land : areas of arable land, pastures, meadows, etc. ;
- (b) Land and water conservation and utilization, laws, regulations, organizations and practices ;
- (c) Land ownership :
  - (i) Description of policies, laws and regulations on the subject ;

<sup>1</sup> Information on detailed changes is invited under the succeeding items, and on the budgetary aspects of development programmes under Public Finance.

- (ii) Area and types of land held by indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants and the governments ;
- (iii) Types of land tenure ;
- (iv) Types of renting systems ;
- (v) Development programmes related to the use and ownership of land and water resources ;

(d) Settlement, and laws affecting settlement.

3. Principal crops :

- (a) Area and production ;<sup>1</sup>
- (b) Description of any substantial changes in comparison with the period covered by the previous information and causes of such changes.

4. Livestock :

- (a) Livestock statistics :<sup>1</sup>
  - (i) Numbers ;
  - (ii) Production of livestock products.
- (b) Programmes for the improvement of livestock, organization and progress during the period under review, and development plans for :
  - (i) Control of pests and diseases ;
  - (ii) Improvement of stock ;
  - (iii) Improvement of pastures and water supply.

5. Review of the existence and extent of agricultural indebtedness.

6. Assistance for agricultural production whether provided by governmental, co-operative or private institutions, including assistance contemplated under development plans :

- (a) Facilities and capital available for credit purposes ;
- (b) Facilities for agricultural marketing, storage, grading, primary processing ;
- (c) Other forms of agricultural assistance, supply of machinery, equipment, seeds and fertilizers ;
- (d) Control of pests and diseases ; organization and progress during the period under review.

7. Agricultural research and education :

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review ;
- (c) Contributions to any development programmes described above.

8. Agricultural extension :

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Improvements initiated during the period under review ;
- (c) Major activities carried on, including contributions of extension to any development programmes described above.

9. Agricultural development other than projects included above :

- (a) Basic programmes ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

C. *Forestry*

1. Description of the objectives of forest policy and of progress in its application during the period under review.

2. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to forestry and timber production, with general particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staffs.

3. Description of progress during the period under review in respect of :

- (a) Inventories of forest resources ;
- (b) Conservation and management ;
- (c) Areas exploited and volume of output ;
- (d) Production and marketing of forest products.<sup>1</sup>

4. Forestry training and research :

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

5. Forest development, including re-afforestation :

- (a) Basic programmes ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

D. *Fisheries*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to fisheries, including the budgets, functions and size of staff.

2. Description of fisheries, including statistical data of fisheries in respect of :

- (a) Resources ;
- (b) Catch or landings, fishermen, craft, gear ;<sup>1</sup>
- (c) Processing : preserving, freezing, curing ;
- (d) Marketing.

3. Fisheries surveys and research :

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

4. Fisheries development

- (a) Basic programmes, institutions ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

E. *Mining and Mineral Oils*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to geological surveys and the supervision of mining operations, including the budgets, functions and size of staff.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix I.

2. Description of mining operations in respect of :
  - (a) Mineral rights and ownership ;
  - (b) Regulations concerning prospecting and concessions and royalties ;
  - (c) Processing ;
  - (d) Statistics of production.<sup>1</sup>
3. Indication of ownership (indigenous and non-indigenous) of operating mines.
4. Geological surveys :
  - (a) Organization ;
  - (b) Progress during the period under review.
5. Mining development :
  - (a) Basic programmes ;
  - (b) Progress during the period under review.

#### F. Power

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to the development and distribution of power, including summary of extent of public and private ownership of plants.
2. Statistics of hydro-electric and other sources of power, including capacity of installed power (in kilowatts or horse-power) as well as the annual output for industrial and domestic consumption.
3. Power development :
  - (a) Basic programmes ;
  - (b) Progress during the period under review.

#### G. Industry

1. Description of administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities for the promotion of industrial developments and handicrafts.
2. Statistics of industrial production in respect of :<sup>2</sup>
  - (a) Food processing ;
  - (b) Metals ;
  - (c) Textiles ;
  - (d) Chemicals ;
  - (e) Other manufacturing industries ;
  - (f) Other industries.
3. Distribution of ownership of industrial plants (indigenous and non-indigenous).
4. Description of handicrafts, rural or village industries, in respect of :
  - (a) Chief types ;
  - (b) Forms of assistance provided by the government ;
  - (c) Forms of labour (women, children, part-time, etc.).

5. Industrial development :
  - (a) Basic programmes ;
  - (b) Progress during the period under review.

#### H. Transport and Communications

1. Summary statistics relating to transport, including in appropriate cases tonnage and passengers transported, if possible in metric tons and passenger-kilometres, in respect of :
  - (a) Road transport ;
  - (b) Railways ;
  - (c) Air transport ;
  - (d) Inland waterways ;
  - (e) Sea-borne shipping.
2. Summary statistics relating to communications :
  - (a) Postal service ;
  - (b) Telephone ;
  - (c) Telegraph ;
  - (d) Radio ;
  - (e) Communications not elsewhere classified.
3. Developments :
  - (a) Basic programmes ;
  - (b) Progress during the period under review.

#### I. Public Finance

1. Description of budgetary system :
  - (a) Territorial ;
  - (b) Provincial, municipal or other local authorities.
2. Statement of revenue and expenditure under principal categories, in respect of the Territory as a whole, with, when appropriate, indications of the revenue and expenditure of principal local authorities. Indicate separately, wherever available, budget estimates related to economic development programmes.
3. Statement of assets and liabilities.
4. Description of the system of taxation, including rates for individuals and corporations, and, if relevant, for indigenous and non-indigenous taxpayers.

#### J. Banking and Credit

1. Description of :
  - (a) Type of currency ;
  - (b) Banking and credit facilities ;
  - (c) Bank rates ;
  - (d) Balance of payments and control of foreign exchange.

#### K. International Trade

1. Statistics of imports and exports by quantity and value, showing chief groups of articles and direction of trade (if possible, by main groups according to the agreed international standard classification).
2. Description of :
  - (a) Customs regulations and tariff structure ;
  - (b) Import and export restrictions.
3. List of commercial agreements entered into during the period under review.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix III.



A. *General*

Description of the social problems of race and cultural relations, including information on the status of women.

B. *Human Rights*

1. Description of the manner in which human rights, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are protected by law, particularly in respect of :

- (a) Legal principles and procedures ;
- (b) Basic legislation and its application ;
- (c) Anti-discrimination legislation.

C. *Labour and Employment Conditions*

1. Description of labour policy and general problems.

2. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to the inspection of labour conditions, the settlement of disputes, relations with trade unions and the operation of employment exchanges, with particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staff.

3. Statistics of the principal categories of wage-earners, including employments and occupations, average rates of wages, hours of work, rest-days and holidays.

4. Description, with statistics, of :

- (a) Unemployment ;
- (b) Under-employment ;
- (c) Seasonal employment ;
- (d) Migrant labour.<sup>1</sup>

5. Description of occupational organizations in respect of :

- (a) Legal status of employers' and workers' organizations ;
- (b) System of organization ;
- (c) Relations with metropolitan and international organizations ;
- (d) Numbers and membership, including list of the principal organizations.

6. Description of methods of settling disputes, with statistics of disputes, man-days lost, methods of settlement.

7. Welfare activities in industry and agriculture.

8. Description of vocational training and apprenticeship.

9. List of the principal laws and regulations for the protection of labour and of International Labour Conventions applied to the Territory. Where information is furnished annually to the International Labour

Organisation on these subjects, it need not be repeated if a copy is transmitted to the Secretary-General in discharge of obligations under Article 73 e of the Charter.

D. *Co-operative Societies*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for the assistance of co-operative societies, with particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staff.

2. Description of existing co-operative societies in respect of :

- (a) Number and types ;
- (b) Membership ;
- (c) Scale of operations.

E. *Standard of Living*

1. Statistics of retail prices of principal items of consumption.

2. Sample surveys of family budgets :

- (a) Sampling procedure ;
- (b) Structure of expenditure and consumption.

3. Cost of living :

- (a) Index figures ;
- (b) Methods of computation.

4. National income statistics :

- (a) Structure of national income ;
- (b) Distribution of income among income groups and among ethnic groups ;
- (c) Methods of computation.

F. *Town and Rural Planning and Housing*

1. Description of conditions and problems, including information on overcrowding and on the availability and costs of building materials.

2. Basic programmes and administrative machinery for the improvement of housing conditions in urban and rural areas.

3. Arrangements for the interchange of research and experience in building techniques, including demonstration projects and training of skills.

4. Governmental financial and technical assistance for house construction, home ownership and low-rent housing projects.

G. *Social Security and Welfare*

1. Description of the administrative organization of social protection and the coverage benefits and financing of social insurance in respect of :

- (a) Health ;
- (b) Unemployment ;
- (c) Industrial accidents and diseases ;
- (d) Old age and disability ;
- (e) Maternity benefits.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix IV.

2. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for social welfare, with particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staff and provision for the training of both paid workers and volunteers.

3. Description of social welfare and relief problems and policies, including information on :

- (a) Protection and care of expectant mothers and of children ;
- (b) Juvenile delinquency ;
- (c) Care of the aged ;
- (d) Care and rehabilitation of the handicapped ;
- (e) Prevention of prostitution ;
- (f) Community welfare.

#### H. *Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders*<sup>1</sup>

1. Crime statistics, with comments on any substantial change in offences of particular relevance to the circumstances of the Territory.

2. Description of penal administration, with information on :

- (a) Prison population ;
- (b) Special correctional institutions ;
- (c) Prison discipline ;
- (d) Systems of remission, payment of prison labour, extra-mural employment, etc. ;
- (e) After-care of offenders.

#### I. *Public Health*

1. Description of administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities in respect of public health and sanitation.

2. Statistics of medical and health staff, public and private.<sup>2</sup>

3. Statistics of expenditure for public health with particulars of :

- (a) Recurrent expenditure ;
- (b) Capital expenditure ;
- (c) Expenditure for work carried out by other than Public Health Department, including sanitation ;
- (d) Proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure of the Territory (stating whether the calculation is based on recurrent expenditure only, recurrent and capital expenditure, or any other figure) ;
- (e) Financial assistance from the metropolitan government ;
- (f) Expenditure of missionary and philanthropic organizations, if there is no objection on their part.

4. Description of medical services with particulars and statistics of government and non-government

institutions of a general or specialized character, whether for treatment or for research.

5. Description of :

- (a) Qualifications and conditions required, for practising, of medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists, nurses or other medical auxiliary personnel ;
- (b) Institutions (and other facilities in and outside the Territory) available for the training of its medical and auxiliary personnel, indicating length of programmes, qualifications for courses, functions performed after training, and number trained per year.

6. Description of the demographic situation, including statistical data on birth and death rates.<sup>2</sup>

7. Description of the state of health and nutrition with information on dietary conditions, epidemic and endemic diseases ; diseases of social importance and those due to nutritional deficiency.

8. Principal causes of death, including infant and maternal mortality.

9. Description of Public Health developments, including programmes and progress made during the period under review in the following fields :

- (a) Waste disposal systems ;
- (b) Water supply systems to urban and rural communities ;
- (c) Measures for the inspection of foodstuffs ;
- (d) Disease control programmes, indicating specific diseases, including nutritional deficiency, areas covered, number and type of health personnel, methods employed ;
- (e) Measures taken to reduce infant mortality and to preserve maternal health.

#### *Part IV. — EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS*

##### A. *General*

Description of educational conditions, including information on the extent of free education and compulsory education.

##### B. *Educational Administration*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities concerning education, including information on :

- (a) Educational administration directed by the Territorial government ;
- (b) Educational administration directed by local authorities ;
- (c) Relations with missionary and other philanthropic organizations ;

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix V.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix VI.

GA/CR.6 Supplement 14  
Erratum

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Official Records, Sixth Session  
Supplement No.14 (A/1836)

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER

-----  
E R R A T U M

Page 17.

Under G. Cultural Institutions:

Paragraph (c), second line, read "II G 4"  
instead of "II H 3"



(d) Participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policy and the administration of education ;

(e) School inspection.

2. Statistics of expenditure for education with particulars of :

(a) Recurrent expenditure ;

(b) Capital expenditure ;

(c) Proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure of the territory (stating whether the calculation is based on recurrent expenditure only, recurrent and capital expenditure or any other figure) ;

(d) Financial assistance from the metropolitan government ;

(e) Expenditure of local authorities on education ;

(f) Expenditure of missionary and philanthropic organizations if there is no objection on their part.

### C. *Structure of the Educational System*

1. Description of the following institutions, including information on the average age at entrance and leaving, curricula, including teaching about the United Nations, language of instruction, text books, fees, scholarships, equality of opportunity for different communities (racial, urban and rural) :

(a) Pre-primary schools ;

(b) Primary schools ;

(c) Secondary schools ;

(d) Technical and vocational schools ;

(e) Universities and other institutions of higher education ;

(f) Teacher-training institutions ;

(g) Special schools.

2. Statistics of the above institutions, teachers and pupils.<sup>1</sup>

### D. *Adult Education*

Description of adult and community education movements, including literacy campaigns, with information on the work of literature bureaux and the provision of reading material.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix VII.

### E. *School Buildings and Equipment*

Statement of problems and account of progress made in their solution, including a description of school buildings and equipment, their capacity and general condition.

### F. *Youth Organizations*

Description of youth associations and clubs, the training of youth leaders, social and welfare activities for youth and social service activities by youth organizations (if not treated under III G 2, "Social welfare").

### G. *Cultural Institutions*

Description of the following institutions :

(a) Libraries ;<sup>2</sup>

(b) Museums ;<sup>2</sup>

(c) Institutions for the encouragement of arts and crafts (if not treated under II H, 3, "Handicrafts") ;

(d) Institutions or legal provisions dealing with the preservation of indigenous and other historical monuments and relics ; archeological excavations ; and activities in these fields ;

(e) Other institutions.

### H. *Protection of Nature: Flora and Fauna*

### I. *Information on Educational Development*

(a) Basic programmes ;

(b) Progress during the period under review.

### J. *Mass Communications*

Description of the following, with statistics :<sup>3</sup>

(a) Newspapers, periodicals and other printed material in indigenous and non-indigenous languages, and the conditions of their publication ;

(b) Theatres, cinemas ;

(c) Radio broadcasting.

## Part V. — ANY PICTORIAL MATERIAL

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix VIII.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix IX.

## Appendices

Reference is made to section B, paragraph 4, of the Explanatory Preface, which reads as follows :

“ In respect of the statistics requested on some of the subjects, recommended patterns are given in the Appendices. This presentation is followed in order that those Territories which deem it practicable may follow the pattern suggested, while other Territories may consider themselves free to provide the information as dictated by their existing resources or practices.”

On the other hand, when statistics are being collated in accordance with agreed international standard classifications, their presentation according to these standards would be preferable to the simpler forms suggested in the Appendices.

### Appendix I

#### STATISTICS OF CROPS, FOREST PRODUCTS, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES

	<i>Area</i>	<i>Annual production by amount</i>	<i>Annual production by value</i>	<i>Price ranges</i>
Principal crops ..... .....	Numbers			
Principal timber ..... .....				
Principal livestock ..... .....		Numbers slaughtered		
Animal products ..... ..... .....		Annual production by amount		
Fisheries ..... .....		Annual catch by amount		

*Note:* Indicate whether figures relate to exports only or to production in general, and whether the price ranges relate to field, local market or export prices.

### Appendix II

#### STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

<i>Minerals</i>	<i>Number of mines operating</i>	<i>Number of workers employed</i>	<i>Annual production by amount</i>	<i>Annual production by value</i>	<i>Price ranges</i>
..... ..... .....					

**Appendix III**  
**STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**

<i>Type of production</i>	<i>Number of establishments</i>	<i>Number of workers employed</i>	<i>Annual production by amount</i>	<i>Annual production by value</i>

**Appendix IV**  
**STATISTICS OF MIGRANT LABOUR <sup>1</sup>**

<i>Emigrants</i>	<i>Countries of destination or of origin</i>	<i>Principal employments</i>	<i>Average length of absence</i>	<i>Approximate sex ratio</i>
.....				
Returning emigrants				
.....				
Immigrants				
.....				
Departing immigrants				
.....				

<sup>1</sup> Indicate separately figures of recorded migrant labour movements and estimates of unrecorded movements.

# Appendix V

## A. CRIME STATISTICS

Offences by main categories (including offences against police regulations, local or provincial ordinances, Native law, etc.)	Number of true cases <sup>1</sup>	Number of persons accused				Number of persons convicted				Total	Penalty <sup>2</sup>				
		Adult		Non-adult		Adult		Non-adult			Death	Depriva- tion of liberty	Financial penalty	Corporal punish- ment	Other
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						

## B. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Persons sentenced to :	Adults		Non-adults		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Death . . . . .					
Deprivation of liberty (imprisonment, labour camp, etc.) with or without other sanctions . . . . .					
Financial penalty . . . . .					
Corporal punishment (with or without other sanctions) . . . .					
Other (specify) . . . . .					
Total . . . . .					
Suspended sentence <sup>3</sup> . . . . .					

## C. STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS <sup>4</sup>

Type of institution	Number	Total daily average population				Daily average of:						Staff		
		Adult		Non-adult		Convicted persons <sup>5</sup>		Persons on remand or detained <sup>6</sup>		Debtors	Mental patients	Cus- todial	Other	Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					

<sup>1</sup> Number of offences that have been ascertained to have been committed. <sup>2</sup> See table B.

<sup>3</sup> This group includes persons already included in one of the other categories (deprivation of liberty, financial penalty, etc.) whose sentence has been suspended.

<sup>4</sup> Including labour and detention camps, reformatories and approved schools, etc. <sup>5</sup> Including debtors and mental patients if and where appropriate.



**Appendix VI**  
**STATISTICS CONCERNING MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES**

A. <i>Medical and Health Staff</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1. Registered physicians (persons with degrees recognized both locally and in the metropolitan country) . . . . Licensed physicians (persons with degrees recognized locally but not having metropolitan recognition) . . . . Special categories (e.g., sub-assistant surgeons) . . . . Medical assistants (persons with advanced medical training below the university level) . . . . . 2. Nurses of senior training (persons with nursing training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country). Certificated nurses (persons with certificate recognized locally but not having metropolitan recognition) . . . . Partially trained nurses . . . . . 3. Midwives of senior training (persons with midwifery training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country) . . . . . Certificated midwives (persons with certificates recognized locally but not having metropolitan recognition) Partially trained midwives . . . . . 4. Sanitary inspectors . . . . . 5. Laboratory and X-ray technicians . . . . . 6. Pharmacists . . . . . 7. Others . . . . .				(Note cases when government physicians provide only part-time service to the population; and when private physicians provide part-time service to the government.)
B. <i>Institutions (Government and Private)</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Number of institutions</i>		<i>Number of beds</i>	
1. Hospitals : (a) General hospitals (institutions equipped to deal adequately with all general medical and surgical cases) . . . . . (b) Cottage hospitals or infirmaries (smaller institutions equipped to handle only lighter cases, more severe cases being referred to general hospital) . . . . . 2. Dispensaries (institutions for treatment mainly of out-patients) : (a) Exclusively for out-patients . . . . . (b) Having beds for lighter cases to be referred to general hospital				
3. Specialized units : (a) Maternity and child welfare centres . . . . . (b) Tuberculosis . . . . . (c) Venereal disease . . . . . (d) Leprosaria . . . . . (e) Mental institutions . . . . . (f) Others . . . . .	<i>In general hospital</i>	<i>In dispensary</i>	<i>As separate unit</i>	
4. Mobile units . . . . .	<i>Number of units</i>		<i>Total staff</i>	
C. <i>Vital Statistics</i>	<i>Estimated</i> <sup>2</sup>		<i>Registered</i> <sup>2</sup>	
Total births . . . . . Deaths under 1 year . . . . . Infant mortality per 1,000 live births . . . . . Total deaths . . . . . Death rate per 1,000 population . . . . .				

<sup>1</sup> Indicate if institutions serve different racial communities

<sup>2</sup> Indicate if figures apply to the whole territory or only to particular localities.

**Appendix VII**  
**EDUCATION STATISTICS**

- A. Illiteracy in the territory was ..... per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over in 19...<sup>1, 2</sup>
- B. Number attending literacy classes ..... : Male : ..... Female : ..... Give the figure for total enrolment followed (within parentheses) by the figure for average daily attendance.
- C. Number of children of school age<sup>3</sup> ..... : Indigenous ..... Non-indigenous .....

	<i>Public schools</i>			<i>Independent schools (assisted and non-assisted)</i>		
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Mixed</i>
D. Number of schools :						
1. Primary schools . . . . .						
2. Secondary schools . . . . .						
3. Vocational schools <sup>1</sup> . . . . .						
4. Teacher education <sup>1</sup> . . . . .						
5. Higher education . . . . .						
	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>
E. Total number of teachers and professors (indicate number of non-indigenous teachers within parentheses) <sup>1</sup> :						
1. Primary schools . . . . .						
2. Secondary schools . . . . .						
3. Vocational schools . . . . .						
4. Teacher education . . . . .						
5. Higher education . . . . .						
	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-indigenous</i>			
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>		
F. Number of pupils. Give the figure for total enrolment followed (within parentheses) by the figure for average daily attendance :						
(A) Public schools :						
1. Primary schools <sup>4</sup> . . . . .						
2. Secondary schools . . . . .						
3. Vocational schools . . . . .						
(a) in the territory . . . . .						
(b) in the metropolitan country . . . . .						
4. Teacher education . . . . .						
5. Higher education :						
(a) in the territory . . . . .						
(b) in the metropolitan country . . . . .						
(c) elsewhere <sup>5</sup> . . . . .						
(B) Independent schools :						
1. Primary schools <sup>4</sup> . . . . .						
2. Secondary schools . . . . .						
3. Vocational schools . . . . .						
(a) in the territory . . . . .						
(b) in the metropolitan country . . . . .						
4. Teacher education . . . . .						
5. Higher education . . . . .						
(a) in the territory . . . . .						
(b) in the metropolitan country . . . . .						

<sup>1</sup> Whenever necessary, give your definitions of technical terms.

<sup>2</sup> Give estimated figures for those parts of the territory for which no statistics are available.

<sup>3</sup> The number of boys and girls of school age may be estimated on the basis of population census or school attendance data.

<sup>4</sup> If possible, append to the table the distribution of primary school pupils by grades (standards), giving figures for boys and girls separately.

<sup>5</sup> Give estimated figures when necessary.

## Appendix VIII

### STATISTICS OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

#### A. Libraries

These statistics should cover all libraries to which the public has : (a) unrestricted, (b) conditional admittance.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Holdings : Number of volumes</i>	<i>Annual circulation : Number of volumes</i>	<i>Personnel : Number of persons</i>	<i>Nature of restrictions, if any</i>
School . . . . .					
Public . . . . .					
Other . . . . .					

#### B. Museums

These statistics should cover all museums to which the public has : (a) unrestricted, (b) conditional admittance.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number of visitors</i>	<i>Predominant subjects</i>	<i>Nature of restrictions, if any</i>
National . . . . .				
Other publicly owned . . . . .				
Other . . . . .				

## Appendix IX

### STATISTICS RELATING TO MASS COMMUNICATIONS

#### A. Newspapers and Periodicals

<i>Name</i>	<i>Frequency of issue <sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>

#### B. Cinemas and Projection Facilities

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Frequency of operation</i>	<i>Annual attendance</i>
1. Permanent cinemas . . . . .			
2. Mobile units . . . . .			
3. Number of film projectors . . . . .	..... filmstrip projectors : ..... for educational purposes		

#### C. Radio Broadcasting

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Wave-length</i>	<i>Power (kws)</i>	<i>Number of broadcasting hours each week</i>
1. Broadcasting transmitters					
2. Number of radio broadcasting receivers . . . . .	Licensed ..... or estimated .....				

<sup>1</sup> State here any suspension or cessation of publication, and indicate the causes.

## Part Three

# REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

### INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1950 session, the Special Committee gave chief attention to the consideration of educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It prepared a special report on education,<sup>1</sup> which was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 445 (V) as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and the problems still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. By the same resolution, the Secretary-General was invited to communicate the report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for their consideration.

2. The Committee, in 1950, also decided that, in 1951, it would direct its attention primarily to economic conditions and problems of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and for this purpose approved a list of topics as a broad indication of the subjects to be covered.<sup>2</sup>

3. During its 1951 session, therefore, the Committee's principal preoccupation was the problem of economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. On the basis of the information transmitted by the Administering Members on conditions and development programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, together with supplementary information placed at the disposal of the Secretary-General by the governments concerned, the Secretariat of the United Nations laid before the Special Committee, at its 1951 session, studies on a number of economic problems; FAO and the International Labour Office submitted reports on a number of subjects within their particular competence.<sup>3</sup>

4. The Special Committee is interested in the progress of economic developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a basic aspect of human development. The raising of the economic, social and educational standards of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing

Territories is the *sine qua non* as well as the objective of all such development and is an essential concomitant of their advance towards self-government. Accordingly, the Committee also considered a number of reports laid before it, relating to the social aspects of development; those included studies prepared by the International Labour Office.<sup>4</sup> Further attention to the social aspects of development will be paid by the Special Committee during its 1952 session, but, throughout its discussions on economic conditions and development, these aspects were kept closely in mind.

5. Following the practice successfully adopted in 1950, the Special Committee in 1951 first engaged in a series of discussions on various aspects of economic conditions, together with consideration of the documents prepared by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies; it then appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare a report containing conclusions which might be drawn in the light of the Committee's discussions.

6. The Sub-Committee was composed of the following members: Brazil, France, India, Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson (United Kingdom) was elected chairman. The representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization and of the International Labour Organisation also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

7. The report of the Sub-Committee was reviewed by the full Committee and, as amended, was adopted by fifteen votes to one.

8. It is submitted to the General Assembly, following the instructions contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 332 (IV), which invites the Special Committee to submit reports containing "such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories".

9. The Special Committee considers that the Summary Records of its discussions on economic conditions and problems of development and the documents listed in the appendices should be regarded as annexed to its present report and should be read in conjunction with it.

<sup>1</sup> See Report of the Special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, 18 August–12 September 1950; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17, Part Two*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, paragraphs 113 to 131.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix I.

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix II.

10. Article 1 of the Charter lays down as among the Purposes of the United Nations :

“ 3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion ; and

“ 4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.”

11. Article 55 of the Charter, which prefaces Chapter IX, on economic and social co-operation, states :

“ With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote :

“ a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development ;

“ b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems ; and international cultural and educational co-operation ; and

“ c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.”

12. Article 73 of the Charter, which constitutes the principal Article of the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides that “ Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government . . . accept . . . the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these Territories, and to this end :

“ a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses ;

. . . . .

“ d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article.”

13. These international undertakings are cited as determining the basic approach of the Special Com-

mittee to its examination of information on economic conditions in the Territories. The Committee noted with satisfaction that declarations of policy made by the Administering Members and the information given by them on the objectives which are being pursued in the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are in harmony with the international undertakings. As applied to the separate Territories, the declarations of policy are expressed as concrete programmes of development. It is the view of the Committee that the international undertakings cited above should continue to be a stimulant to the promotion of such concrete measures and the gauge by which their efficacy may be measured.

14. In these development programmes, as well as by virtue of the principles of Articles 1 and 73 of the Charter, the point of primary importance is that of the interests of the inhabitants. Every effort should be made, within the framework of the Charter, to reconcile these interests with the interests of the world as a whole. The emphasis, however, placed by the Special Committee is dictated by the terms of Article 73 of the Charter, in which Members recognize that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount. This means that, in general, investments should be channelled and improvements made through those activities which will bring benefits to the Territories and their peoples and not merely contribute towards those developments which, though useful or necessary to the rest of the world, are only of secondary interest to the Territories.

15. With their economies still mainly oriented towards the production of primary commodities, the Non-Self-Governing Territories find themselves in a position similar to that of all under-developed countries whose terms of trade are adversely affected by the wide fluctuations in and disparities between the prices of their exports and of the goods they import. The Special Committee, in considering this problem, took note of two resolutions of the Economic and Social Council. In resolution 341 A (XII) the Council had considered that continued progress in creating conditions of economic stability and in improving standards of living requires increases in the production of food, raw materials and manufactured goods and that in the under-developed countries, progress towards these objectives is limited, *inter alia*, by the vulnerability of their terms of foreign trade. It recommended “ that all Members of the United Nations, during the period of general inflationary pressure, take measures, direct or indirect, to regulate at equitable levels and relationships, the prices of essential goods moving in international trade, including capital goods, essential consumers’ goods and raw materials ”. The Council further recommended that the equitable regulation of prices should be maintained as long as strong inflationary pressures persist “ in order to minimize changes in the purchasing power, in terms of imports, in current earnings from exports as well as of monetary assets ”. In its resolution 367 (XIII), the Council reiterated this point of view.

16. There has been a marked improvement in the terms of trade of the raw-material-producing countries. Some recent declines, however, in the price of raw materials may invalidate these gains, particularly in conjunction with the current rise in the price of imported manufactured goods and in transport and insurance charges. Thus, the problem of the vulnerability of the economies of the under-developed countries, which include most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to a decline in the demand for their products and to a fall in the prices of these products in the world markets calls for appropriate national and international measures. These will include measures to adjust, establish and maintain appropriate relations between prices of raw materials, on the one hand, and essential manufactured goods on the other, in order to ensure greater economic stability. The Special Committee notes in this connexion that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 341 A (XII), had asked that the Group of Experts, which was to analyse ways of reducing the international impact of recessions, should formulate recommendations concerning such measures in its report which is expected to be before the Council at its fourteenth session.

17. The Special Committee is of the view that, in furthering the policies recommended in the resolutions of the Council referred to above, Administering Members should seek and receive the co-operation of all countries in accordance with the principle of good-neighbourliness laid down in Article 74 of the Charter.

18. In stating this, the Special Committee recognizes that the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Administering Members are linked together by a special bond of mutual economic interests. The Administering Member is frequently the main customer for the Territory's products and the main supplier of the Territory's needs. Moreover the Administering Member is a powerful agent in stimulating economic progress, since it influences the Territory's trade and the nature of its production through economic assistance, co-ordinated research, and the provision of technical and administrative staff.

19. International and national economic difficulties have in recent years reacted unfavourably on the economic development of the majority of the Territories. In the general interest, many of the Territories themselves have made very significant contributions towards meeting and solving some of these difficulties. At the same time, it should be stressed that a recognition of the common interests of the members of any group of communities must, so long as one community is the predominant partner, be constantly under review if the principle of the paramountcy of the interests of the inhabitants of the dependent community is to have meaning. The Special Committee feels it necessary to emphasize here that efforts for the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories should in no way be relaxed simply because events have supervened which demand the use of resources for purposes other than those of development. Economic development should not be allowed to become a casualty of defence

programmes. To the extent that the rate of development of Non-Self-Governing Territories can be maintained or accelerated, their inhabitants will be afforded opportunities of improving their standards of living, thereby increasing the resources and prosperity of the whole community of nations.

20. The Special Committee also attaches particular importance to the problem of the determination of standards of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In this connexion, it had before it a document indicating the information available to the Secretary-General and giving a brief account of the few studies of recent date which throw light on the standards of living of the indigenous peoples. The Committee notes that continuing and valuable studies have been undertaken in respect of certain Territories. In general, however, the Committee is of the opinion that further studies are required to permit a clearer picture to emerge of the relationship of constructive measures of development to, and their effects on, living conditions. The Committee feels that the study of economic conditions will remain incomplete until more detailed and reliable information can be gathered on the broad trends of both rural and urban living standards. In expressing this point of view, the Committee is aware of the difficulties faced by the Administering Members both in the development of adequate statistical services in the Territories and in the adjustment of familiar methods of calculation to meet the conditions peculiar to the Territories. It notes that these problems have been taken into consideration by the Economic and Social Council in regard to the related question of the volume and distribution of national income in under-developed countries in general. It welcomes the initiative of that Council in deciding, by resolution 369 (XIII), to request the Secretary-General and the International Monetary Fund, with other specialized agencies concerned, to continue to give attention to the matter and, in particular, to encourage the preparation of basic statistical series in both developed and under-developed countries in a manner which would take into account the existing differences in the economic and social structures. The Committee notes, further, that the General Assembly, in resolution 403 (V), had requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to give the most favourable consideration possible to requests for technical assistance made in connexion with national income studies in the under-developed countries.

21. The Committee also wishes to call attention to the fact that several studies relating to standards of living are now being undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat as part of the work programme of the Social Commission,<sup>5</sup> and requests the Secretary-General to continue to bear in mind the needs of Non-Self-Governing Territories when preparing studies relating to standards of living and, wherever appropriate, to include material which will be helpful to those Territories.

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, chapter IV, paragraphs 639 to 642.

22. With this emphasis on the need for improving and expanding statistical services and methods, and having in view the particularly advanced statistical services available in the metropolitan countries, the Committee at the same time looks to the administrations to undertake further field studies of living conditions generally in their Territories, and of the particular conditions of groups of the inhabitants. If sufficient information of this kind could be made available, it should form the basis of an important part of the Special Committee's own studies in 1952.

23. In outlining these general considerations, the Special Committee is aware of the many difficulties to be overcome in economic development: lack of knowledge of resources, poverty of natural resources in some regions, ill-health and under-nourishment, educational deficiencies and shortages and deficiencies in technical skills. Many Territories have also suffered from an unbalanced export economy and the lack of development of the internal market, together with the devastation and dislocation caused by war. The Committee also recognizes the progress which has been made in overcoming these difficulties, and is conscious that the creative energies of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are being released by their increasing participation in economic and social reforms and in the direction of their own affairs.

24. The Special Committee is also aware of a consideration on which the General Assembly based resolution 400 (V) concerning the financing of economic development of under-developed countries. This resolution states in part "that a more rapid economic development of under-developed countries, in particular an increase of their production, is essential for raising the level of productive employment and the living standards of their populations, for the growth of the world economy as a whole and for the maintenance of international peace and security." As regards the more rapid economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, this is the particular concern of the Administering Members in view of their special responsibilities towards the Territories.

#### DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

25. In general contrast with the previous situation, the Administering Members no longer expect the Non-Self-Governing Territories to be able to provide for their own economic development solely out of their own resources and out of private investments from abroad. By various means, considerable sums of money have been made available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories through a policy of planned investment—i.e. by direct grants from the metropolitan countries, by loans on the local, metropolitan or international market, or by other forms of controlled investment. The different systems which have been followed in financing development programmes make it difficult to compare the contributions made by the various metropolitan countries. It is, however, to be noted that, at a time when many of the metropolitan countries are faced

with particularly grave economic and financial problems, their taxpayers have contributed to the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

26. The general aims of economic development have been expressed in various ways by the Administering Members. A typical example of a statement of policy is that recently made by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"On the economic side our aim is to seek to build in every one of the territories a stable economy by developing its agricultural, mineral and industrial resources, by improving methods of production, by safeguarding the natural wealth of the country and instilling 'good husbandry' in all economic activities and, most important by diversifying these activities so that development is not lopsided and consequently dependent upon a few basic products."

27. Nevertheless, in view of the basic needs of the Territories, the sums thus far made available to them have often proved insufficient to start a chain reaction of economic development, except where a Territory was already well on the road to economic advancement.

28. In this connexion, two points have to be noted. First, it may often be desirable to concentrate development programmes in those areas where quick, substantial results may be anticipated. Secondly, the capital provided by the metropolitan governments should largely be directed towards the provision of non-self-liquidating projects designed to strengthen the basis of the economy of the Territories, or towards the undertaking of pilot schemes to test the feasibility of new forms of economic development.

29. Much of the economic expansion which has taken place relates to the development of the established export products of the Territories, notably in the case of crops and minerals in short supply on the world markets, even though food supplies seem to have improved both quantitatively and qualitatively during the past few years. Similarly, although certain patterns of trade show a tendency to change, the principal channels of trade remain much the same as before the Second World War and still to a large extent run between the metropolitan countries and the Territories under their administration.

30. Although economic expansion of this nature may be conducive to the interests of the inhabitants, the dependence of any Territory on a very few limited articles of export and for its supplies of manufactured goods on a few sources (mainly those of the metropolitan country), can and does bring hardships upon the indigenous peoples in times of stress and strain, especially during periods of economic crisis in the metropolitan areas. Therefore, the expansion of established exports should be accompanied by the development of new export products, the expansion of the local processing of these exports, the production of more and better food for local consumption, the development of suitable industries and the expansion of trade opportunities suited to the economic and geographic situation of each Territory.



31. The Special Committee is convinced that a lack of economic balance resulting from an undue reliance on a few major exports will have to be remedied by diversification which will not only result in more balanced agriculture, but will also introduce measures of industry as a stabilizing element. Up to the present time, however, this policy of diversification has not perhaps been pursued with sufficient vigour and has, in some instances, to a large extent sought to meet metropolitan needs rather than primarily to benefit the local economy. On the other hand, Territories should not be prevented from obtaining the benefits to be derived from producing those commodities for which they are best suited.

32. The Committee is of the opinion that, while the objectives of many of the basic programmes are sound, too much attention cannot be paid to the question of the ultimate economic structure and the position in that structure of the indigenous inhabitants. It recognizes that, in many cases, the basis for rapid economic expansion has been established and that in some cases there has been a consequent rise in the standards of living of the indigenous inhabitants connected with the new economic enterprises. On the whole, however—at least as regards Africa—the essential problem still remains that of so modifying the indigenous production as to ensure it an adequate place in the various schemes of economic development.

33. For this purpose, the association of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the planning of economic programmes, in the general supervision of their execution and in the management of separate undertakings is of outstanding importance. Without this association at all stages, many economic development programmes may fail to achieve their objectives. In other cases, these programmes will tend to perpetuate the dependence of the Territory on external direction. The planning and approval of schemes of economic development is often undertaken by the Territories themselves, and the inhabitants of the Territories are widely consulted. The development of co-operative organizations and of thrift and provident societies which may be directed towards co-operative methods of organization will be of great value in translating this first participation of the inhabitants into participation in the actual new economic life. Furthermore, the aims of economic development cannot be divorced from those of political development and the rapid establishment of a measure of self-government.

34. With the beginning of industrial development in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, a start has already been made in introducing a multi-racial, social, economic and cultural pattern of existence. If the continued participation by immigrant groups guiding and helping in the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on a permanent basis is envisaged, then association of the indigenous people in industrial, commercial, agricultural and banking concerns as collaborators, co-partners, shareholders, etc., must be actively sponsored wherever possible. The Special Committee nevertheless does not wish to imply by this statement that it has taken any stand on the

question of the future place of immigrant communities in the Territories.

35. In addition to action taken by the metropolitan country and the governments of the separate Territories, in appropriate cases assistance should be sought through international collaboration in overcoming the difficulties which exist owing to shortages of capital, machinery and supplies, technical knowledge and skilled staff. Such action will be in conformity with the principles of Article 73 d of the Charter and the declared objectives of the Administering Members.

36. Note is taken, in this connexion, of the Agreement entered into on 21 June 1951, between the United Kingdom on the one hand and the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the other, for the provision of technical assistance to the Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom Government is responsible. The following provisions in this Agreement are noteworthy :

(1) The right of the governments of the Territories concerned, acting with the authority of the Government of the United Kingdom, to enter into supplementary agreements with the international organizations ;

(2) The direction to experts provided to any Territory to make every effort to instruct the local technical staff in the methods, techniques and practices of their work and the principles upon which these methods, techniques and practices are based ;

(3) The undertaking by the international institutions concerned to give sympathetic consideration to candidates nominated by the Government of the United Kingdom in the awarding of fellowships and scholarships.

37. In general, programmes of technical assistance through the United Nations should be encouraged in order to further advancement of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. To this end, the indigenous inhabitants themselves should be encouraged to participate to the largest possible extent in these programmes with a view to their increased participation in the direction of the economic life of their countries and in the solution of their special problems. It would be misleading to expect that the immediate material contribution to economic development will be great. The sums made available by the Administering Members for technical assistance and research in any of the major Non-Self-Governing Territories and the staffs employed on this work in these Territories are far larger than the total resources for technical assistance at the disposal of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Nevertheless, by facilitating access to international assistance, a psychological reaction may be encouraged through the indication thereby given that the principle of equal rights for all peoples applies to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

38. In considering the question of financing the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee was aware of the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in August

1951. It noted in particular that, with the object of expanding the flow of capital for financing development projects in under-developed countries and increasing the capacity of the latter to absorb development capital, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 368 (XIII), *inter alia*, recommended "that governments of under-developed countries review the adequacy of the national institutions and techniques for maximizing the availability of their domestic capital for and the flow of foreign capital into essential national development programmes". It also recommended "that governments of under-developed countries, as part of their over-all development programmes, take measures to increase their capacity to absorb foreign capital, such as the institution of expanded programmes of mass education, vocational technical training and agricultural extension services, training of scientists and administrators, meaningful measures of land reform and reform of agricultural credit systems, and measures to increase social mobility".

39. The information supplied by the Administering Members indicates that action along these lines has been taken in respect of the financing of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the Special Committee considers that such action will contribute greatly to the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

40. The Special Committee also noted the recommendations of the Council contained in its resolution 368 (XIII) designed to achieve an expansion and steadier flow of private foreign capital by the removal of existing deterrents, and by providing adequate assurances with respect to the treatment to be accorded to foreign investors. The importance of such measures was emphasized in the Special Committee, which learned with interest of the steps already taken in a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

41. Finally, the Special Committee noted the request to Member States by the Economic and Social Council to submit proposals on the financing of economic development to the Council at its fifteenth session. The Special Committee hopes that the Administering Members, in presenting such proposals, will pay particular attention to the problem of financing the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### GENERAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

42. In succeeding sections, the Special Committee treats separately various aspects of agricultural and industrial development. It wishes at the outset, however, to point out that this treatment does not indicate any failure to realize that the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories must be regarded in all aspects as a single policy designed to further the general and balanced advancement of the Territories in the interests of their peoples. The Special Committee emphasizes that industrial development should be conceived as inseparable from and, in fact, complementary to the programmes for the promotion of agricultural development, a point which it will develop further in

the later sections of this report. It would like also to stress that the establishment of better health and living conditions must be regarded, in the case of peoples suffering from poverty, malnutrition and ignorance, as the primary objective of economic development, but equally that improvements in these fields cannot be allowed to wait upon economic development, since in large measure they are a precondition of its success.

#### PROBLEMS OF BASIC EQUIPMENT

43. Before considering economic development in detail, the Special Committee draws attention to the fact that, apart from a few areas in which the export trade is highly organized, the basic equipment of the Non-Self-Governing Territories is inadequate to meet the requirements of modern economic development or to provide for any substantial expansion in existing production and internal trade. At the end of the Second World War there was considerable destruction in some Territories, and generally throughout the Non-Self-Governing Territories much of the limited material equipment available needed replacement and modernization. The situation was aggravated by world shortages of staffs and materials and by currency difficulties which prevented a number of Territories from securing the necessary foreign currency for the renewal of their equipment.

44. Responsibility for remedying this situation is accepted by the governments as largely resting with them. Accordingly, the various programmes of development in the public sector are to a considerable extent programmes for the replacement, modernization and expansion of basic equipment and public services.

45. The principal requisites in this respect are the following:

(1) The development of transport and communications, including not only the reconditioning and extension of existing facilities, but also the modernization of the various forms of transport and communications, with emphasis on the growth of internal trade.

(2) The development of power resources, particularly hydro-electric power, since water is among the outstanding sources of power in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(3) The development of water supplies for agriculture, industry and domestic purposes.

(4) The provision of basic social services in order to promote better educational, health and general living conditions and that sense of social stability and equality of opportunity which contributes to the establishment of equilibrium in society.

(5) The development of agricultural and industrial research and the establishment of extension services, experimental stations and other means of spreading among the peoples concerned a practical knowledge of new and improved methods of production.

46. Two cautionary notes must be sounded. First, pursuit of efficiency in all fields of endeavour is necessary, but such efficiency will fail in its purposes if it

introduces new elements of social disorganization. The rapid introduction of modern conditions must be accompanied by measures to promote or maintain social stability, as a means of harmonizing the fundamental traditions of the peoples with the changing needs of modern times.

47. Secondly, the Special Committee considers it particularly important to avoid the introduction of economic enterprises or techniques which tend to encourage or to perpetuate discrimination on grounds of race or creed. In considering the introduction of any economic enterprise in a Non-Self-Governing Territory or the adaptation of any existing enterprise, consideration must be given, from the outset, to the question whether it will not contribute to greater harmony between the various members of the community as a whole.

#### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

48. The economic development of the large majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories depends essentially on the proper use of their animal and vegetable resources (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries). Accordingly, improvements in agriculture, in the broadest interpretation of the word, constitute an important step towards general economic and social development by raising the standards of living of the local populations and by providing the necessary foundations for other types of development.

49. In the African Territories south of the Sahara, the present situation is dominated by the need to secure better living conditions and to adapt the indigenous agricultural economy to the situations created by changes in the distribution of population, better control over animal and plant diseases, and the introduction of commercial crops. In many areas, in spite of plans for the maintenance or rehabilitation of soil fertility, the land has deteriorated, and the introduction of new methods of production which do not reverse this trend may be disastrous. Increased mechanization in suitable cases, the use of manures and chemical fertilizers, the improvement of plant-breeding and of livestock are obvious means of advance, and the information supplied by the Administering Members indicates that measures in this direction are being widely taken. While it is vital not to ignore the fact that many indigenous methods of cultivation have been successfully developed over the centuries with a view to the best use of the soil and cannot be lightly discarded, the adaptation of these methods in the light of modern knowledge must be pursued. Even in these cases, the point made regarding the inter-connexion between agricultural and industrial development requires repetition. For example, the mechanization of specific agricultural processes may in certain circumstances disrupt indigenous systems designed to safeguard the fertility of the soil; but the introduction into the agricultural communities concerned of modern methods of land clearance, transport, house-building and crop-processing, with the accompanying facilities for the maintenance of machinery, may

release much energy for better agriculture in accordance with proved methods.

50. In this connexion, the Committee would like to emphasize that, wherever possible, the growing of crops which have great export value—such as tea, cotton, sisal, coffee, rubber, etc.—by the indigenous peoples should be encouraged so as to associate them more fully in the processes of agricultural development and in economic expansion programmes.

51. In the Territories of North Africa and the Mediterranean, with their rapidly increasing populations, the major problems of agricultural development are the control of water resources for irrigation purposes, the bringing of new areas into cultivation and the introduction of modern methods of cultivation, involving the extension of present efforts to secure more stable conditions for the semi-nomadic populations. Information was provided to the Special Committee on the progress of plans designed to increase food production in order to feed a population growing at considerable rates, to promote industries which will enable the Territories to satisfy more of their needs in manufactured goods, and to create a more favourable balance of trade.

52. In the Caribbean Territories, economic development largely depends on the production and marketing of the chief export crops. The diversification of crops is being sought in order to obviate the risks inherent in economies dependent on a few basic exports. In this region in particular, however, the consideration is relevant that conditions for concentration on particular crops are exceedingly favourable, so that the dense agricultural populations could not be supported if any drastic change were to take place for the establishment of an agricultural economy based principally on production for local consumption. The information provided showed that efforts are being made to promote new systems of cultivation and of management or ownership combining the benefits of specialized estate export agriculture and peasant-farming both for export and for local consumption. The experiments which have been made in these directions deserve full support, and their results should be made widely known.

53. In the Territories of South-East Asia, the prices for the chief agricultural exports have been relatively high. On the other hand, the local food situation remains difficult, and the importation of rice from neighbouring countries cannot be expected on the scale possible in the past. It is important that every effort should be made to diversify agricultural production by the development of new secondary crops for export and by increasing food production for local consumption. Government efforts to increase and improve rice production by peasant producers are of high value. The Special Committee also considers that further action should be taken to promote the wider participation of the peasant populations in the production of rubber and other commodities in which, with government aid in research, the control of pests and diseases, the provision of high-yielding planting materials and marketing schemes, the peasant is less vulnerable to the effects of

fluctuating world demands than producers on large-scale estates.

54. Regarding problems of agriculture in general, the Special Committee agrees that one of the primary objectives of development should be to supply the peoples with a more ample and better-balanced diet. Taking account of the low state of nutrition among many of the agricultural populations, it regards as of deep interest programmes for increased food production, the expansion of mixed farming and other efforts to improve agricultural production for home and local consumption. Where new export crops are introduced, their ultimate effects should be considered in this context from the start. Existing world shortages and high prices have stimulated the production of export crops. As a result, it is increasingly important to examine closely the effects of any such new agricultural production on soil fertility and on the basic food requirements of the peoples. Export crops which assist the local diet have, of course, double advantages; export crops, which, although immediately profitable, have little effect on local diets or on the diversification of the local economy, should have at least good prospects of long-term profitability before they can be recommended.

55. In regard to the introduction of mechanization and improved agricultural techniques, the Special Committee considers as of special interest the information provided by the Administering Members on the promotion of better rural conditions through the co-ordinated efforts of various departments of the governments working in co-operation with the local authorities to foster the pooling of agricultural machinery, the use of artificial fertilizers and, often more usefully, of animal and compost manure, and the operation of agricultural modernization teams. Much of this work is a process of education, and, once again, the Special Committee draws attention to the close connexion between programmes of economic development and policies of social and educational advancement and of co-operation between the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and their administrations.

56. One of the basic reasons for the low standard of living in some Non-Self-Governing Territories, as elsewhere, is the inadequate extent of the areas at present under cultivation. One of the solutions to the problem is the maximum utilization of water resources. The Special Committee noted the recommendations made by the General Assembly in resolution 402 (V), under which the Economic and Social Council was asked to consider various measures designed to facilitate and encourage the development of arid land. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report on the practical measures adopted for the study of the problems of arid zones, and on the technical and financial means employed by the specialized agencies for this purpose. The Special Committee also noted that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 346 (XII), requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration the entire field of water control and utilization as related to the problems of arid zones. The Special Committee considers that the activities of the United

Nations in this field would be of benefit to the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as to other countries.

57. An essential part of agricultural policy is the establishment and implementation of a sound and comprehensive forest policy. In the Non-Self-Governing Territories, policies have been adopted for the conservation of forests and for the development and exploitation of forest resources. Great efforts are being made to implement these policies. It has been represented, however, that forestry policy is insufficiently connected with general policies of soil and water conservation. An accompanying difficulty is that of persuading local inhabitants of the essential role to be played by the forests in the maintenance of favourable agricultural and soil conditions, so as to prevent the damage caused to existing resources by such practices as the excessive burning of bush and unrestricted grazing.

58. The Special Committee agreed on the need for close co-ordination between forest conservation and utilization policies on the one hand and soil and water conservation policies on the other. It would seem that, if this is done and if forestry services are expanded, the impoverishment of the natural resources observed in some areas can be checked, and the important work which is being undertaken for the maintenance and exploitation of forest resources and the creation of favourable conditions of general agricultural development will be successfully performed.

59. The Special Committee also draws attention to the development of fisheries. In addition to the important export industries, which exist in some Territories and which are being promoted both through improved fishing methods and through the processing of the catch, the expansion of fisheries is of great promise for the improvement of local nutrition.

60. The lack of proteins in the diets of the inhabitants of many Non-Self-Governing Territories could be remedied by an increase in the consumption of fish. Many programmes of research, survey and experimentation are already being undertaken. Included among these programmes are the measures taken to develop fish-farming. Whatever form may be taken in the development of fisheries, the assistance of the administrations is of outstanding importance, with a view to improving present fishing processes, to training fishermen, to providing the necessary shore facilities, and to developing the fish trade. The development under healthy conditions of communities of fishermen involves many problems both of an economic and of a social character. Interesting experiments for their solution are taking place in several of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

61. There is a pressing need in the government services concerned with agricultural development, the improvement of livestock, forestry policy and the development of fisheries, for more trained technicians and more trained subordinate staff. These professions have not usually secured in the Territories adequate social and

economic recognition; nor has the basic training required as yet figured sufficiently prominently in the programmes of some of the new institutions of higher education. In many Territories, vigorous agricultural extension programmes have been organized in rural communities. In general, however, the broad educational task of arousing and sustaining interest in the improvement of agricultural conditions has to make more rapid headway if the main social and economic basis for the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories is to be solidly established, and if the tendency that leads farmer's children with a certain degree of education to seek employment in the towns as a means of escape from existing rural conditions is to be checked.

62. In concluding this examination of problems involved in improving and expanding the production of the animal and vegetable resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates its view that all forms of development are interdependent. As a particular and relevant illustration of that point of view, it notes that agricultural development itself depends on the development of a degree of industrialization suited to local circumstances. In many Territories the stage has been reached where better farming needs the assistance that local industries and trade can give it by supplementing the agricultural economy, providing essential supplies, expanding the processing of agricultural produce and in some cases absorbing surplus population.

#### AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

63. Although in many localities there is happily no problem of rural indebtedness, an urgent need for the provision of credit at reasonable rates is emerging in those areas where cash agriculture is replacing subsistence agriculture; and it has increased in areas already within the cash economy. The first sources of credit have usually been the purchasers of produce, shop-keepers, and money-lenders charging high rates of interest or obtaining control over the land and the workers on it. Even within local communities, the development of a class of comparatively prosperous land-owners has led to indebtedness, with some of the features of debt bondage.

64. The Special Committee considers that the effective intervention in the field of rural credit on the part of the administrations has often become a matter of urgent necessity. In some Territories, considerable progress has already been made; but, even in these Territories, improved farm practices, the use of better tools and the intensification of agricultural production generally depend in large measure on expanded credit facilities.

65. Means are usually provided by which the needs of the larger agricultural producers can be met on a commercial basis, but the best way should be determined of co-ordinating all credit agencies to eliminate duplication and to ensure the integration of the credit system.

66. For the small borrower, a co-ordinated system of local societies is necessary through which the credit needs of the peasants, the terms of cash and other loans and the manner of repayment can be controlled with

the assistance of those who are members of the local community. The savings which can accrue from peasant sources are already in certain instances highly significant, and would be an appreciable contribution to the accumulation of local capital. With full co-operation and assistance on the part of the indigenous peoples, land banks can also serve a useful purpose in the provision of agricultural credit.

67. The Special Committee considers that a further means by which administrations can intervene, to the advantage of indigenous farmers in particular, is by taking measures to control the rates of interest on agricultural loans and to legislate effectively against usury. The Committee welcomes, both in this particular connexion and in respect of the whole question of agricultural credit, the step taken by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 370 (XIII) on land reform, recommending that governments establish or expand national and local institutions for providing agricultural credit at reasonable rates of interest and take legislative or administrative measures to assist in the reduction of agricultural indebtedness.

#### CO-OPERATIVES

68. The development of co-operative societies will be of great benefit in the provision of credit facilities. Co-operative societies, moreover, in providing for the marketing of the produce of their members, in obtaining the use of agricultural supplies, and in encouraging various forms of better living, should contribute largely to the economic and social progress of the inhabitants. The Special Committee also wishes to emphasize the value of the experience which can be provided through co-operative societies in business management and in the free discussion of local problems.

69. In most Non-Self-Governing Territories, co-operative activity cannot develop without the active promotion and support of the administrations. The lines upon which action should be taken to develop co-operation will depend upon the particular conditions and needs of the various Territories. The Special Committee, however, draws attention to the resolution concerning national action regarding the co-operative movement which was adopted by the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation in 1950. A number of points of importance in the development of the co-operative movement mentioned in this resolution should be of value not only to the Asian governments, but also to governments responsible for the administration of Territories where the traditional way of rural life is rapidly being changed by new economic influences.

70. Sound co-operative legislation is a basic requirement. It should be simple and flexible. It should deal solely with the co-operative societies and should govern all types of such societies. It should provide for open membership, democratic control, the limitation of interest on capital and the allocation of any surpluses to common purposes or for distribution among members. The Administering Members provided information on

the progress already achieved. The Special Committee is convinced of the wide importance of the measures taken or contemplated. It does not consider that progress need be slow in cases where the full classical conception of co-operative organization cannot be at once achieved and where a wider measure of government intervention is required than is desirable in countries where the members of co-operative societies have a long experience of business traditions. But it does consider that a constant objective in co-operative policy should be the increasing application of principles of full democratic management. Furthermore, it considers that the co-operative societies should from the outset be open for membership to all races and creeds, so long as safeguards exist to prevent their domination by any particular interests.

71. The functions of the administrations in Territories where the co-operative movement is not strongly established are thus of considerable importance. The expansion of co-operative societies in Territories in which they have subsequently taken the strongest hold was not spontaneous, but the painstaking result of administrative policy and government financial and technical support.

72. This means that considerable responsibility rests on the administrative agency primarily concerned with the guidance of the co-operative movement. The Special Committee considers that, as a general rule, this agency should rank in status with the other principal services of the government. In this connexion, the Special Committee noted with interest the tendency to broaden the duties of the agencies concerned beyond the accomplishment of tasks of legal and business supervision to that of the promotion of interest and training in co-operation. It also noted the information on the training of persons to direct and manage co-operative institutions. In many Territories, this may be effected through courses and lectures. Regional courses or regional institutions may, in some cases, be feasible. Of considerable assistance will be co-operative services established within the universities, courses in co-operation operated by the extension services and extra-mural courses directed by the administrations or universities.

73. The Special Committee is deeply interested in the information provided on government assistance for general promotional work, collaboration in improving facilities for the administrative structure of co-operative societies, and the provision of technical advice and financial privileges. It holds that, even though a limited economic outlook as to the value of the co-operative movement would in itself justify such action, of greater importance are the prospects provided by the co-operative movement for a broadening of concepts of communal responsibilities. The co-operative movement may and should act as a source of inspiration for the creation of new forces of human energy.

#### MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

74. Successful marketing of the principal export crops of the Territories often requires the establishment

of effective organizations grouping the chief producers of each Territory. Considerable progress in this respect has been made both through associations of producers and through government marketing boards.

75. The importance of such arrangements is enhanced by a number of factors: the production of an export crop in any Territory, although perhaps vital to the welfare of the Territory, may represent a small percentage of world production, so that the Territory has only a limited bargaining power; secondly, the small peasants may require protection against excessive charges by middlemen; thirdly, there may be little encouragement to the peasant to care about the quality of his produce, its proper treatment and presentation; and fourthly, physical facilities for marketing, transport and storage are often inadequate. Finally, marketing organizations are important instruments of public policy by virtue of the action they can take to limit fluctuations in the prices paid to producers, and to prevent destitution in times of low prices and inflation in times of high prices.

76. From the information supplied by the Administering Members, it appears that a number of existing boards have already done much to meet these aims. They have accumulated surpluses, the effect of which is to provide guarantees against the effects of rapid fluctuations in prices in the next few years, and the use of further surpluses has become a matter of general interest. Their success has been such that the Special Committee considers it to be important that, as has already been provided in a number of cases, the effective control over the boards should be exercised by the people directly concerned, through the representation on them of the local producers and of local general interests.

77. While attention has been widely paid to the improved marketing of export products, marketing for internal consumption is less advanced. The efforts which are being made to promote internal trade in many of the Territories underline the importance of the provision of improved facilities, the encouragement of marketing societies, and general regulatory and promotional action by the administrations to improve marketing conditions and to secure a better return to the primary producers. The Special Committee considers that the co-operative movement should, with the necessary guidance, play a significant part in the development of internal distribution.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND TENURE OF LAND

78. In the large majority of Non-Self-Governing Territories, land is the main source of livelihood. It is more than that. It is the basis of the structure of society. Land is thus not only a form of wealth, the use and treatment of which can be dictated purely by economic considerations. Land legislation and policy, if they are to be just and equitable—even practicable—have to take into account all the social and political aspects of the problem and make due provision for them. The Special Committee has already stated that economic



development depends essentially on the proper use of the animal and vegetable resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. This means that development depends on the proper utilization of land. But in deciding upon the proper utilization of land, even more than in connexion with other aspects of development, an understanding of and respect for the human feelings involved is essential.

79. The Special Committee considered two main aspects of problems of land: land distribution as between large-scale estates and small farming units, and the evolution of indigenous systems of land distribution and tenure under the impact of modern economic conditions.

80. With regard to the first aspect, which also was related to the question of land alienation, the Committee noted that, in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the grants made of land or of rights over the produce of the land in the early days of foreign penetration were on an inordinate scale and were obtained at a time when there was little understanding of and respect for indigenous land systems. In a great many cases, however, these grants did not involve the eviction of the indigenous occupiers, but were rather in the nature of monopolies for the collection and sale of produce. Moreover, the administrations have now reduced the extent of many of the areas previously alienated in this way. Their present declared policies are to ensure that any future grants will be based on the economic and social interests of the indigenous inhabitants. In many Territories, the present areas of land alienated to non-indigenous interests constitute a small percentage of the total land areas. In some of the Territories, however, the areas of alienated land remain considerable. In others, where the percentage of alienated to total land may be small, this percentage does not reveal the real situation in terms of the quality of the land. The fact that some of the alienated land may be among the best in the Territory concerned appears to be partly due to the work of reclamation and improvement undertaken by means of the capital, skill and enterprise of the land-holders. Nevertheless, the Committee considers the question of land distribution one of fundamental importance for the development and welfare of the Territories and for the establishment of good relations amongst all their population groups.

81. The principal features of the present situation taken into account by the Special Committee are the following. There are many estates and areas comprising estates which have reached a high level of agricultural efficiency, and which contribute to the prosperity of the Territories. To seek to break up such estates would not contribute to economic prosperity and, unless there is real land hunger in the regions, would serve no immediate social purpose. On the other hand, in some cases large areas of land are still held by non-indigenous interests and are not being exploited to any substantially beneficial extent. There are also cases of estate cultivation, particularly in areas of dense peasant population, the existence of which may create social tension between classes or races.

82. The problems of land alienation and any latent conflict between estate and peasant cultivation affect only some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and in them conditions vary widely. The Special Committee limits itself, as required by its terms of reference, to the following observations of a general character.

83. The maintenance of efficient estate cultivation is in many cases essential as a contribution to economic life; new sparsely inhabited areas may in some cases best be opened up by the encouragement of estate cultivation; the estate owners and managers should be given the guarantees needed to stimulate their enterprise, provided efficiency is maintained and satisfactory standards provided for wage-earners and tenants. A policy of estate development must be conditioned by the important social and political factors to which reference has been made above.

84. Where estates are not efficiently operated, administrations should redeem them or take steps to ensure more efficient operation; where the local agricultural populations have a need for land which cannot otherwise be satisfied or where the establishment of a healthy creative rural population depends on the acquisition of estate lands, the administrations should take suitable and equitable steps to purchase and make available the necessary land. Unless the benefits of estate management and organization can be transferred to the peasant producers, the replacement of estate by peasant agriculture will often be contrary to the general good; where circumstances make estate ownership no longer desirable, the administrations should plan to promote systems which, through co-operative organization, proportional benefits, the organization of supervised peasant holdings and the like, promise the maintenance of economic units of farm production coupled with social stability and satisfaction.

85. The second main aspect of this problem—namely, the evolution of indigenous or of peasant systems of land distribution and tenure—also demands positive and comprehensive policies on the part of the administrations.

86. In many areas, population pressure, the need to produce more food for local consumption, the increasing opportunities to secure money by the sale of cash crops, the availability of new equipment and agricultural techniques, have all made inadequate many indigenous methods of land cultivation and have produced changes which require new methods of land tenure and use. The evolution of existing systems under the growing pressure of economic conditions and concepts is in places accompanied by confusion and stress. More knowledge of indigenous systems of tenure is necessary. There is, however, an immediate requirement for guidance and direction by the administrations in influencing changes which are taking place. These changes should be directed towards the improved use of the land and a deepening of a sense of duty towards the land by which land ownership is interpreted as a matter of collective responsibility as well as of individual rights.

87. The Special Committee realizes that the development of the rural economy should, as far as possible, be

based on existing systems of land tenure and on the social concepts attached to these systems. Their evolution should aim at the consolidation of unduly small land plots and the prevention of fragmentation, security of tenure dependent on the maintenance of good cultivation, the prevention of excessive indebtedness, reasonable compensation for improvements, the modification of systems of inheritance in order to assure the continuity of good cultivation, ensuring a satisfactory standard of living for the rural communities, and reasonable conditions which will attract the investment of capital. In this connexion, the Special Committee noted the conclusions reached by the African Conference on the Indigenous Rural Economy held in Jos (Nigeria) in November 1949, and considers that those conclusions should be of deep interest to other regions.

88. The schemes which have been inaugurated for the operation or supervision of estates by or under lease from the public authorities for peasant settlement under supervision and guidance, and, in general, for linking questions of land tenure and distribution with questions of improved agriculture and living standards merit the continuous consideration of the administrations.

89. The Special Committee also draws attention to interesting developments in some Territories to co-ordinate the treatment of problems of the tenure and utilization of land. The part played by administrative services often originated in specific operations for the control of pests and diseases, for the improvement of particular crops, or for the regulation of land questions in accordance with legal concepts. The co-ordination of this work in the light of a general land and agriculture policy is highly desirable, and in any institutions created for this purpose the local inhabitants should be associated to an ever-increasing extent at all levels.

90. In considering the problems of land, the Special Committee was guided in particular by two declarations contained in resolution 401 (V) adopted by the General Assembly in 1950. The General Assembly had declared that "... Agrarian conditions which persist in many under-developed countries constitute a barrier to their economic development because such conditions are a major cause of low agricultural productivity and low standards of living for the populations of those countries and territories", and expressed the conviction that "immediate steps should be undertaken to study the extent to which existing agrarian conditions hamper the economic development of under-developed countries as well as to assist governments, at their request, in the utilization of the facilities available in the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the improvement of such conditions".

91. The Special Committee welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 370 (XIII), to keep the question of land reform continually under review by means of periodic analyses of information to be obtained by means of a questionnaire. The Special Committee hopes that the Administering

Members will be able to furnish to the United Nations detailed information for Non-Self-Governing Territories by appropriate means.

92. The Special Committee has also noted the various other recommendations to governments contained in resolution 370 (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council and draws them to the attention of the Administering Members as constituting guides for action in applying land-reform measures in Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as to independent countries.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

93. The majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are likely to remain primarily agricultural in their basic economy. But there are few Territories in which an increased degree of industrial development would not benefit their general economy. Moreover, as already indicated, the promotion of industrial development is in many Territories essential in the interests of agricultural production. There are Territories with dense populations where rural poverty exists, since there is no outlet in industry for surplus rural labour. There are Territories which are basically dependent on the export of a single crop or a few minerals, and for which some security against the effects of fluctuations in world prices can be achieved through a well-balanced industrial development.

94. The Non-Self-Governing Territories produce 50 per cent of the world production of bauxite, but do not manufacture aluminium. They produce 54 per cent of the world production of cocoa, but do not manufacture cocoa powder or butter. Eighteen Territories produce 3,500,000 tons of cane-sugar, but refine only a small proportion of this production. Territories rich in limestone and in clay import large quantities of building material. In many Territories growing cotton on a large scale, the cotton-growers wear imported cotton goods.

95. The local processing of primary products is already a marked feature of industrial development in many of the Territories and thus illustrates the spreading recognition of the value of diversifying the economy of the Territories in the field of industry as well as of agriculture. The problems which have arisen in the consideration of this question are problems of pace and methods rather than of objectives.

96. The Special Committee emphasizes that a greater degree of industrialization is essential and that this industrialization, in an age of electric and motor power, need not be confined to the large urban concentrations typical of the industrial development of a hundred years ago. The technical means can be made available for rural, village and home industries which will bring industrialization to the countryside instead of draining the countryside of its vital forces.

97. In this connexion, the Committee notes that, over a period of time, it may often be easier to raise capital for a number of small local enterprises than for single large plants located in larger towns. In rural



areas and provincial centres, sources of capital may exist which it may not be possible to attract into investment unless the investment takes the form of local enterprise which is a part of the daily experience of the local population. Village and cottage industries are valuable examples of this type of development and in addition, provide opportunities for increased employment without the displacement of population associated with large industrial concentrations. Moreover, in small plants, a larger proportion of investment can be used for actual productive equipment. In contrast to the small manufacturing plant, large-scale industry needs capital-consuming services such as workers' houses, power plants, administrative offices and large storage facilities.

98. The Committee believes that a number of points should be noted regarding the pattern of industrialization to be achieved in the Territories. Since agriculture is of such prominence, the processing of agricultural products should be given a conspicuous place in programmes of industrialization, as is already being done in certain Territories. Wherever possible, efforts should be directed towards the development of processes for making use of by-products and waste, which are sometimes of even greater commercial value than the primary agricultural product, and which otherwise may simply be discarded or lost. Finally, in many cases, an industrial pattern should be encouraged which will not only make use of local agricultural products in such enterprises as canning, processing and weaving, but also support urgently needed improvement in agricultural productivity through the manufacture of agricultural tools and simple agricultural equipment, and the maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery.

99. As regards the means to be employed for the promotion of industrial expansion, the Special Committee welcomes the creation of governmental or mixed agencies for this purpose. Favourable attention should also be paid to the measures taken in some Non-Self-Governing Territories to foster local industries by fiscal and similar concessions to private companies introducing new industries or expanding existing industries.

100. The development of industries in the Non-Self-Governing Territories is often hampered by the lack of local skilled labour, and the advantages of such development to the Territories are limited by a lack of experience in business management and the higher techniques of industry. Programmes for the rapid training of workers in industry were found practicable among the largely untrained workers who entered war enterprises during the Second World War. In some cases, these techniques are applicable to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. At the same time, training in higher skills should be encouraged through long-range programmes of apprenticeship and industrial training.

101. Economic development of this type requires the resourceful encouragement of measures of labour policy

and general social policy, such as the development of trade unionism, the establishment of an adequate wage policy, the general protection of wage-earners, the prevention of discrimination in employment, and the creation of a healthy social mentality in new centres of population.

102. In the light of its general approach to problems of economic conditions and development, the Special Committee considers that the international and national responsibilities assumed by the Administering Members for the economic and social advancement of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the nature of the trade relations which have been established between the metropolitan countries and the Non-Self-Governing Territories, are special considerations which call for the adoption of policies designed to diversify local economies by the promotion of healthy and balanced industrial development in the Territories.

### MINING POLICY

103. The contribution of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the world production of a number of minerals is considerable. From the standpoint of the Territories, the mining products exported in many instances form a high proportion of the total value of exports and, in addition, contribute largely to the local revenues by taxes, duties and royalties. Recent measures taken to promote European economic co-operation and the increase in the demand for certain minerals are stimulating mining exploration and production. Thus, while agriculture is the economic foundation of most Non-Self-Governing Territories and although many of the Territories are poor in minerals, or have mineral resources which are relatively inaccessible, in many others the mines are the chief and most tangible assets.

104. The Special Committee considered the subject of the development and use of the mineral resources of Non-Self-Governing Territories, as it considered other subjects, from the point of view of the interests of the inhabitants. Its chief interest lay in the extent to which mining policy is directed primarily towards the advancement of the economic and social welfare of the peoples of the Territories.

105. The policies of the Administering Members have established the paramount rights of the State over all mineral resources, and its responsibility to regulate the exploitation of these resources. These policies are exemplified by varying methods and to a varying degree in different Territories. As mineral resources are of a wasting character, such control is necessary to regulate the rate and conditions of mineral extraction and to ensure efficient management. It also makes it possible to take account of long-term economic objectives, so that a broad secondary economy may be built around a mining economy. In this connexion, it may be noted that not infrequently the improvement of basic services (such as transport) is required for the exploitation of mineral resources and that mining may thus have important ancillary advantages to the economy as a whole.

106. The Special Committee considers that—in particular in relation to mining development—the administrations have an immediate responsibility for directing the course of developments in accordance with the interests of the peoples.

107. The Committee recognizes that the fiscal policy applied to mining operations must be determined by circumstances. The administrations, in the interests of the local community, should seek to obtain the maximum direct financial benefits. On the other hand, their fiscal policy should stimulate rather than discourage mining, taking account of the direct benefits which the community derives from the mines.

108. The Special Committee recognizes, also, that the establishment of a profit-making mine is a highly speculative enterprise, and that, in general, the average return on capital invested cannot be regarded as excessive. It emphasizes, nevertheless, that, in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the profits derived from mining operations, less local taxes, duties and royalties, usually leave the Territories and that most of the basic equipment required must be obtained from external sources. So far as is practicable, therefore, the administrations should seek to encourage the re-investment of profits in the Territories and the provision of local supplies for the mining undertakings.

109. To a large extent, the share of the indigenous inhabitants from mining operations consists of the wages paid to the mine workers, the proceeds of taxes, duties and royalties, and the internal markets created, notably for the supply of foodstuffs. To a greater extent than in other economic activities, the indigenous inhabitants do not share in the ownership, management, or technical work in the mines. The Special Committee recognizes that mining operations require substantial capital and that, consequently, increased participation in ownership on the part of the indigenous inhabitants depends upon the accumulation of local capital. On the other hand, it considers that the objective of enabling the indigenous inhabitants to acquire the qualifications which they now lack in business and technical skills should be vigorously pursued in order to bring the local inhabitants into the operation and management of mines at all levels, and to ensure that a higher proportion of mining wages and salaries is retained in the Territories.

110. The Special Committee noted that, although most mines are operated by private interests, in some cases the administrations were undertaking such operations by government enterprise or by government participation in semi-public corporations. The Special Committee considers that, in these cases, a larger opportunity is offered for setting social standards in mining operations and for linking the mining developments with educational and technical training programmes which will enable the inhabitants to take a larger part in the management of the mines and in skilled employment.

111. With regard to conditions of employment, the Special Committee emphasizes that, while satisfactory

conditions of employment and remuneration are essential in all forms of labour, mining employment is of such a nature as to require particularly high standards in order to provide for the workers full opportunities of healthy social organization in trade union relations and in community living. If sufficiently high standards cannot be attained, the question may arise of the value of the continuance of these undertakings.

#### RESEARCH

112. In its examination of the obstacles to rapid economic development, the Committee was much impressed by the vital contribution to be expected from research. A single scientific discovery could do more to revolutionize the economic prospects of some Territories than the expenditure of vast capital sums. Expenditure on research on the part of the Administering Members is therefore to be encouraged, and the expansion of research services is regarded by the Committee as an important aspect of economic development.

113. To quote one example only, the importance of increased supplies of locally produced food has already been indicated in this report. Agricultural research can promote this by developing high-yielding strains of planting material, by conquering plant diseases and by devising means of protecting stored foodstuffs against pests. Similarly, successful war against the tse-tse fly, and the protection of man and animal against it, would open up new prospects for meat production in Africa, with notable improvement in the diet of the population.

114. The Committee did not consider it necessary in this report to enumerate the research institutions in or serving the Non-Self-Governing Territories, on which information was placed at its disposal, or to describe the notable successes recorded in recent years. It is desirable, however, to note a few trends which are regarded as important. Scientific knowledge is indivisible, and this is recognized both in the close links established between scientific workers in the metropolitan countries and their counterparts in the Territories themselves and in the efforts being made to organize research on a regional basis. This can be illustrated by the creation of the French Overseas Scientific Research Centre and the proposal to establish in France a National Institute for Tropical Agriculture, by the activities of institutions and councils in the United Kingdom under the direction of the British Colonial Research Council, and by the co-ordinated work undertaken by the National Institute for Agricultural Research in the Belgian Congo. Similar developments are reflected in the establishment, for example, of an East-African Veterinary Research Institute, which has close links with the Inter-governmental Bureau for Epizootic Diseases, in Nairobi, which disseminates information throughout Africa on the latest methods for combating such diseases.

115. International co-operation for the interchange of the findings of research and information on the

various research programmes has also developed through the specialized agencies, the regional Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara and inter-governmental arrangements such as, for example, the collaboration now taking place between the Australian Government and the Governments of India and Pakistan.

116. The Special Committee considers that the continuation and broadening of co-operation of this type are highly desirable.

117. Finally, it records the view that not only research and experimentation needed in the social services, but also the work of scientific and technological research, may remain sterile unless full account is taken of social and human factors which will influence the application of research findings to actual conditions.

#### CONCLUDING NOTE

118. In its 1950 Report on Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee had recorded that its composition and terms of reference make it in no sense a replica of UNESCO. It had stated that its task was to examine the information transmitted on Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to facilitating in the field of education, as indeed in other fields within the limits of its own competence, the fulfilment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter.

119. This year, the Special Committee should similarly record that, throughout its consideration of economic conditions and the problems of economic development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it took into account the relevant recommendations and the action taken by various organs of the United Nations and by the specialized agencies, and in particular FAO. The task of the Committee is to examine the information on Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to the fulfilment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter, taking into account its own work programme and the general programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

120. The Special Committee emphasizes that the particular work undertaken through the Trusteeship Council in relation to conditions in the various Trust Territories has a close bearing on the Special Committee's general work concerning conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It expresses the hope that, with due regard to the different constitutional situations involved, its present report will prove of interest in the consideration of particular problems in the Trust Territories, just as the discussions in the Trusteeship Council and solutions reached for specific problems in the Trust Territories will be of interest in the general consideration of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In particular, the Special Committee draws attention to the work being undertaken by the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trusteeship Council.

121. The Special Committee has already referred to a number of the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council. There are two other resolutions which are of broader scope but also of interest to the work of the Special Committee.

122. By resolution 371 B (XIII), on full employment, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to amend his questionnaire on full employment so as to take into consideration any special problems facing the under-developed countries. In this connexion, the Special Committee has noted that, in the past, information has in several instances been supplied in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Special Committee urges that all available information on the subject should be transmitted by appropriate means.

123. The Special Committee also took account of resolution 367 B (XIII), concerning economic conditions in Africa. By this resolution, the Economic and Social Council noted that the Secretary-General's *Review of the Economic Conditions in Africa*<sup>6</sup> was based in part on information made available to the Special Committee. It recognized that the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee provide opportunities within the United Nations for discussing the economic and social problems of the Territories of Africa. At the same time, the Council decided that the continued study and analysis of the economic problems of Africa by the Council would help in the task of raising both the level of economic activity and the standard of living in the area, as well as in strengthening the economic relations of these countries and Territories among themselves and with other countries of the world. The Special Committee would be interested in the studies undertaken as a consequence of this resolution. It also believes that the Economic and Social Council will continue to bear in mind the consideration by the Special Committee of problems of economic development and will take account of the terms of its present report.

124. Similar considerations apply to the work of the specialized agencies, and, in particular, of those agencies which are largely interested in economic conditions and development. Moreover, as has been already indicated, the Special Committee is interested in the work of the regional organizations for international co-operation, and expresses the hope that its own work will be valuable to them.

125. In conclusion, the Special Committee believes it desirable to re-emphasize that the attention paid this year to economic conditions and problems of economic development has been directed primarily to the improvement of the living conditions of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to their economic, social and political progress. Material benefits to the advantage of only a limited group

<sup>6</sup> Document E/1910/Add.I/Rev.I. United Nations Publications, Sales Number : 1951.II.C.2.

of peoples always breed discontent. If the advantage is to be found only outside the community concerned, such discontent will be bitter and justified. In the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it is the proud responsibility of the Administering Members to seek a broader

natural basis for prosperity, creative initiative and contentment. In an attempt to assist them in this task, and in appreciation of the initiative of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee has drawn up this report.

## APPENDICES

### STUDIES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

#### Appendix I

##### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT : STUDIES PREPARED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT AND REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

(a) Economic objectives and general aspects of development programmes (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.32 A/AC.35/L.32/ Add.1
(b) Information on standards of living (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.56 A/AC.35/L.56/ Corr.1
(c) General conditions of agricultural production (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.33
(d) Fats, oils and oilseeds (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.38
(e) Cotton (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.41
(f) Rubber (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.41
(g) Food consumption and nutrition (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.39 A/AC.35/L.39/ Add.1
(h) Trends in fisheries development (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.34 A/AC.35/L.34/ Add.1
(i) Certain aspects of the fisheries industries in several Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.41
(j) Forestry policy (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.37
(k) Economic importance of forest reserves (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.41
(l) Agricultural credit and data on co-operative societies (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.48

(m) Problems relating to the establishment of co-operative movements and government action for their solution (ILO)	A/AC.35/L.49
(n) Marketing of agricultural products (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.45 A/AC.35/L.45/ Corr.1
(o) General aspects of land distribution (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.50
(p) Settlement policies (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.61
(q) General programmes of industrial development (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.44
(r) Mining economy (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.29 A/AC.35/L.29/ Corr.1
(s) Transport facilities (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.46

#### Appendix II

##### SOCIAL FACTORS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : STUDIES PREPARED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT AND REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

(a) Education for rural welfare (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.43
(b) Organization of rural health services (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.42
(c) Migrant labour (ILO)	A/AC.35/L.40
(d) Action of the ILO in relation to programmes for the training of workers (ILO)	A/AC.35/L.52
(e) Labour analysis (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.53

## Part Four

# REPORT ON FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DECIDING WHETHER A TERRITORY IS OR IS NOT A TERRITORY WHOSE PEOPLE HAVE NOT YET ATTAINED A FULL MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

### I.

1. Resolution 334 (IV), adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949, reads as follows :

*“ The General Assembly,*

*“ Having regard to the obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter accepted by the Members which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government,*

*“ Having regard to resolution 66 (I), adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1946, in which seventy-four territories were enumerated, in accordance with the declarations of the responsible governments, as falling within the scope of Article 73 e,*

*“ Having noted the information supplied by certain Members concerning the constitutional changes which have led to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e in respect of certain territories which were enumerated in resolution 66 (I),*

*“ 1. Considers that it is within the responsibility of the General Assembly to express its opinion on the principles which have guided or which may in future guide the Members concerned in enumerating the territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter ;*

*“ 2. Invites any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint on information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to examine the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether any territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.”*

### II.

2. In 1950, the Secretary-General prepared a working paper for the Special Committee which was based on the Official Records of the United Nations and was intended to furnish a chronological summary of the points raised on the issues involved in the determination of a Non-Self-

Governing Territory from the San Francisco Conference to the fourth session of the General Assembly in 1949.<sup>1</sup>

3. In view of lack of time and the complexities of the problems involved, the Special Committee did not examine this problem in detail in 1950, but asked for the inclusion of the subject in the agenda of its 1951 session. The Secretary-General was requested, in addition to the information he had provided in 1950, to present any outstanding relevant material which might usefully increase the background information for the future consideration of the problem. Reference, in particular, was made to commentaries on the United Nations Charter published by acknowledged legal authorities.

4. Document A/AC.35/L.30, accordingly, consists of the documents prepared in 1950, with the addition of citations from the commentaries made by various experts on the interpretation of the Charter of the United Nations.

### III.

5. The Special Committee held a general discussion on the examination of factors to be taken into account in deciding whether any Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. At the conclusion of the general discussion, the Special Committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare a report for its consideration.

6. The Sub-Committee held four meetings and drew up a brief statement for the consideration of the Special Committee. The Committee approved this statement, with amendments, to form a part of its report to the General Assembly. The Committee also transmits to the Assembly document A/AC.35/L.30 and any addenda which may later be circulated.

### IV.

7. Chapter XI of the Charter is not only a declaration of high principles ; it also enshrines certain obligations

<sup>1</sup> See documents A/AC.35/L.8 and A/AC.4/L.112, which are now incorporated in chapter III of Volume I of the *Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1950.*

the importance of which has been recognized universally.

8. The inclusion of Chapter XI in the Charter requires that, in relation to it, all Members will respect the Charter as a whole, including the powers and functions of the United Nations organs and the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The Special Committee has approached the task assigned to it by the General Assembly with these considerations in mind.

## V.

9. The term "Non-Self-Governing Territories" is defined in so far as Article 73 refers to peoples who have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. The Special Committee is not invited by the General Assembly to seek any more detailed definition. It does not consider that it would be possible to reach such a definition by general agreement, at least at the present stage. There is, however, general agreement that the phrase of fundamental importance in Chapter XI of the Charter as governing the territories covered by that Chapter is provided by the words "a full measure of self-government". In this connexion, it is appropriate to note that Article 76 of the Charter speaks of "self-government or independence" when referring to the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System.

10. In the same spirit of seeking understanding rather than marking controversies, the Special Committee has not attempted to enter into the practical problem of who should determine whether a territory is or is not a Non-Self-Governing Territory.

## VI.

11. The Special Committee is of the opinion that there are numerous elements which should be taken into consideration in reaching a decision whether or not a particular territory would come within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter. It does not consider that any single factor or any particular combination of factors can be regarded as prominent or decisive in every case, except that the will of the people of the Territory concerned, properly and freely expressed, would in all cases be the paramount factor in deciding whether a relationship between the Administering Authority and a Non-Self-Governing Territory has evolved to a stage where that Territory could be said to have "attained a full measure of self-government". The Committee wishes to stress its belief that such factors should be regarded as a guide to conclusions rather than determining such conclusions. It does not believe it necessary to attempt to give a relative importance to any one or more of the proposed factors, nor that a list drawn up at a given time can be regarded as embracing all the factors which might subsequently be relevant. The pattern of relationship is changing rapidly, and progress may be achieved in the direction of advance through self-government either to independence or to full partici-

pation in government in assimilation with the former Administering Authority or some other State. Different factors will apply in considering the status of Territories advancing along these different lines. Some of these factors exclude each other, the majority applying only in the case of self-government or independence, while others—such as the factors mentioned in section B 2 below—apply only in the case of association with or incorporation in the metropolitan country or another State. The Committee therefore holds that, if these factors are considered reasonable, their applicability and interpretation will be governed by the good faith and considered judgment of those responsible for applying them.<sup>2</sup>

12. Certain members expressed the following opinion and stated that their consideration of the factors set forth below was conditioned by that opinion: namely, that certain of the factors imply a degree of political evolution greater than that which may be necessary even for independence or for recognition in accordance with international law.

13. Other members maintained that the Special Committee had no competence to consider the ideas presented in the foregoing paragraph; and others that the opinions contained in that paragraph were immaterial to the question before the Committee.

## VII.

14. The Special Committee confined itself to an examination of suggestions which had been made in the documents before it, in the Special Committee, and in the Sub-Committee. As a result, a number of factors have been listed below which should be taken into account in determining whether a Territory is or is not a Territory whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. It must be stressed, however, that this list cannot be regarded as exhaustive.

### A. General

(1) *Geographical considerations*: Does the Territory form an integral part of the metropolitan country? If not, to what extent are its relations with the metropolitan country affected by separation by land or sea or other natural obstacles?

<sup>2</sup> The following text to take the place of this paragraph was proposed by the delegations of Cuba, Egypt and the Philippines:

"The Special Committee is of the opinion that there are a number of elements which should be taken into consideration in order to lead to a decision on the applicability of Chapter XI of the Charter to any given territory. It does not consider that any one or any combination of these factors need be regarded as predominant or decisive in themselves, except that the will of the people of the territory concerned, properly and freely expressed, would in all cases be the paramount factor in deciding whether a relationship between the Administering Authority and a Non-Self-Governing Territory has evolved to a stage where that Territory could be said to have 'attained a full measure of self-government'. The applicability and interpretation of the factors will be governed by the good faith and considered judgment of those responsible for such action."

(2) *Constitutional matters*: Is the Territory an integral part of the metropolitan country or of another State, by virtue (a) of the latter's constitution or (b) of a treaty or bilateral agreement affecting the status of the Territory?

(3) *Ethnic and cultural considerations*: To what extent are the peoples of the Territory of different race, language or religion, or have a distinct cultural heritage, interests or aspirations, distinguishing them from the peoples of the metropolitan country?

(4) *Opinion of the population*: Is it the opinion of the population of the Territory, freely expressed by informed and democratic process, that they have attained a full measure of self-government?

#### B. *Status*

(1) *Independence or eligibility for membership of the United Nations*: Has the Territory been granted independence or reached such a stage in its development as to be considered eligible for membership of the United Nations?

(2) *Association with the metropolitan country*: Is the association with the metropolitan country a result of the freely expressed will of the people of the Territory?

Is sovereignty vested in the metropolitan country or in a legal entity established as a result of the association with the metropolitan country?

Are the inhabitants of the Territory represented without discrimination in the metropolitan legislature on the same basis—e.g., by universal adult suffrage, by equality of representation—as the inhabitants of the metropolitan country?

Do the inhabitants of the Territory possess metropolitan citizenship without discrimination?

Does the association with the metropolitan country accord the inhabitants and local bodies of the Territory the same rights and the same status as the inhabitants and local bodies of the metropolitan country?

Are the officials in the Territory appointed or elected on the same basis as those in the metropolitan country?

#### C. *Internal Self-government*

(1) *Territorial government*: To what extent is the internal government of the Territory (legislature, executive, judiciary) under the control of the metropolitan country?

(2) *Suffrage*: Is there universal and equal suffrage? Are the elections direct, periodic and by secret ballot? Is there freedom of choice of electoral candidates?

(3) *Territorial fiscal, budgetary and tariff control*: Are the Territorial fiscal policies, taxes, customs duties and budget approved under Territorial control or on the same basis as in the metropolitan country?

(4) *Chief executive*: Is the chief executive appointed by the metropolitan country or chosen by processes in the Territory? In the former case, what is the extent of his powers in the administrative and financial field as well as in legislative or judiciary matters; what are the composition, types and powers of the council or councils which assist him?

(5) *Legislature*: What are the composition and powers of the Territorial legislature?

(6) *Judiciary*: Are there available in the Territory appellate jurisdictions equivalent to those available in the metropolitan country or are they the same as in the metropolitan country? Are there guarantees of the independence of the judiciary?

(7) *Military service*: Is liability to military service determined by the Territorial authorities?

(8) *Principal officers*: Are the chiefs of the permanent executive departments of the government appointed by the metropolitan country or appointed or elected by the Territory? To what extent are the higher ranks in the administrative services of the government filled by the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory?

#### D. *Other Internal Conditions*

(1) *General development*: Is the stage of economic, social and educational development of the peoples of the Territory such as to permit them to exercise effectively their powers of self-government?

(2) *Trade unions*: What is the degree of freedom from external control enjoyed by the Territorial trade unions?

#### E. *International Co-operation*

(1) *Participation in international relations*: Has the Territory the power to enter into direct relations with other countries or with international institutions? Is it entitled to negotiate, sign and ratify international conventions?

(2) *Membership of international organizations*: Of which international organizations is the Territory a member or an associate member? Is representation assured by delegates appointed or selected by the metropolitan country or by the Territorial government?

UNITED



NATIONS

**REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS : SEVENTH SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 18 (A/2219)**

**NEW YORK, 1952**



UNITED NATIONS

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#### NOTE

All United Nations documents are designated by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

## PREFACE

The report of the third session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is herewith submitted to the General Assembly at its seventh regular session. It relates to the following items of the provisional agenda of the General Assembly:

34. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:
  - (a) Information on social conditions and development (resolution 565 (VI) of 18 January 1952);
  - (b) Information on other conditions (resolution 333 (IV) of 2 December 1949);
  - (c) Transmission of information (resolutions 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, 447 (V) and 448 (V) of 12 December 1950, and 551 (VI) of 7 December 1951).
35. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949).
36. Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolution 566 (VI) of 18 January 1952).



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## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### I. Constitution of the Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 332 (IV) adopted on 2 December 1949 during the fourth session, constituted a Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for a three-year period to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are set forth in the resolution as follows:

"... to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories".

3. The Committee consisted of sixteen Members, comprising the eight Members transmitting information and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The following was the membership of the Committee in 1952:

<i>Members transmitting information</i>	<i>Elected Members</i>
Australia	Brazil
Belgium	Cuba
Denmark	Ecuador
France	Egypt
Netherlands	India
New Zealand	Indonesia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Pakistan
United States of America	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

4. The Committee met in New York, and held twenty-one meetings from 11 September to 7 October 1952.

5. The representatives of the following specialized agencies took part in the discussions of the Committee: International Labour Organisation (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO).

### II. Officers

6. The officers elected by the Committee were:  
Mr. Muhammad Asad (Pakistan), *Chairman*,  
Dr. Carlos Blanco (Cuba), *Vice-Chairman*,  
Mr. T. P. Davin (New Zealand), *Rapporteur*.

### III. Sub-Committee

7. A Sub-Committee was appointed at the fifty-eighth meeting of the Committee to prepare a special report on basic social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was composed of the representatives of Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The representative of India, Mr. Shiva Rao, was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The Rapporteur of the Committee as well as the representatives of ILO, WHO and UNESCO also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

### IV. Agenda

8. The agenda as adopted by the Committee, together with reference to the relevant documents and summary records of the discussions of each item, is set out in annex I.

### V. Economic conditions

9. The General Assembly, in resolution 564 (VI) of 18 January 1952, approved the special report of the Committee, prepared in 1951 as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of economic development, and invited the Secretary-General to communicate the report for their consideration to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned.

10. In the light of the above, the Committee had for its consideration questions arising out of the special report on economic conditions and development as well as statistical summaries of agricultural and industrial production prepared by the Secretary-General. Studies on other economic aspects were not laid before the Committee in view of the intention to pay special attention at the present session to social conditions, on which numerous studies had been prepared.

11. The Committee discussed this item of its agenda from its fifty-third to its fifty-fifth meeting. Following preliminary observations by the representative of India on the growing value of the Committee's work in general and of its special reports in particular, which he held should be made available to administrative officers in the Territories, the representative of FAO gave a brief review of the work programme of his organization as it applied to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

12. In the course of subsequent discussions the representatives of Egypt, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, supported by those of Brazil and Ecuador, emphasized that the Committee should be informed by the Adminis-

tering Members of the action taken and progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of General Assembly resolutions and the recommendations in the special reports of the Committee. It was pointed out that such information could be appropriately conveyed under section C of the explanatory preface of the revised Standard Form which invited Administering Members to provide a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories concerned. It would be principally through such information that appraisal could be made of the extent to which the principles of Article 73 were being followed especially in regard to the paramountcy of the interests of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories and of their progress towards self-government.

13. In their replies, the representatives of Australia, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America reaffirmed that the policies and practices of their Governments in administering their dependent territories were based on the principles contained in Article 73 of the Charter. It was asserted, however, that the administration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories was the responsibility solely of the Administering Members. The recommendations contained in General Assembly resolutions and the general principles enunciated in the special reports of the Committee could serve as useful guides to possible solutions for particular problems. The progress achieved in the functional fields and the extent to which account was taken of such resolutions and recommendations were reflected in the information transmitted regularly under Article 73 e of the Charter.

14. The representative of New Zealand stated that the 1950 special report on education<sup>1</sup> and the 1951 special report on economic conditions and problems of development<sup>2</sup> had been transmitted to the proper authorities, who had studied them thoroughly. In his reply to the criticisms made regarding action taken on the special reports, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that, while the special report on education had been submitted, in the first place, to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, no such central body of experts existed to advise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on economic matters. The special report on economic conditions and problems of development had, therefore, been sent direct to all Territorial governments with a request to take it into consideration in framing their economic policies, in agreement with the legislative authorities concerned.

15. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the Committee should consider whether or not the Administering Members were fulfilling their obligations under the Charter towards the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories whose interests they had accepted as paramount. Although the information transmitted was inadequate, the facts led to the inevitable conclusion that conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories were highly unsatisfactory and characterized by economic exploitation, racial discrimination, low standards of living and lack of health and educational facilities. He criticized the fiscal and trade policies of the Administering Members and cited figures from official information transmitted

relating, in particular, to Malaya, Sarawak, North Borneo, the Gold Coast, Kenya and the Belgian Congo in support of his contention that the wealth of these Territories was being drained for the benefit of the metropolitan countries. He stated that the obligations assumed by the Administering Members were not being fulfilled, and associated himself with the view that the Committee should know what steps had been taken to implement the Charter provisions as well as the Assembly resolutions and the recommendations contained in the special reports of the Committee.

16. In replying to these statements, the representative of the United States of America pointed out that they were evidently not in agreement with the views of the majority of the Committee. Indeed, the divergence was clearly brought out in the Committee's report on economic conditions and problems of development, which noted in paragraph 25 that, "... at a time when many of the metropolitan countries are faced with particularly grave economic and financial problems, their taxpayers have contributed to the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories". The representatives of France and of the United Kingdom also stated that the charges made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were unfounded and based on arbitrarily selected data.

17. Information was requested by the representatives of Egypt, India and Indonesia on several aspects of economic development as shown by the general policies of the metropolitan countries and in the internal conditions of some of the Territories. The representative of Egypt asked whether there were not indications that the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories had suffered as a result of defence programmes and of currency policies. The representative of Indonesia thought it difficult to judge how far economic progress had really bettered the position of the indigenous inhabitants and felt that more information was required on the participation of the peoples of the Territories in new economic enterprises. The representative of India considered it important to note the disequilibrium which had resulted in certain Non-Self-Governing Territories from restrictions on imports from areas other than the sterling area. In reply, the Administering Members gave further details of economic progress made in their Territories; some Members provided information showing that contrary to the allegations that the Non-Self-Governing Territories had been exploited by the metropolitan governments, substantial economic assistance had been provided. Moreover, the Committee, in its report on economic conditions, had recognized that "By various means, considerable sums of money have been made available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories through a policy of planned investment—i.e., by direct grants from metropolitan countries, by loans on the local, metropolitan or international market or by other forms of controlled investment".

18. In reply to questions from the representatives of India and Indonesia as to the effects on Non-Self-Governing Territories of measures taken by the United Kingdom to strengthen its balance of payments, the representative of the United Kingdom explained that members of the Commonwealth and other independent countries belonged to the sterling area voluntarily with full recognition of the advantages and disadvantages

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17*, page 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, *Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14*, page 25.

involved. The financial controls and restrictive measures in force in some of the Territories under United Kingdom administration had been adopted by the Territorial Governments concerned and not imposed by the United Kingdom.

19. In the course of the discussions, the representative of India suggested several other economic topics which he considered could serve as subjects for study in the future work of the Committee.

## VI. Social conditions

20. General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) of 2 December 1949 contains, in the second paragraph of its preamble, the consideration that "... the value of the work of the Committee would be enhanced if, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, special attention were given to one field each year".

21. Thus, at its first and second sessions, the Committee had paid special attention to education and to economic conditions and problems of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories respectively. At its session in 1951, the Committee had decided that at its third session special attention would be devoted to basic social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, without prejudice to the consideration of the other two functional fields. It had further agreed on a list of topics which would form the basis of discussion within that general study.

22. Following approval by the General Assembly (resolution 565 (VI) of 18 January 1952) of the arrangements proposed by the Committee for its work in 1952, the Secretary-General had prepared analyses of information on the various aspects of social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Documents dealing with subjects within their respective fields were also submitted by ILO and WHO.

23. Following the precedent set at previous sessions of the Committee, advisers on social affairs, including public health, were attached to the delegations of Denmark, Egypt, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

24. The Committee discussed the item of its agenda entitled "Basic social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories" from its fifty-fifth to its sixty-third meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

25. The debate provided an opportunity for a general review of basic social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the policies and programmes followed by the Administering Members and also for a more detailed discussion of the problems of race relations and other aspects of human rights in the Territories, public health, community, family and child welfare, migrant labour and general labour conditions and policies and standards of living.

26. In the course of the general debate, it was agreed that the purpose of the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories was the advancement of the peoples of those Territories and that this problem could only be effectively solved with the full participation and

co-operation of the peoples at all levels. Attention was drawn to the recent trend towards the emphasis of creative and preventive social programmes and towards the formulation of integrated social policies. The interdependence of economic development and social progress was stressed and it was pointed out that while economic development itself brings new problems of a social character it was not possible to finance social services without the development of the territorial resources and, in particular, increased agricultural production.

27. Some representatives expressed the view that many Territories, through no fault of their own, could not afford the social services they needed and that it was just such Territories which stood in greater need of outside financial and technical assistance. It was recognized that such assistance was, in fact, being afforded to many of their Territories by the metropolitan countries concerned. The representative of Egypt, while appreciating the efforts made by the Administering Members, expressed the view that opinions differed as to whether such efforts are sufficient or whether they are not counterbalanced by the advantages which are derived from the Territories. The Committee concluded its discussion of this subject with expressions of hope that increased international assistance would be made available to help the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to achieve a higher standard of living.

28. A number of criticisms were expressed or questions asked by the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia and Pakistan concerning specific problems in some of the Territories. Replies were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

29. Following the procedures of previous sessions of the Committee, a Sub-Committee was established at the fifty-eighth meeting with broad terms of reference in order to prepare a special report on social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for the consideration of the full Committee. The membership of this Sub-Committee has been given above in paragraph 7.

30. The Sub-Committee's report was discussed by the Committee at its sixty-ninth and seventieth meetings. Before the report was examined in detail, general statements were made by the representatives of India, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

31. The representative of France, supporting views expressed by the representatives of India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, considered that the report represented considerable work on the part of the Sub-Committee. But, in his opinion, the report failed to reflect adequately many of the points of view expressed during the previous discussions in the Committee. In particular, he wished to stress again that the problem of racial discrimination was of a world-wide nature and should not be treated in its restricted relationship to Non-Self-Governing Territories. His Government was willing to accept the study of human rights only when carried out by the competent bodies of the United Nations. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics criticized in detail the whole trend of the report as not representing an accurate picture of the social conditions existing in



the Territories. He quoted instances from the report in support of his criticisms.

32. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories were unsatisfactory, that the policy of the Administering Authorities in social and other matters was subordinated, not to the interests of the indigenous population of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, but to the political and economic interests of the metropolitan countries. The indigenous population was not only mercilessly exploited, but was subjected to various kinds of restrictions and discrimination in political, economic and other matters and also in respect of health and education. Public health was in a bad state, and consequently there was an enormous incidence of sickness and epidemic disease in the Territories and a high death rate, particularly among children.

33. The representative of the United States of America, referring to certain critical references by the representative of the USSR to health conditions in Hawaii, pointed out that health was not a major problem in that Territory. On the contrary, the infant mortality rate of 23.8 per thousand and the death rate of only 6 per thousand, compared very favorably, as he was sure the representatives of WHO would agree, with the situation in other countries. He also drew attention to the fact that there were 570 doctors in Hawaii, representing an increase of 142 since 1949, and 1,728 nurses for a population of 470,000.

34. In the course of the Committee's detailed examination of the report a few minor amendments were made to the text. An amendment proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom was to insert, before the last sentence of paragraph 30 of the report, the following sentence: "At the same time care must be taken that such legislation is not so far in advance of public opinion as to be unenforceable and thus bring the law itself into disrepute". After discussion, the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew this proposal in a spirit of conciliation.

35. The Committee approved the report, as amended, by 11 votes to 1, with two abstentions. The approved text constitutes part two of the present report to the General Assembly.

36. Following the approval of the report, a joint draft resolution was proposed by the representatives of India and New Zealand, in which the General Assembly would approve the report on social conditions and would invite the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Administering Members, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council, and to the specialized agencies concerned. The draft resolution was adopted by 13 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions. The text is set forth in annex II (draft resolution A).

## VII. Racial discrimination

37. A joint draft resolution on the subject of racial discrimination was proposed by the representatives of Egypt, India, Indonesia and Pakistan. In submitting their draft resolution, the sponsors stated that in the light of the provisions in the Charter the Committee should mark its recognition of the importance of the problem of race relations. The draft resolution would

give formal expression to the views of the Committee as recorded in the report on social conditions.

38. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted two amendments to that draft resolution, and said that, in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, racial discrimination against the indigenous population was extremely widespread in political, economic, social, educational and other matters. The Administering Powers had not only failed to secure the participation of members of the indigenous population in the government of the Territories but were creating difficulties to impede the appointment of indigenous inhabitants to positions in the organs of administration. The most repulsive form of racial discrimination — racial segregation — was widely practised in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In many of them there were "ghettos" and "reservations" for the indigenous inhabitants. There was racial discrimination against the indigenous population in other matters, too — in matters of health, education, criminal law, the penitentiary system, etc. In many Non-Self-Governing Territories, corporal punishment was applied to the indigenous inhabitants. A number of the members of the Committee were unable to accept the views expressed by the Soviet representative on these matters.

39. Speaking against adoption of the draft resolution, the representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom said that there was no need for formal action by the Committee since this would result in duplicating its views on the subject of racial discrimination which had already been adequately expressed in the report on social conditions. Such a resolution would have the disadvantage of concentrating attention on a problem which was of worldwide significance and which was not related to Non-Self-Governing Territories only. Moreover, the problem was at present under consideration by other organs of the United Nations. The representative of Belgium added that his Government considered the question of race relations touching the field of political questions was a matter within its domestic jurisdiction; he would accordingly abstain from taking part in the discussion of the draft resolution as well as in the voting.

40. The amendments and voting on the joint draft resolution were as follows:

*Paragraph 1 of the preamble:* adopted by 14 votes to none, with no abstentions.

*Paragraph 2 of the preamble:* adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

*Paragraph 3 of the preamble:* The representative of the United Kingdom proposed that paragraph 3 should indicate that the expression "the inhabitants" in Article 73 of the Charter referred to all the inhabitants as defined in paragraph 8 of the special report on social conditions. He therefore suggested that paragraph 3 should be amended by the substitution of the words "the indigenous" by "sections of the" before the word "inhabitants". This amendment was rejected by 5 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions. The original text as proposed was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

*Paragraph 1 of the operative part:* The text as proposed was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

*Paragraph 2 of the operative part:* The representative of the United Kingdom proposed the deletion of

the word "all" in the last line but one and the substitution in its place of the word "any" before the words "discriminatory provisions or practices". This amendment was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The revised text was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

*Paragraph 3 of the operative part:* The representative of Denmark proposed that, in view of paragraphs 1, 2 and 5, the words "where laws are in existence" should be substituted for the word "laws" and the word "these" inserted before the words "should similarly be examined". This amendment, and the paragraph as amended, were each adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

*Paragraph 4 of the operative part:* This paragraph was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention. In explanation of his abstention, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government was in favour of the principle involved but that its immediate application would encounter certain practical difficulties.

*Paragraph 5 of the operative part:* The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed to insert after the word "population" the words "they should not be used to camouflage racial discrimination and". This amendment was rejected by 9 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions. The original text was adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

*Paragraph 6 of the operative part:* This paragraph read "Recommends that the constitutions or organic laws of any Territory be amended to the effect that the principle of non-discrimination should be embodied in the revised text:". The vote on this paragraph was 6 votes in favour, 7 against and 2 abstentions. The paragraph was accordingly deleted.

*Paragraph 7 of the operative part of the text (now paragraph 6):* The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed that the word "commends" should be replaced by the words "recommends to the Administering Members to take". The amendment was rejected by 8 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions. The original text of the paragraph was adopted by 15 votes to none, with no abstentions.

41. A roll call vote was requested on the draft resolution as a whole, as amended. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Against:* None.

*Abstaining:* Australia, France.

42. The draft resolution was accordingly adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions. The text as adopted is set out in annex II (draft resolution B).

43. Explanations of their votes were given by the representatives of Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The representative of Australia stated that, while fully supporting the principles enunciated against racial discrimination, he had abstained from voting because he considered the resolution duplicated what was already set out in the report on social conditions; the problem of racial discrimination was not confined to the Non-Self-Governing Territories; the

whole question was under study by other United Nations organs and, lastly, it was not proper for this Committee to recommend to Member States the examination of their legislation with a view to its alteration. The representative of the Netherlands stated that, while he had voted for the resolution, he associated himself with the remarks made by the representative of Australia and regretted the adoption of the resolution as it weakened the effect of the report on social conditions. The representative of the United Kingdom had voted for the resolution but without prejudice to the position of his Government, as stated on 18 August 1950, with regard to the competence of the Committee and without prejudice to the proposal of further amendments by the United Kingdom delegation to the General Assembly.

## VIII. Educational conditions

44. At the forty-second meeting, held during its second session, the Committee had expressed the desire that further discussion of the progress achieved in the field of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories should take place at its third session in 1952.

45. Accordingly, the Committee had before it a summary of information concerning education prepared by the Secretary-General and any questions arising out of the special report on education approved by the General Assembly in 1950, as well as reports submitted by UNESCO on the use of indigenous or national languages and on measures for eradicating illiteracy.

46. In discussing the use of vernacular languages, the representative of Egypt, at the sixty-third meeting, expressed disappointment that the report of UNESCO paid chief attention to problems arising in cases where a vernacular was not highly developed or widely used. He referred to the statement in the report that "If the mother tongue is adequate in all respects to serve as the vehicle of university and higher education it should be so used", and urged that more regard should be paid to this recommendation. In particular, he made a strong appeal to the French Government to give more emphasis to the teaching and use of Arabic as a medium of instruction in the educational system of Morocco and Tunisia.

47. The representative of France assured the Committee that Arabic was being fostered in French North Africa and stated that his Government encouraged the use of the vernacular wherever it was sufficiently developed. The use of the vernacular for school instruction, however, could not be made a general rule applicable to all Territories irrespective of the circumstances prevailing in each Territory. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands supported this view and gave examples from their Territories showing the difficulties experienced in the use of vernacular languages in multi-lingual areas.

48. The representative of India said that no general rule regarding the use of vernacular languages in education could be presented without qualification to take into account local factors and that in some specific instances, as, for example, in the present transitional period in India, the use of a *lingua franca* might have certain advantages. But he agreed that the tendency was in favour of the fuller use of the national language of the people. He pointed out that over and above eradicat-

ing illiteracy it was necessary to prevent the lapse into illiteracy. For this purpose it was essential that adequate and suitable follow-up material should be provided. He emphasized that the essence of education was an awakening of the mind and cited experience in his own country, where general elections had provided an impetus to the desire for literacy. He inquired of the representative of UNESCO whether it could be confirmed that social and political development as well as the contents of teaching material had the effect of stimulating interest in education. He noted with appreciation the progress made in various aspects of education and drew the attention of the Committee to the importance of educating women and girls and to the wide differences existing between the percentages of enrolment of school-aged children of different ethnic groups in various territories. He deplored the fact that the achievement of universal primary education was in one instance made conditional on the ability of the Native Authorities to finance it.

49. The representative of the United Kingdom, commenting on an observation by the representative of India on the need to provide free and compulsory education, stated that this was the ideal aimed at in the educational policy of Territories under the administration of his Government. He instanced, however, the many difficulties that had to be overcome before this ideal could be achieved. Turning to the UNESCO report, prepared by its Committee of Experts on the Standardization of Education Statistics, in which an attempt had also been made to define literacy, he pointed out that his Government, while agreeing in general with much of its findings, could do no more than recommend to governments the international standards for their guidance in preparation of their statistics. As regards the provision of education, resolution 32, adopted by UNESCO at its 14th General Conference, recognized that financial aspects had to be taken into consideration. In the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the *per capita* expenditure alone was not a sufficient criterion of the advancement made. Much educational progress had been due to contributions made by the missions and by the different ethnic communities in the Territories concerned. It was the policy of the United Kingdom Government to develop in its dependent Territories the whole educational system rather than one particular aspect and to give due regard to the traditions of the local inhabitants. He agreed with the representative of India on the importance of preventing a lapse into illiteracy of those who had received a modicum of education. To this end, literature bureaux had been set up in East and Central Africa to publish books, both for use in schools and for reading, in vernacular languages, as well as to encourage the talents of local authors. Education in Africa had recently been the subject of study of two missions and the main lines of policy laid down ten years ago had come under re-examination. A conference was being held in the United Kingdom to consider the matter further and the report of the Conference, he felt, would no doubt be of interest to the members of the Committee.

50. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics observed that the Administering Authorities were not fulfilling their obligations in matters of education and that, consequently, there was mass illiteracy among the indigenous population. In support of his

views, he quoted extensive data drawn from the information transmitted by Administering Members.

51. The representative of UNESCO replied to various points raised during the discussions and, in particular, to those raised by the representative of India. He confirmed the importance of the contents of teaching material and cited instances to show that whenever living conditions had been improved the desire for education was stimulated. Referring to some of the difficulties experienced by the Administering Members in promoting education in their dependent Territories, he emphasized that education did not consist only of learning to read and write. He indicated the importance of the spoken word and recommended the wider use of audio-visual teaching media. With regard to the material difficulties encountered, he cited examples of low-cost school buildings he had seen in certain underdeveloped countries which might be adopted in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Experience had shown that at least four years of instruction were necessary for the retention of permanent literacy, and he agreed as to the importance of providing follow-up material. In general, he did not feel that there were any insurmountable obstacles which would prevent any vernacular from being adopted as a medium of instruction.

#### **IX. International collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories**

52. In resolution 445 (V), the General Assembly confirmed "its recognition of the importance of international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as expressed in resolution 331 (IV)", and invited the specialized agencies to communicate annually to the United Nations information on the progress of work undertaken by them which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In resolution 444 (V), the Administering Members needing technical assistance for the economic, social and educational advancement of their Non-Self-Governing Territories were invited to submit their requests, and also to include in the information transmitted by them a report on the manner in which technical assistance received from the United Nations and the specialized agencies had been integrated into long-range development programmes in the Territories. Furthermore, the General Assembly, in resolution 336 (IV), requested "the Secretary-General to keep the Special Committee informed of the nature of the technical assistance which is accorded from time to time to Non-Self-Governing Territories by specialized international bodies".

53. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General had prepared documents setting out details of international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions and of technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, while memoranda concerning activities in their respective fields of interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories were submitted by WHO and UNESCO.

54. The Committee discussed these questions as a specific item on its agenda at its sixty-fourth and sixty-

fifth meetings. In addition, points relating to international collaboration and technical assistance were made during the Committee's other discussions on economic, social and educational conditions.

55. The representative of Indonesia stressed the importance which the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council had attached to the provision of technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories. He questioned whether full advantage had yet been taken of existing possibilities. He recognized the value of the provision of fellowships and scholarships, but urged also that the necessary measures should be taken to send to the Territories international experts capable of demonstrating on the spot methods suited to the development of the Territories. He also commended the growing practice of providing for the attendance of representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at regional seminars.

56. In these views he was supported by the representatives of Egypt and of India.

57. The representative of India also drew attention to the importance of close working collaboration between the United Nations and the inter-governmental regional commissions. Recognizing that these commissions had no organic connexion with the United Nations, he stressed that provision was made in their constitutions for co-operation with the United Nations. The presence of observers from the specialized agencies at meetings convened by the regional commissions, although useful, hardly represented a wide measure of co-operation. The technical conferences held among experts of the Administering Members were in accordance with Article 73 d of the Charter but there was an obligation on the Committee to stress the importance of another aspect of international collaboration, namely, between the United Nations and its specialized agencies on the one hand and the metropolitan countries and their dependent territories on the other. It was also important that, where United Nations fellowships and scholarships had been granted, due care should be taken to assure that the knowledge gained would benefit the local populations.

58. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America as to the positions taken by their Governments in regard to technical assistance from the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the point was made that such assistance was available on a relatively modest scale and should be viewed in the total perspective of the greater technical facilities of the Administering Members which were made available to the Territories and of the other programmes of technical assistance of a regional or bilateral character. The United Nations had emphasized the need of experts to be briefed on local conditions and, in their opinion, this was where persons already serving in the Territories had advantage over international experts. They assured the Committee that there had been no reluctance on their part to apply for such assistance, and gave details of the assistance received under the regular and expanded programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. Particular reference was made by representatives of some of the Administering Members to the participation of inhabitants of the various Territories in the programme of United Nations fellowships and scholarships and of the value of this programme to the individuals concerned and to the Territories.

59. The representative of Belgium stated that technical assistance provided by United Nations bodies was but a small part of the total received by the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He cited figures to show how total expenditures of United Nations technical assistance compared with expenditures from Belgian and Belgian Congo sources. Thus, the Belgian Congo received more technical assistance than many independent countries could afford. In order that a general view of the problem might be obtained, the Secretary-General should be asked by the Committee to draw up a list of all types of assistance given to these Territories from all sources, for example, by the Administering Members, by regional organizations and by the United States plan known as the Point Four Programme.

60. The representative of Australia described the functions of the South Pacific Commission and the work undertaken by it, while the representative of the United Kingdom commented on the organization and work of the Caribbean Commission and the Commission for Co-operation in Technical Matters in Africa South of the Sahara as well as the purposes and achievements of the Colombo plan for South and Southeast Asia. They pointed out that the regional commissions were essentially consultative and advisory bodies established by the Administering Members in the various regions to assist them in carrying out their international responsibilities.

61. Various forms of national technical assistance accorded to the Territories under their administration were illustrated by the representatives of Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that the picture of technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories was very incomplete without the inclusion of national technical assistance. The representative of the United States of America instanced as a noteworthy development the cases in which technical assistance was being promoted within some Non-Self-Governing Territories for the benefit of other territories and countries, making a particular reference in this regard to Puerto Rico.

62. The representative of the United Kingdom also referred to the part played by the Overseas Territories Committee of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and its sub-committees in stimulating technical co-operation for economic development in dependent territories. He emphasized that the United Kingdom encouraged the participation of local inhabitants, and expressed appreciation of the United States Point Four Programme.

## **X. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information**

63. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III), full summaries of the information transmitted during 1952 had been prepared by the Secretary-General. In the majority of cases the information had been prepared on the basis of the Standard Form as revised in 1951; in other cases it was indicated that the time element had prevented the use of the revised Form for this year.

64. The Committee discussed this item of its agenda at its sixty-sixth meeting.

65. Arising from the fact that information had been transmitted by the Netherlands on Netherlands New Guinea (Irian), formal reservations on behalf of their respective Governments regarding sovereignty over this Territory were made by the representatives of Indonesia and the Netherlands. After the Chairman had stated that the question of sovereignty was outside the competence of the Committee, he, as the representative of Pakistan, expressed the hope that the differences existing between the two Governments in question would be settled by negotiation in an amicable manner. The representatives of India, Egypt, the United Kingdom and Ecuador associated themselves with this expression of hope and good wishes.

66. During the discussion of the agenda item, opinions were expressed regarding the interpretation of Article 73 of the Charter in general and of the obligations set out in sub-paragraph e of that Article in particular: the competence of the General Assembly to decide as to the Territories on which information should be transmitted and the treatment such information should be accorded by the Committee.

67. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations placed extensive obligations upon countries responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The list of Territories in respect of which the Administering Powers were under obligation to submit information had been confirmed by the General Assembly at its first session. That list therefore could be changed only by the General Assembly, and the Administering Powers were not entitled unilaterally to decide the question whether information should or should not be submitted in respect of those Territories. Furthermore, such information must be examined, and conclusions and recommendations with regard to those Territories could be submitted to the General Assembly. He repeated that the information transmitted was inadequate, especially in regard to budgets, revenues and expenditures, and criticized the delay in transmitting information on certain Territories, such as Alaska; he also observed that the Netherlands Government was violating its obligations by failing to submit information on Surinam and Curaçao. The representative of Egypt agreed that an Administering Member had not the right to decide unilaterally as to the Territories on which information should or should not be transmitted.

68. In statements expressing opinions opposed to those voiced by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom asserted that decisions as to the Territories on which information should be transmitted rested solely with the Administering Members concerned; that General Assembly resolution 66 (I) merely listed the Non-Self-Governing Territories as enumerated by the Administering Members; that the information transmitted was, in the words of Article 73 e of the Charter, transmitted "for information purposes" and that the Committee could make substantive recommendations relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories. In addition, the representative of Belgium stated that Belgium had accepted as a sacred trust the obligation to promote the economic, social and educational progress of the peoples under its administration and had exerted every effort to fulfil its trust

faithfully. The same responsibility fell upon all States administering populations which had not attained the same degree of civilization as themselves, whether in overseas territories or within their continental frontiers.

69. The representative of Ecuador reserved the position of his delegation on the scope and contents of Chapter XI of the Charter and of Article 73 e in particular, and especially on the question of Non-Self-Governing Territories lying within the continent of America.

## **XI. Future of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories**

70. Paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 332 (IV), which constituted the present Committee, provided that "the General Assembly will . . . examine in 1952 the question whether the Special Committee should be renewed for a further period, together with the questions of the composition and terms of reference of any such future Special Committee".

71. The Committee discussed at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth meetings, the question of the future of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. In general, four views were expressed; the representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom were not in favour of the renewal of the Committee in its present form. The representatives of Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics supported the principal of establishing the Committee on a permanent basis. The representative of the United States of America, supported by Denmark, Australia, and the Netherlands, proposed the continuation of the Committee for a further three-year period, while the representative of Cuba, supported by the representative of Ecuador, should the Committee not be established on a permanent basis, favoured continuation for a four-year term.

72. The representative of Belgium felt that, resulting from the present composition of the Committee and from the special angle from which technical problems of a general character, such as migrant labour, malaria, locusts were considered, the Committee's work was useless and sterile. Members of the Committee were not experts in all fields; such experts sat in international conferences convened for the most part by the Administering Members themselves. The fact that the Committee had not been given the right to make comparisons with conditions in independent countries faced with similar problems was seriously jeopardizing the value of its conclusions. The representative of Belgium felt that the discussions should take place in some other body to which experts from Member States with common problems should be convened.

73. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to the previous declarations made on behalf of his Government concerning the lack of constitutional provision in the Charter for the creation of the present Committee particularly as the information transmitted under Article 73 e was supplied for information purposes. He stated that the legal responsibilities of the United Nations were discharged when the Secretary-General had received the statistical and other technical information submitted by the Administering Members.

Although the United Kingdom had in the past years collaborated in the technical discussions in the Committee, he did not consider that these discussions had brought results which, even if the constitutional objections were set aside, justified the renewal of the Committee.

74. The representative of France pointed out that his Government had participated in the Committee to the best of its ability in a spirit of goodwill and faith in international co-operation, but the harmonious atmosphere which had prevailed at previous sessions of the Committee had broken down at the present session. In measuring facts against idealistic standards, the Committee was getting away from reality. His delegation had no alternative but to vote against the renewal of the Committee and to reserve the position of his Government.

75. In support of the view that the Committee should be established on a permanent basis, the representatives of the non-Administering Members stressed the obligations and moral accountability of the Administering Members. The representative of India reviewed the origins of the Committee dating back to resolution 9 (I) of 1946 in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the work of the Organization, as provided for in Article 98 of the Charter, summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. Seeking to deal with the information so transmitted, the General Assembly had set up an *Ad Hoc* Committee. In subsequent years, not only had this machinery been re-established but additional special responsibilities had been assigned to the Committee relating to technical assistance, human rights, factors to be taken into account in deciding whether or not a territory is self-governing and cessation of information. The Committee not only served a useful purpose but had made some valuable contributions. As long as Non-Self-Governing Territories existed and the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly remained in force, some machinery was needed to assist the General Assembly in discharging its responsibilities towards the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

76. The Committee as composed at present not only had the advantage of saving the time spent on discussion in the General Assembly and its Fourth Committee but its members had now become familiar with the work, and a proper atmosphere had been established and maintained. The inspiration that the millions of peoples from Non-Self-Governing Territories had found in the Charter of the United Nations made it impossible to do away with the Committee without grave and adverse psychological repercussions. The Committee had a responsibility towards the peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories which no specialized agency or any other organ of the United Nations could fulfil.

77. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in analysing relevant provisions of the Charter concluded that since the Administering Members had accepted obligations toward the Non-Self-Governing Territories the General Assembly had to ascertain to what extent these obligations had been fulfilled. Conditions remained unsatisfactory in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as he had mentioned before, especially in regard to race relations, low standards of living and

the rise of criminality rate and many other problems. The obligations of the Administering Members to transmit information was of a permanent character and the Committee whose function it was to examine such information should therefore be established on a permanent basis.

78. The representative of the United States of America agreed that the Committee had made some useful contributions in its work, and taking into consideration that wide differences existed as to whether or not the Committee should be renewed, submitted a draft resolution advocating that the Committee should be continued on the same basis for a further trial period of three years. In this view he was supported by the representatives of Australia, Denmark and the Netherlands with the latter expressing preference, however, for the creation of a committee of experts.

79. Commenting on the statements made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Belgium and France, the representatives of Brazil and Cuba expressed their belief that the Committee had performed useful work and that to this work a substantial contribution had been made by the non-Administering Members. The representative of India added that the representatives of countries which had recently achieved self-government had a special contribution to make for they were in a position to compare present conditions with those which existed when their countries had been non-self-governing.

80. A draft resolution proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which recommended to the General Assembly the establishment of the Committee on Information on a permanent basis was rejected by 8 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

81. Following the suggestion made by the representative of Cuba, the representative of Egypt proposed an amendment to the United States draft resolution to extend the term of the Committee for a period of four years instead of three years. The amendment was rejected on equality of votes, by 8 votes to 8.

82. A brief discussion took place on the meaning of the second paragraph of the United States draft resolution by which the Fourth Committee would be instructed "to fill such vacancies as may occur among the non-Administering Members of the Committee". It was asked whether this year the Fourth Committee, acting on behalf of the General Assembly, would be required to elect four or eight non-Administering Members. It was recalled that the intention of the General Assembly, as expressed in resolutions 332 (IV), had been to elect members for a period of three years, but in order to provide for a measure of continuity in the membership, arrangements had been made at the first election for two of the elected members to serve for a term of two years, and two for a term of one year only. Since the General Assembly would not be creating a new committee but renewing the existing Committee, all members would continue to serve their third term; the vacancies to be filled this year would be in respect of the four members elected in 1949, i.e., Brazil, Egypt, India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which would of course be eligible for re-election.

83. The draft resolution proposed by the representative of the United States was adopted by 13 votes to 3, with no abstentions. The text is set forth in annex II (draft resolution C).



84. In voting for the draft resolution, the representatives of Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia and Pakistan expressed their appreciation of the action of the United States of America in sponsoring a constructive proposal. However, they reserved the positions of their respective Governments to vote according to the situation arising in the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly.

85. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that he had voted against the draft resolution recommending to the General Assembly that the Committee should be renewed for a further period of three years, but he felt it would be valuable if the verbatim texts of the speeches of the representatives of India and Belgium could be circulated as a basis for further study of this question before its discussion by the General Assembly.

86. It was generally agreed that the programme of work of the Committee would include paying special attention to one functional field each year, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, and that special attention would be paid to education in 1953.

## **XII. Association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee**

87. By resolution 566 (VI), the General Assembly invited the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the possibility of associating the Non-Self-Governing Territories more closely in its work and to report the results of its examination of this problem to the General Assembly at its seventh regular session.

88. A memorandum for the consideration of the Committee had been prepared by the Secretary-General analysing briefly the forms of association and setting forth the provisions existing in the constitutions of certain international bodies whereby Non-Self-Governing Territories are or may be associated with the work of those bodies in a capacity separate from the delegations of the Members responsible for their international relations.

89. The Committee examined this question at its sixty-seventh to seventy-first meetings.

90. A draft resolution was presented jointly by the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India and Pakistan for the consideration of the Committee. The text of the draft resolution was as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling that it has been found both possible and useful to associate Non-Self-Governing Territories with the work of technical organs of the United Nations, including specialized agencies,*

*"Recognizing that direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the discussions of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories can be of further assistance in promoting the progress of those Territories and their peoples towards the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,*

*"1. Authorizes the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to accept on*

the proposal of the Administering Member concerned the participation in its work of representatives of Governments of Non-Self-Governing Territories where the inhabitants have attained a wide measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies;

*"2. Invites the Administering Members to avail themselves of the opportunity thus created for still more effective co-operation regarding the study of economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;*

*"3. Invites the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to report to the General Assembly on arrangements that may have been made for the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the work of the Committee in accordance with the present resolution."*

91. Recommending the adoption of their joint draft resolution, the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India and Pakistan recognized that there might be some technical difficulties in drawing up conditions of associate membership, but they felt that there could be no opposition to the principle involved since the proposals were entirely in accord with resolution 566 (VI) in which the General Assembly had considered that "the direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with Member States of the United Nations". Such participation would be of benefit both to the Committee and to the representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. There would be no question of dual representation since the draft resolution invited the Administering Members themselves to nominate the representatives who would be associated with the work of the Committee.

92. In response to inquiries, it was elicited from the sponsors of the joint draft resolution that, under this proposal, representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories would not vote, would sit apart from the Administering Members and would express their own points of view; these representatives should be representatives of the local governments of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

93. The representative of India thought that the technical difficulties could be solved. He suggested that perhaps those Territories which had originally been listed as Non-Self-Governing Territories, but on which information was no longer transmitted, might have prior claim to associate membership. Next in line, he proposed, should come those Territories which had achieved a measure of self-government wide enough to include a development of representative institutions and, in particular, legislatures with an elected element therein. There were strong reasons which made it desirable that the Non-Self-Governing Territories should have more direct participation which would enable them to acquire additional experience. He thought that such associate membership could be limited to four Territories at each session of the Committee, selected according to equitable geographical representation having regard to the nature of the work the Committee planned to take up at the session concerned.

94. There was a need to classify the Non-Self-Governing Territories according to the stage of development

reached, dividing them into: (a) Territories on which no further information is transmitted; (b) Territories which have some measure of self-government; and (c) those which are still in an elementary state of evolution. This was a matter to which the Committee should devote further study.

95. As a tentative measure to associate the Non-Self-Governing Territories more closely with the work of the Committee, the representative of India suggested that all resolutions and reports adopted by the General Assembly relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories should be sent to certain representative organizations in the Territories and especially to local legislatures in those Territories with elected members, and that the reactions of the recipients should be included in the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

96. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the joint draft resolution did not provide for adequate representation of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, since such representation would be subject to selection by the Administering Members and only from those Territories which had attained "a wide measure" of self-government. Furthermore, as can be seen from the attitude taken by the Administering Members towards the work of the Committee and its continuation in the future, it was certain that no resolution inviting them to secure the closer association of Non-Self-Governing Territories would have any results. For this last reason he could not support the joint draft resolution unless it were amended in order to provide an effective opportunity for the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He, therefore, proposed an amendment to replace paragraph 1 of the operative part of the joint draft resolution by the following text:

"Authorizes the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to invite the participation in its work, without the right to vote, of representatives of social, cultural and educational organizations, as well as of representative organs of local self-government if such exist in Non-Self-Governing Territories."

97. The representative of the United States of America stated that the joint draft resolution raised serious implications. In general, his Government considered it desirable that a close association between dependent areas and the work of the United Nations should be maintained so that the inhabitants of these Territories might gain a wider understanding and appreciation of the principles and objectives of the Charter and of the work of the United Nations. However, the United States was unable to support any action which would create any form of representation in the Committee for Non-Self-Governing Territories or their inhabitants distinct from that of the Members of the United Nations responsible for their administration, and he felt that there was no need for associate membership in the Committee. The United States felt that the most practicable way of providing for a closer association of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee was to continue and intensify the practice which had been followed in the past by some Administering Members of attaching to their delegations suitably qualified persons from the Territories. The United States had made it a practice to include in its delegations

to international conferences, before even those held under the auspices of the United Nations, local inhabitants from the territories under its administration and only unforeseen events had prevented the inclusion of such representatives at the present session of the Committee. In view of these considerations, the United States proposed the following draft resolution:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling that in resolution 566 (VI), adopted on 18 January 1952, the General Assembly invited the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the possibilities of associating the Non-Self-Governing Territories more closely in its work and to report the results of its examination of this problem to the General Assembly at its seventh regular session in connexion with the Assembly's consideration of the Committee's future,*

*"Having received the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,*

*"Recognizing that each Member of the United Nations has the unrestricted right to determine the composition of its delegations,*

*"1. Notes that the Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories have from time to time attached qualified persons from these Territories to their delegations to the Committee;*

*"2. Is of the opinion that such action represents the most practical and satisfactory means of providing closer participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee;*

*"3. Expresses the hope that Administering Members will find it appropriate to continue and to extend the practice of associating suitably qualified persons from their Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee as part of their delegations or in any other manner which they deem desirable."*

98. In opposition to the joint draft resolution proposed by the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India and Pakistan, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom stated that their Governments considered associate membership in the Committee as a form of dual representation and the Charter conditions required for membership in the United Nations precluded the creation of associate membership in a committee of the General Assembly. From a legal point of view, their Governments could not accept a proposal which ignored the unity of authority which was an essential to democratic government.

99. The representative of Belgium made it clear that his Government had voted against the resolution inviting the Committee to examine the question of closer association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the work of the Committee when it was put to the vote at the last session of the General Assembly, as it considered such participation impossible, fruitless and nefarious. Constitutionally, he said, it was inadmissible to have present in the Committee, parallel representatives, one representing the Administering Member and the other the Territory for which the Administering Member alone was responsible. Moreover, he pointed out that, in practice, territorial officials had already been present in the Committee as members of the delegations of their Administering Members.



100. The representative of the United Kingdom also recalled that in the General Assembly last year his Government had initially supported an examination of the possibility of associating Non-Self-Governing Territories with the work of the Committee. After some examination of the question, however, it had decided to abstain in the plenary meeting of the Assembly, in view of the constitutional difficulties which had become apparent.

101. The representative of France indicated that, for similar technical reasons, he would abstain from voting on the United States draft resolution which in his view, however, had the advantage of reconciling an actual practical interest with the respect for principles.

102. The representative of Denmark stated that his Government was in agreement with the principle enunciated in the joint draft resolution that methods should be sought to achieve closer association of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the work of the Committee. However, he did not agree with the methods proposed in that resolution. The policy of the Danish Government was to include on its delegations such specialists as it considered would be useful, and his Government would therefore support the draft resolution proposed by the United States. The representative of Australia also indicated that he would vote in favour of the United States draft resolution.

103. The representative of India proposed that, in submitting the results of its examination of this problem, the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the need for further study of the question.

104. Commenting on this proposal, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had devoted considerable study to the problem; it had reached certain defined conclusions and he saw no need for the General Assembly to recommend any further study.

105. The Committee then voted on the texts before it.

106. The amendment proposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to replace operative paragraph 1 of the joint draft resolution was rejected by 11 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

107. Explaining their votes, the representatives of Cuba, Brazil, India and Pakistan stated that in their opinion the proposed amendment went beyond the problem that the Committee had been asked to examine in virtue of General Assembly resolution 566 (VI).

108. The joint draft resolution submitted by the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India and Pakistan was also rejected by 8 votes to 7, with one abstention.

109. The Committee then voted on the draft resolution submitted by the representative of the United States of America, paragraph by paragraph, with the following results:

*Paragraph 1 of the preamble:* adopted by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

*Paragraph 2 of the preamble:* adopted by 11 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

*Paragraph 3 of the preamble:* adopted by 14 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

*Paragraph 1 of the operative part:* adopted by 7 votes to 3, with 6 abstentions.

*Paragraph 2 of the operative part:* The representative of the United States of America proposed to replace the words "the most" by "a" and to delete the words "and satisfactory". The paragraph, as amended, was rejected by 8 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions.

*Paragraph 3 of the operative part:* adopted by 6 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions.

A roll-call vote was requested by the representative of New Zealand on the draft resolution as a whole. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United States of America.

*Against:* Belgium, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

*Abstaining:* Brazil, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The draft resolution was accordingly rejected by 8 votes to 5, with 3 abstentions.

## ANNEXES

### I. Agenda of the Committee

Item	Documents A/AC.35/	Summary Records A/AC.35/SR.
1. Opening of the session		52
2. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		52
3. Adoption of the agenda	4, L.81	52
4. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		53, 54, 55
(a) Secretary-General's summaries of information concerning agricultural and industrial production;	L.102, L.109	
(b) Questions arising out of the special report on economic conditions and development adopted by the General Assembly in 1951		

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents A/AC.35/</i>	<i>Summary Records A/AC.35/SR.</i>
5. Basic social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) General policies and major problems of social development;	L.93, L.94	55, 56, 57, 58
(b) Race relations and other aspects of human rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories;	A/2132/Add.1, A/2134/ Add.1, L.87, L.93, L.97	58, 59, 70
(c) Public health;	L.82, L.84, L.88, L.89, L.90	59, 60
(d) Community, family and child welfare;	L.98, L.100, L.101, L.106	61
(e) Progress of international studies in relation to migrant labour;	L.107	61, 62
(f) Aspects of labour conditions and policies;	L.105, L.106, L.108	61, 62
(g) Methods of ascertaining, and information on, standards of living	L.91, L.91/Add.1, A/2129/ Add.1	63
6. Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		63, 64
(a) UNESCO's reports on the use of indigenous or national languages and measures for eradicating illiteracy;	L.99, L.103	
(b) Secretary-General's summary of information concerning education and any questions arising out of the special report on education approved by the General Assembly in 1950	L.104	
7. International collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on technical assistance	L.86, L.92, L.93, L.95, L.96	64, 65
8. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information transmitted during 1952:	A.2128, A/2129, A/2129/ Add.1, A/2130, A/2131, A/2131/Add.1 A/2131/ Add.2, A/2132, A/2132/ Add.1, A/2132/Corr.1, A/2133, A/2134, A/ 2134/Add.1, A/2134/ Add.2, A/2134/Add.3, A/2134/Add.4, A/2134/ Add.5, A/2134/Add.6, A/2134/Add.7, A/2134/ Add.8, A/2134/Add.9, A/2135, A/2135/Add.1, L.110/Rev.1	66
(a) General substantive questions additional to any treated under previous items;		
(b) Information voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form;		
(c) Questions of procedure		
9. Future of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	L.83, L.83/Add.1, L.85	67, 68, 69, 70, 71
10. Approval of the report to be submitted to the General Assembly	L.111, L.111/Add.1, L.112, L.112/Add.1	69, 70, 72

## II. Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolutions for the consideration of the General Assembly.

### A. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* the report prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Approves* the report of the Committee as a brief but considered indication of social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of social development;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate the report for their consideration to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned.

B. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON RACE DISCRIMINATION IN  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Having regard* to the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights emphasizing the necessity of promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Having regard* to the principle recognized in Chapter XI of the Charter that the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are paramount,

*Recognizing* that there is a fundamental distinction between discriminatory laws and practices on the one hand, and protective measures designed to safeguard the rights of the indigenous inhabitants on the other hand,

1. *Recommends* to the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories the abolition of discriminatory laws and practices contrary to the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in all Non-Self-Governing Territories in which such laws and practices may still exist;

2. *Recommends* that the Administering Members should examine all laws, statutes and ordinances, as well as their application to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a view to the abolition of any discriminatory provisions or practices;

3. *Recommends* that where laws are in existence distinguishing between citizens and non-citizens primarily on racial grounds these should similarly be examined;

4. *Recommends* that all public facilities should be open to all inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories without distinction of race;

5. *Recommends* that where laws are in existence providing particular measures of protection for sections of the population, they should frequently be examined

in order to ascertain whether their protective aspect is still predominant, and whether provision should be made for exemption from them in particular circumstances;

6. *Recognizes* that the establishment of improved race relations largely depends on the development of educational policies and commends all measures designed to improve understanding among all pupils in all schools of the needs and problems of the community as a whole.

C. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE FUTURE OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-  
GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly*

*Having established* a Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories by resolution 332 (IV) adopted on 2 December 1949,

*Recognizing* the value of the work performed by this Committee,

*Recalling* its decision set out in resolution 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949 to "examine in 1952 the question whether the Special Committee should be renewed for a further period, together with the questions of the composition and terms of reference of any such future Special Committee",

*Having re-examined* the terms of reference of the Committee and the provisions for its composition as set forth in resolution 332 (IV) and the provisions relating to the work of the Committee set out in resolution 333 (IV),

1. *Decides* to continue the Committee for a further three-year period on the same basis;

2. *Instructs* the Fourth Committee, acting on behalf of the General Assembly, to fill such vacancies as may occur among the non-Administering Members of the Committee.

## Part Two

### REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS

#### I. Introduction

1. At its 1950 session, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories gave chief attention to the consideration of educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In 1951, its attention was principally directed to the consideration of economic conditions and problems of development. In both years the Committee prepared special reports,<sup>1</sup> which were later approved by the General Assembly, as brief but considered indications of educational advancement and economic conditions and their problems in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

2. The present report on social conditions complements the two previous reports. Together, the three reports represent the considered views of the Committee on the economic, social and educational problems of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories in general. They derive from the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of the Territories, supplemental information placed at the disposal of the Secretariat by the Members concerned, and the discussions on this information which have taken place in the Committee.<sup>2</sup>

3. On previous occasions, the Committee has drawn attention to the international obligations and the national declarations of policy which have guided it in its approach to the examination of information on the Territories. These principles merit repetition.

4. Article 1 of the Charter lays down as among the Purposes of the United Nations:

"3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

"4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends".

5. Article 55 of the Charter, which prefaces Chapter IX, on economic and social co-operation, states:

"With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for

peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

"a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

"b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and

"c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion".

6. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly in 1948 as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, provides that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, and that no distinction shall be made "on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty".

7. Article 73 of the Charter, which constitutes the principal article of the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides that "Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of those territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

"a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

"b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

"c. to further international peace and security;

"d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article".

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17, Part II*, and *Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14, Part III*.

<sup>2</sup> Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Administering Members undertake: "to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply".

8. These principles and the declarations of policy made by the Administering Members emphasize as of primary importance in the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories the interests of the inhabitants which are recognized as paramount by the terms of Article 73 of the Charter. In speaking of the inhabitants, the Committee has in mind all peoples resident in a Territory who consider their future and the future of their children to be bound up with the welfare and progress of the Territory and all its inhabitants.

9. A last general point is that in the present report, as in its reports on education and on economic development, the Committee has taken account both of the development programmes undertaken by the Administering Members and of the general programmes of the United Nations and of its specialized agencies. The responsibilities which Members have assumed in the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the principle contained in the Charter of equality among all peoples indicate that economic and social co-operation should be promoted for the benefit of the peoples of these Territories, just as such co-operation should be provided for the peoples of sovereign States.

## II. General social problems and policies

10. The living conditions of many of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, despite the efforts of the Administering Members concerned, urgently call for improvement.

11. The first basic problem has been, and still is, that of health, and the first efforts of the administrations have been directed towards improving health conditions. But, while much has been done to combat epidemic and endemic diseases and to reduce infant mortality, the creation of a more healthy population, capable of increased production and better living, still remains the ultimate objective of all development policies and the essential condition for economic and social expansion. In the advance towards better health, of primary importance are better nutrition, more adequate sanitation and housing, and health education fostering a community pride in better living.

12. Programmes of social advancement have not only to overcome problems of ill-health and poverty of a long-standing character, but also, and often at the same time, problems of social adjustment emerging with economic change. The opening of new channels of communication, the development of trade, urbanization, the change from a subsistence to a cash economy and economic progress in general have tended to disrupt established forms of social organization. New foundations are required on which the individual can build a new expression of his responsibility to his family and his community.

13. Better production is an indispensable condition for raising standards of living. The emphasis placed on economic development in many of the programmes elaborated in the Non-Self-Governing Territories is therefore understandable. Yet there can be no increase in production without a sufficiency of healthy and competent workers, forming part of communities providing adequate social satisfactions. Accordingly, the economic advancement of the Territories requires improvements in the health, social and educational conditions of the

inhabitants. Economic and social development are interdependent and it would be unrealistic to attempt to build a sound economy while neglecting the social aspects of the problem. Failure to appreciate the social implications of economic development may not only distort the proper purposes of such development but may also make it impossible.

14. A large number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories lack the financial resources which would permit the expansion in the social services which their people require. Assistance to them is provided from the resources of the metropolitan countries. As the Committee stated in 1951, "the Administering Members no longer expect the Non-Self-Governing Territories to be able to provide for their economic development solely out of their own resources and out of private investments from abroad". Still more strongly must this apply to social development. Even so, the total resources available for the improvement of the life of the peoples in many cases are inadequate.

15. In these circumstances, it is not only desirable for reasons of social policy to obtain the widest possible collaboration of the peoples, both in the planning and in the execution of programmes of social advancement; it is also an economic necessity. The Committee is doing no more than paraphrasing authoritative statements made on many occasions in declaring that no programme for the improvement of the life of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories can have any hope of success unless it has the consent and wholehearted support of the peoples, obtained by the stimulation of their own aspirations and their realization of their own needs.

16. In emphasizing the collaboration of the peoples as an essential condition both in the initiation and in the execution of measures of social advancement, the Committee does not suggest that action in this field should wait upon the slow erosion of ancient habits or that policies should be limited merely to exhortation and advice. Tradition plays an important part in determining the rate and form of economic and social advancement and no one is immune from its influence. Nevertheless, all communities, particularly at crucial stages in their development, welcome the impetus which can be provided by those whom they trust. For this purpose, discussion and consent are necessary. No social or economic policy can be successful without the prior consent of the inhabitants, and the most democratic and efficient way of obtaining that consent is to seek the collaboration of the people in the formulation of policy, as well as in its execution. The Committee was encouraged by much of the information supplied to it on progress in this direction, showing that in some Territories representatives of the inhabitants are already in charge of their own social affairs. It hopes for a rapid attainment of this desirable result in all Non-Self-Governing Territories.

17. In succeeding sections this report will treat certain particular aspects of social advancement. A recurrent theme to be traced through them all is this desirability of obtaining popular participation at all levels. There are two other general trends which may be noted, which are closely connected with the question of participation.

18. In the first place, the marked tendency of recent social programmes to turn away from limited curative measures and to seek popular collaboration in positive

programmes of prevention, and at the same time the demand for a better life on the part of the peoples, contain the promise of progress in many reforms which it would be impracticable to impose from above. In the social field, emphasis should be placed on the equal importance of curative and preventive measures; and in the general field of social welfare there are many measures which can be described as curative and which are of essential urgency before a constructive policy of prevention can be developed. The problem is not a choice between two policies but the integration into a single programme of the two aspects of prevention and cure. Even so, it is of value to emphasize the importance of prevention, since in the planning of policy the immediate evils to be overcome may be so obvious as to tend to direct interest primarily to remedial action rather than to the removal of the basic causes.

19. The second general point is that, apart from the basic needs of better health and better education, the social problems of greatest urgency may differ considerably, but, whatever may be the concentration on any specific problem, the result is likely to be and should be the development of an integrated general social policy. Diversification of methods and unevenness of development are inevitable and may even be desirable where the inhabitants themselves formulate policies to meet the problems which they regard of the greatest urgency. At the same time, this diversification and variety should not conceal the necessity for long-range plans aiming at a co-ordination of all efforts of social progress.

20. Finally, in this general section reference again should be made to the necessity for outside assistance. Assistance is provided by the metropolitan countries in a number of ways, of which the principal are operational or advisory services, the grant of sums for capital expenditure and the provision of facilities for education and training. The Committee received information on the extent to which metropolitan assistance is provided, and considered that, combined with policies of encouraging the participation of the inhabitants, such assistance is essential. By comparison, the total resources for technical assistance at the disposal of the international institutions are meagre and their extension to Non-Self-Governing Territories is in its early stages. It is hoped that, in future, more assistance will be available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories from international sources and that international assistance and co-operation can be used to support the major policy trends in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the most appropriate methods of self-help elaborated by the inhabitants themselves through the development of their own institutions.

### III. Race relations

21. The Committee learnt with interest of the statement on the nature of race and race differences which was drafted in 1951 by a number of experts in physical anthropology and human genetics convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It records the following conclusions reached by these experts on what the majority of specialists consider as being scientifically established:

"(1) In matters of race, the only characteristics which anthropologists have so far been able to use effectively as a basis for classification are physical (anatomical and physiological).

"(2) Available scientific knowledge provides no basis for believing that the groups of mankind differ in their innate capacity for intellectual and emotional development.

"(3) Some biological differences between human beings within a single race may be as great as, or greater than, the same biological differences between races.

"(4) Vast social changes have occurred that have not been connected in any way with changes in racial type. Historical and sociological studies thus support the view that genetic differences are of little significance in determining the social and cultural differences between different groups of men.

"(5) There is no evidence that race mixture produces disadvantageous results from a biological point of view. The social results of race mixture, whether for good or ill, can generally be traced to social factors".

22. The vital importance of improving race relations among all peoples should be evident to all who wish for the maintenance of world peace. In most Non-Self-Governing Territories, the fact that the bulk of the inhabitants are of an ethnic origin and have a cultural heritage different from that of the peoples of the countries responsible for their administration and at present filling most of the senior offices in the Territories makes of even greater importance collaboration among the races in these Territories. The declarations of the Administering Members on their policies in this respect are often categorical and forceful in their condemnation of practices of race discrimination and in their encouragement of racial harmony.

23. At the same time there are many practical problems to be faced, particularly in cases where permanent immigration by peoples of different races and cultures has taken place. Prejudices of like against unlike unfortunately exist widely. The evils of prejudice, however, may be greater and the responsibility to seek their removal is certainly greater where the economic and social advantages lie with those sections of the population which are of the same race as the peoples in charge of administration.

24. Effective means of reaching the objective of eliminating race prejudice and of effectively establishing race equality should be sought in the field of legislation, of administrative practice, and of education and the promotion and encouragement of enlightened public opinion.

25. In the field of legislation, two principal problems were considered in the Committee: the abolition of any existing laws which tend to perpetuate race cleavages, and the adoption of laws consecrating the principle of race equality or directed against particular instances of race prejudice.

26. The existing laws may be classified as differential or concessionary, protective and discriminatory.

27. By differential or concessionary legislation is meant those laws which in any Territory reflect the different religious, traditional and cultural aspirations

of different communities and originate with and are maintained by the will of the particular communities concerned. Such laws are not only necessary but beneficial in their effect on race relations, always provided that they represent the will of the inhabitants.

28. Protective legislation for indigenous peoples vulnerable, for example, to pressures from more powerful or richer communities living alongside them may also be necessary and beneficial. Nevertheless, such protective legislation needs frequent reconsideration, since with the evolution of society its purposes may become unnecessary and it may degenerate into discrimination particularly in the case of those members of the protected community who have come to share the general life of other elements in society.

29. Lastly, discriminatory laws, imposing disabilities on persons by reason of race, are contrary to the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Committee recognizes that in many Non-Self-Governing Territories such legislation no longer exists, that its abolition is being effected or contemplated in some other Territories either by general repeal or by provision of exemption of certain persons or groups. It is true that considerations of public order, public health, social education and the like are advanced in favour of the retention of particular measures. The Committee nevertheless expresses the opinion that the abolition of such discrimination is highly desirable, as a matter of urgency, particularly as, with the increased pace of economic and social development and the increased contact between the races, forms of discrimination which were perhaps minor in their effects on a largely immobile and isolated community may rapidly become sources of real hardship and legitimately bitter grievance.

30. Many instances can be cited, both from independent countries and from Non-Self-Governing Territories, of legislation directed against discrimination in the form either of provisions in the basic laws or of prohibitions and penalties provided against particular acts of discrimination. It is recognized that without strong public opinion legislation cannot effect much. Yet, any effective programme directed against race prejudice must be many-pronged. Where all citizens are promised equality of status and opportunity under the protection of the law, especially where the citizen has the legal right to challenge any executive action or legislative measure which impairs his equal status and opportunity, where particular aspects of discrimination in services and facilities are illegal, legislation plays a most potent part in the moulding of public opinion. The Committee regards legislation, strengthened in this case as in all other cases by the backing of public opinion, as an important means of breaking down prejudice.

31. Administrative practice can also do much in this regard. The administrations, in seeking the collaboration of the inhabitants in the formulation and execution of measures of social advancement, need to offer equality of opportunity to the peoples whose assistance they are soliciting. In so far as restrictions and discriminations result from administrative practices, a review of conditions will need to take into account not only existing circumstances but also ultimate objectives, since the practices may be translated into physical arrangements of buildings and public facilities, or into habits which perpetuate race divisions.

32. Of particular importance in the development of administrative practice and in the enlistment of popular support is the possibility of access for members of the indigenous population to all ranks in the public service, with the allied questions of facilities for training, opportunities for promotion and equality of remuneration. Although the principle of non-discrimination in public employment is generally accepted in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and although in a number of Territories the number of inhabitants in the senior services of government is rapidly increasing, there are Territories where the principle is still theoretical or where in practice little progress has been made. There is little sense in speaking of the collaboration of the inhabitants in modern social advancement unless in fact as well as theory among those inhabitants can be found those who can participate, with adequate training, in the higher executive ranks of the administration. Many difficulties will arise in the transitional stages, as, for example, the question of the total remuneration to be paid to officers recruited locally and those recruited from abroad, the members of the regular service and those engaged as experts on short-term assignments. These difficulties are appreciated. It is thought, however, that they can be solved in the light of common sense if qualified indigenous officers are not prejudiced by reason of their origin.

33. The Administering Authorities have less control over conditions in private employment. As a result of economic, social and educational conditions, employment opportunities in the higher ranks are restricted in the case of indigenous peoples, particularly where philosophies prevail determining the appropriate type of employment for various races. Where conditions of employment are determined through machinery established for collective negotiation, the administrations may have to consider whether practical situations do not result which are contrary to public policy. In particular, a dual trade union movement may perpetuate entrenched positions of privilege if binding collective agreements are reached for trade unionists of one race only; non-discriminatory legislation for the regulation of conditions of employment by agreement within an industry may have discriminatory effects in practice. On the other hand, equality of opportunity in the higher grades of employment may remain only theoretical unless there are sufficient facilities for training, while equality may mean a lowering of remuneration if the general level of social and educational conditions does not rise concurrently with the training in industrial skills.

34. A difficult dilemma sometimes faces the administrations in their attitudes towards associations such as trade unions, co-operative societies and mutual-aid societies which are based on the voluntary agreement of the members. The tendency is that any special privileges granted to such associations are being extended without regard to race. In some few cases, this equality has not yet been established. At the same time, it is to be noted that for associations the members of which are inexperienced in the businesses conducted, special provisions may exist of considerable value in the development of movements, which will in future permit the operation of free and efficient organizations. A problem of policy is the selection of the time and methods by which systems designed for inexperienced associations

should give place to provisions for more advanced systems.

35. Regulations establishing different conditions for different races in various social aspects of everyday life, as for example by limiting residential rights or travel within a Territory, remain in existence where there are marked differences between the customs and actual living conditions of different races. Such regulations, as in the case of discriminatory legislation, require frequent review, having in mind the difference of principle between regulations which may impose special conditions on certain groups in special circumstances and regulations which prohibit the enjoyment of the highest conditions by any member of a particular race, whatever may be his economic and cultural standards.

36. In all these questions education in its broadest sense is the core of the solution.

37. On the question of school facilities the Committee, in 1950, recorded its views that:

“(a) In the field of education no principle is more important than that of equality of opportunity for all racial, religious and cultural groups of the population.

“(b) Respect should be paid to the wishes of any group desiring to establish particular educational facilities for its members, but this should be subject to the overriding consideration that the general welfare of the whole community is not thereby prejudiced and that the practical operation of any system of differentiation does not lead to discrimination against any group.

“(c) While the programmes and organization of different types of schools may properly be designed to meet the needs of different groups of pupils, it should be accepted as a general principle that no school should exclude pupils on grounds of race, religion or social status.

“(d) Differentiation in school facilities and programmes should not militate against the development of mutual sympathy and a feeling of common citizenship among the inhabitants of a Territory.

“(e) Where separate systems exist, each group in the community should be given a fair share of the public funds used for educational purposes”.

38. Another aspect of the problem relates to the content of education. Extended school facilities, the encouragement of cultural organization, of libraries and of literature and the arts may intensify race prejudices if used to propagate the merits of one single culture. Accordingly, action has been taken in many Territories to ensure that the curricula followed and the textbooks used in schools include reference to local conditions and that pride in local culture is fostered in cultural organizations with a view to encouraging in all groups a recognition of the cultural contribution of each to the general life of the community and an understanding of the local and universal interdependence of human beings. This means, in a multi-racial society, not only that the children of each community should be made familiar with the circumstances of other communities, but also that this should be done without inculcating condescension on the part of any group towards another group.

39. In addition to the programmes of the administrations, much good work has been done in education in its widest sense through group activities of all kinds fostered by private organizations in which members of all races collaborate on a footing of equality. Every encouragement should be given to the programmes these organizations foster.

40. Finally, recognizing that much has yet to be learnt of the techniques of overcoming prejudice, the Committee noted with interest the activities which are being undertaken by UNESCO, and in particular its publications, intended for use by teachers and leaders of adult education, presenting the scientific facts about the nature of race and race differences. These should prove useful in connexion with the campaign against race prejudice and discrimination. The Committee is also in favour of the publication of any conclusions reached in research into the social machinery which in some countries enables differing racial groups to live together peacefully and harmoniously.

#### IV. Rights of women

41. The Committee was informed of resolution 445 C (XIV) adopted on 28 May 1952 by the Economic and Social Council concerning the deprivation of certain essential rights of women. This resolution includes the following paragraphs:

*“The Economic and Social Council,*

“1. *Invites* all States, including States which have or assume responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to take immediately all necessary measures with a view to abolishing progressively in the countries and territories under their administration all customs which violate the physical integrity of women, and which thereby violate the dignity and worth of the human person as proclaimed in the Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

“... ”

“3. *Invites* the General Assembly to request the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to take paragraph 1 above into account in its examination of the information transmitted under heading C of part III of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter adopted by the General Assembly on 7 December 1951 under resolution 551 (VI)”.

42. The resolution of the Economic and Social Council will undoubtedly receive the attention of the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories where such customs may exist. Information on the status of women has been provided by the Administering Members for a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee will take into account any information received on the problems referred to in the Council's resolution, which may be transmitted in accordance with the Standard Form.

#### V. Public health

43. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation of the assistance rendered to it by the World Health Organization in its examination of public health prob-



lems in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It had also the advantage of the presence of public health specialists in the delegations of France and the United States of America, and of considerable technical information furnished by the Administering Members. It did not, however, consider problems of public health from a specialist angle. The Committee in no way duplicates the work of WHO or that of any other specialized agency within the particular competence of that agency. Its function is to examine the information transmitted on Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to facilitating in the various functional fields and within the limits of its own competence the fulfilment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter. In performing this function, it may hope to be of assistance to the various specialized agencies in drawing attention to problems of the co-ordination of general economic, social and educational policies to which the work of these agencies in their specialized fields must be subordinated. The views, therefore, which it expresses in this section relate to general aspects of public health policy and not to specific questions of medical techniques.

44. Vital statistics are the best barometer of the state of health in any Territory and figure among the first requirements for the planning of economic and social policy. Information on the total population at periodic dates by means of censuses has become established in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories outside Africa; considerable progress has been made in some African Territories, even though recent results indicate the very approximate character of the data obtained from previous methods. Statistics of births and deaths in recent years covering all or most of the population are available in respect of forty Territories. In the collection of vital statistics, however, even in areas where extensive civil registration is fully established, there is still much need for ensuring the accuracy of the results. The Committee recognized in particular the importance of accurate statistics on infant mortality rates.

45. The difficulties in census work in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are common to those of many other countries. They are due to the characteristics of the country and of its peoples, to general difficulties of administration, and to the fact that certain working problems have not yet been solved. Nevertheless, considerable progress has been made in recent years in cases where full censuses have not been possible, as by the comparison of intensive local sample censuses with general non-censal counts, experimental censuses in small areas, sample censuses covering representative portions of the population, or the complete enumeration of populations by household enumerations.

46. It is hoped that there will be a wide international interchange of experience on these matters, in order that the most accurate means of obtaining trustworthy information can be placed at the disposal of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

47. As regards the general public health programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the information at the disposal of the Committee showed the considerable efforts which have been made in establishing an inventory of needs and in research, in providing a basic public health organization to meet the many immediate needs, in controlling tropical diseases, in public health education, and in the local training of public health

staff. In the realm of public health, regional and international co-operation has advanced perhaps further than in any other field. The general results so far achieved in improving health conditions and extending services to the majority of the peoples, though considerable, are admittedly insufficient.

48. Nutrition is the bedrock of health, and no sweeping prophylactic campaigns against disease and no maternal or child welfare activities are likely to be sufficient unless they are accompanied by the necessary measures for improvement in nutrition. Of no less value are health education and the spreading of information in regard to health, without which no measure can succeed. In the international sphere the co-ordinated assistance of the various specialized agencies concerned should be of great value in seconding the efforts of the Administering Members and in extending experience in the use of new methods.

49. The importance of environmental hygiene has often been emphasized. All that the Committee feels it should add is that it will be best to concentrate on the familiar and tried measures of sanitation suitable to the stage of development of each Territory. Here once again should be emphasized the vital importance of obtaining the enlightened consent of the populations concerned in the measures, which will be all the more effective if they anticipate the wishes of the inhabitants.

50. Administrative policy in public health, in seeking the maximum result at a minimum cost, has to consider (a) the relationship between the metropolitan and the territorial services; (b) the relationships between the territorial services and other government services and non-governmental institutions; (c) the means of reaching the remote areas and of encouraging there the desire for and the means of a more healthy life; (d) the widest possible use of modern methods by which a significant number of serious endemic and epidemic diseases can be brought under effective control; and (e) the basic organization of the various public health departments so as to co-ordinate curative and preventive services, research and training, as well as to provide effective central control with the necessary decentralization of operations and a mobilization of the people's interest. An essential principle which should govern the administrative planning of public health work is the co-ordination of health and economic and social policy, both through the influence of health considerations on economic planning and on education and through the understanding of economic, social and psychological considerations by officers of the public health departments.

51. Of particular significance are the very widespread developments to bring medical and health facilities to rural and distant communities in forms which can be understood and financially supported. These may be brought about by very different means, such as the rural health unit, the task of which is as much educational as medical, and the mobile unit directed mainly at the cure and prevention of the most important epidemic and endemic diseases. In both cases the question of the maximum returns for the minimum resources has to be solved. Here again a greater consistency even of medical effort is often achieved where the unit, stationary and long-term or mobile and temporary, has the support of the other instruments of social and educational policy, as well as means of obtaining local

co-operation through the normal administrations or through indigenous systems of mutual aid. Once again therefore, the Committee returns to its emphasis on the importance of the participation of the inhabitants in all aspects of social policy.

52. There is general agreement on the need for far greater emphasis on prevention in the field of public health, even though the urgent need for many curative services remains. The information provided to the Committee indicates that Administering Members are well aware of this situation. The administrative structure of the public health departments can do something towards the proper co-ordination of cure and prevention, having regard to local needs. On the one hand, there is the development of some departments towards the broad functions of a ministry of public health and, on the other, steps taken within the departments to relieve the principal officers of some of their administrative responsibilities. The other form of co-ordination, between the central headquarters and its outposts, differs widely in local circumstances. There is, in many areas, a process of delegation to smaller administrative units in order to find the most effective agency for particular types of health work; in other areas the process is rather one of consolidation of units too small to bear the health responsibilities imposed upon them. The Committee considers that the information provided by the Administering Members should continue to be studied by the Secretariat, in conjunction with WHO, in order to assist in the planning of public health programmes and in order to indicate the various ways in which public health may be co-ordinated in general policies of economic and social advancement.

53. In all this, administrative and structural developments in or affecting the public health services seem to be giving public health a wider connotation and a more effective place in the local or national atmosphere. This process is encouraged where more of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories find their place in the senior ranks of the services and where the simpler functions of public health enlist the support of those in the villages who are influential in everyday life. If, as appears from the examination of general principles of social policy, many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories cannot afford the costly paraphernalia which they need, and if results in general social policy will be effective only by support at the grass-roots, public health administration may similarly find the means of increasing immeasurably its role in social policy and national life by its increasing adaptation to local circumstances. The Committee will return to this point in its comments on community development.

54. One of the general difficulties is the shortage of trained personnel, particularly officers familiar with local conditions. Information was furnished to the Committee on the extension of medical training in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the increased opportunities provided for professional training in the metropolitan countries. Nevertheless, these facilities are far less than are required to supply the needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In these circumstances, the training of medical auxiliaries is of urgent importance. It would be of value if information could be prepared on such technical problems as the minimum educational requirements which have been found necessary for medical auxiliaries of various grades, the types of training which have been most

effective, the co-ordination of the services of the medical auxiliaries with the work of the regular professional officers, and in general, the place of auxiliary personnel in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and in countries with similar problems in the extension of public health facilities.

55. Finally, the Committee wishes to emphasize that, now that wide programmes of public health are recognized as essential to economic and social progress, specialists in all branches of medicine need to understand not only the economic and social programmes of which their work forms part, but also the general developments of which they must be both the servants and agents. Equally, it is necessary for all those concerned with the advancement of the Territories to secure the integration of public health policies and services within the general development of the peoples. The Committee believes that this broad outlook on public health exists widely and should bring with it a recognition of the need for better health conditions for all the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories without discrimination.

## VI. Social welfare and development

56. The term social welfare and the scope of social welfare services vary with the different traditions which the Administering Members have developed in the metropolitan countries. Another factor contributing to variety of policy is that social welfare organization is recent and has concentrated on problems of particular local urgency. The Committee has not to enter into the resulting differences of detail. It notes the very substantial expansion in the social welfare services in some Territories, but holds that in this field ever increased attention is required to further developments in these and in other Territories.

57. As the Committee has already stated, the marked tendency of recent social programmes is to seek popular collaboration in positive policies of prevention. The task of the social welfare services is therefore educative and directed to long-term objectives. At the same time, and particularly in areas of recent urban growth, a number of services which may be described as curative are urgently necessary, and in general the need to adapt social welfare programmes to local circumstances makes all the more important the co-ordination of common efforts and the exchange of experience on problems and techniques.

58. The greater part of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are agricultural. In the development of social welfare, economic handicaps are encountered due to the relatively low incomes of the rural population; geographical and administrative handicaps result from the dispersion of the population and the difficulties of communications; and there is the educational handicap due not only to insufficient school facilities, but also to lack of knowledge of the means of social betterment among the people.

59. In these circumstances, the programmes of community development, of assistance to peasant settlers, and of the general extension of social services in the rural areas are all the more important. In many cases, village work for economic betterment carried out by the people themselves is one of the most effective forms

of social welfare. Better material conditions will result, but any such results should be judged not so much in material terms as by the extent to which an interest has been fostered in the communities in their own advancement through methods of self-help and mutual co-operation.

60. Community development programmes and multi-purpose rural welfare centres follow a variety of techniques and concentrate on varying problems. The degree of administrative direction also necessarily varies, but the Committee commends those instances given it where the main objective is to train the people for leadership and to stimulate local initiative. It considers that where possible full use should be made of voluntary associations already in existence or formed in the course of the educational action in order to avoid too bureaucratic an approach. At the same time, these principles of village action make highly desirable co-ordination through appropriate administrative machinery.

61. The same considerations arise in peasant settlement schemes, although administrative control may necessarily be greater in the early stages. Settlement schemes are in many areas an economic necessity if standards of living are to be improved or even maintained. But the essential objectives of land settlement policies are social as well as economic, and the full integration of social measures in the schemes themselves is a necessity. The Committee accordingly emphasizes that such schemes should be only undertaken with the full understanding and co-operation of the peasants concerned, that from the start provision will be required for basic social amenities and that the development of the community spirit of responsibility should be sought at all stages.

62. Family and child welfare is the core of social welfare. This includes not only the provision through the government administration or the community itself of basic social services ensuring the health and economic security of the family unit, but also a wide educational action concerned with the welfare of the child and the parents.

63. The Committee learnt with interest of programmes for the improvement of the nutrition of children and of the progress of various school feeding schemes. While recognizing that some of these schemes may be costly if they are to operate effectively, and that the claims made for them must be adjusted to other pressing needs, it considers that these are types of activities of particular value both in rural and urban areas.

64. In urban centres, the main preoccupation of governments or local administrations in meeting the needs of expanding urban populations is in the first instance the equipment of growing urban centres with the essential public utilities, the provision of adequate housing and the institution of essential public health and educational services. The development of more specific social welfare services will depend largely on the ability to encourage local initiative and voluntary effort. However, there is an increasing recognition of the importance and urgency of developing, through governmental and municipal assistance, services which not only meet emergency needs, but, more important, will foster the growth of a community consciousness and the establishment of family life and a sense of family responsibility in the towns.

65. Of outstanding importance is the provision of low-cost but adequate housing and sanitation. The Committee is aware that, as in other countries undergoing similar economic and social change, slum conditions are prevalent in many urban areas and that the new arrivals, who have many adjustments to make to fit them in their new environment, have little chance of social progress in these conditions. There are many technical problems on which a wider exchange of experience would be of the utmost value to housing authorities unable to afford expensive slum-clearance schemes without building houses which are too costly for the people for whom they are intended.

66. Information was furnished to the Committee on a number of low-cost housing schemes which have recently been developed in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is doubtful whether these schemes, however beneficial they may be, can fully solve the problem, particularly in areas where the drift to the towns is proceeding at an ever-increasing rate. It is believed that aided self-help in the matter of housing, whether provided through co-operatives or housing societies or with necessary safeguards to private individuals, can do more to reduce the money costs and to achieve higher standards than any other combination of finance and technology. It is recognized that aided self-help on a large scale requires considerable organization and control. Nevertheless, in addition to the material results which it can give, its rewards in terms of a sense of achievement and the development of a greater spirit of co-operation are substantial.

67. Although housing problems are mainly local and the methods of solving problems in one locality may not be entirely applicable to another, this is no justification for the present lack of broad lines of social policy in determining responsibility for the provision of workers' housing and related facilities. While home ownership by workers should be the ultimate aim of policy, the main problem of housing relates to the low income groups who may rarely be able to own their houses even with substantial assistance. In view of the urgent housing needs, it is understandable that in some cases the employers have assumed responsibility for the housing of their workers and it may be often necessary to increase the legal obligations of employers for providing satisfactory accommodation for their workers. The Committee, nevertheless, considers that this should be a transitional policy followed only in cases of real necessity. The social disadvantages of placing the right to accommodation in the hands of employers are well known.

68. While the development of a sense of self-reliance and group responsibility is essential, the evolution of the new urban agglomerations into progressive communities also requires concrete and effective programmes of action by all the agencies concerned, government, municipal or voluntary. Such programmes may require a greater diversification of social services and a more complex organization than in the rural environment. They may need also a greater degree of administrative action, with the consequent need for staff of different levels and types acquainted with social welfare theory and trained for various fields of social welfare work and practice.

69. In this connexion, the Committee particularly stresses the problem of juvenile delinquency, and has

noted with interest the steps taken in a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The village, even in transition, is usually able to prevent or control juvenile delinquency. In the towns, with family ties loosened, a number of the more adventurous young people, capable of becoming good citizens, require the assistance and supervision of trained social workers.

70. The initiation of social security measures in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories has been noted. It is clear that in a number of cases, particularly in the large towns, the present assistance services must be actively developed towards more comprehensive social security or social insurance programmes. The Committee, however, refrains from commenting in any detail on this question, since once again the appropriate measures will have to be adjusted to the actual environment. There is clearly need for the protection of the destitute who have lost the support of the traditional society. Particularly where family bonds have weakened, there is a strong case for the introduction of old-age pensions, not only by reason of a need, which must otherwise be met by charity or public relief, but also because such pensions may help to strengthen family ties by giving old persons an economic place in the households of their children. Broader forms of social security are of course to be welcomed, but the Committee recognizes that they may be of less urgent necessity than general measures of urban improvement.

71. Both in rural and urban development, emphasis has been placed on the growth of forms of popular collaboration. These may be traditional associations or mutual aid societies supported or even sponsored by the administrations. The Committee, however, particularly wishes to emphasize the importance of co-operative societies. In 1951, in its report on economic conditions, it expressed its views on co-operative development. From that report it would repeat the following concluding passage:

"The Special Committee is deeply interested in the information provided on government assistance for general promotional work, collaboration in improving facilities for the administrative structure of co-operative societies, and the provision of technical advice and financial privileges. It holds that, even though a limited economic outlook as to the value of the co-operative movement would in itself justify such action, of greater importance are the prospects provided by the co-operative movement for a broadening of concepts of communal responsibilities. The co-operative movement may and should act as a source of inspiration for the creation of new forces of human energy".

72. The emphasis placed in this section on the collaboration of the inhabitants and the development of methods of self-help does not mean that many more trained social workers are not required. Fully-trained senior officers are essential. In addition to the need of training for senior posts in the territorial welfare organizations, there is still in Non-Self-Governing Territories the problem of the adequate preparation of junior social workers, performing subordinate or auxiliary tasks, and also the problem of training the local leaders and voluntary workers. The demand for this type of personnel will undoubtedly grow steadily. Only few Territories can afford now, or in the future, an extensive welfare administration employing profession-

ally trained staff on all levels of organization. Most Territories where the need for vigorous welfare action is particularly great, will have to rely on a simple organization, based to a great extent on voluntary effort, and also on a simpler training ensuring maximum efficiency with the minimum of formal qualifications.

## VII. Labour conditions

73. In a number of Territories the main means of livelihood is by peasant production largely for subsistence needs. Yet, even in areas where this peasant economy predominates, the producer is often dependent on occasional employment in order to satisfy his needs. The Committee considers that, even where only a minority of the workers is in the service of an employer at any one time, the establishment of conditions of employment which not only are just but which also foster social progress is one of the imperatives of public policy. This is all the more true since in the majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories the employer and the circumstances of employment are alien to the worker and his traditions.

74. In 1947, the International Labour Conference adopted five Conventions concerning workers in the Territories for which its members are responsible. The following year the General Assembly, by resolution 221 (III), noted information on the ratification and application of Conventions concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories. The 1947 Conventions have been ratified by the United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands have announced that they accept in principle the ideas underlined in the five Conventions. The Committee expresses the hope that all Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will at an early date ratify the Conventions relevant to labour conditions in their Territories.

75. Resolution 221 (III) also referred to the study by the International Labour Office of problems of migrant labour, by which male workers seek distant employment for comparatively long periods leaving their families in the villages. The Committee learnt with appreciation of the report of the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories which met in December 1951. The details the report enumerates for the protection of migrant workers in employment do not require comment. Their consideration by the Administering Members, within principles of labour policy agreed internationally, is to be commended. From the standpoint of general social development, it would seem that neither in the places of employment where men may remain for many years without family resources, nor in the villages where families may live without their young husbands and fathers, can satisfactory progress be expected. Accordingly, attention is drawn to the broad measures of economic and social policy, for which consideration is asked by the Committee of the International Labour Office, in order to promote advancement in rural areas and to counteract the disequilibrium resulting from the present practices of this form of migration.

76. The reports approved in past years by the General Assembly on educational and economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories are designed for similar purposes, and the information before the Committee

shows that many of the Administering Members concerned have adopted plans with the same objectives. The Committee recognizes that numerous measures have been taken by the territorial governments for the protection of workers under the migrant labour system. It considers, however, that those forms of migrant labour which lead to the comparatively long absences of men from their families are socially undesirable and bring about serious social problems, both in the village communities and in the labour centres. The hope is expressed that the labour aspects of these problems will be considered by the International Labour Conference at an early date, and that as a result of economic and social development, the need for the engagement of large bodies of migrant workers divorced from family ties will rapidly diminish.

77. The Committee has already expressed its views condemning discriminations in employment. Recognizing the many complex problems affecting conditions of employment in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it limits its further comments to certain generalizations on questions of wages and trade union development.

78. Wage rates in most Non-Self-Governing Territories are low, and in some Territories there are wide differences between the wages paid to the indigenous worker and those received by persons of different race. Frequently this situation is explained by different standards of efficiency and responsibility, or by the fact that the indigenous wage earner may only be partly dependent on employment and that his subsistence may be provided by the employers. For the building of a sound social economy, however, the worker in wage-earning employment must receive a sufficient remuneration for the support of himself and of his family in the circumstances of his employment. Otherwise, it may legitimately be asked what has the development of a wage economy offered peoples who, however poor, could lead a family life within their own social traditions.

79. It is recognized that if the raising of wages is an urgent necessity, it must be accompanied by increased productivity and that, at present, labour, cheap in terms of wages, is expensive in terms of output. Inquiries into the relationship of wages to productivity have been undertaken or are contemplated. The Committee considers that every care should be taken to see that such inquiries are sufficiently broad, taking account of the educational, health and general social improvements which are necessary before examining techniques of the adjustment of wages to productivity. The Committee learnt of some few inquiries undertaken in this field. They could be, with value, extended on a broader occupational and geographical basis. The Committee is nevertheless convinced that the general result will be to confirm the contention of this report that general social advancement is a necessary and integrated aspect of economic development, and that the inefficient worker as a general rule needs the physician or teacher rather than the efficiency expert.

80. The emphasis which the Committee has placed on the collaboration of the inhabitants and the evolution of institutions directed by themselves for their social advancement is an indication of the importance it must attach to trade union development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee noted that this development is very uneven. It realizes that the differences are often an inevitable result of conditions of

employment in the Territories or of the over-all development that has been attained. It considers that the Administering Members and metropolitan and international trade union organizations should be encouraged to continue and extend their efforts to foster trade unions and to provide training for trade union officers. Within the Territories, as often happens, the functions of the trade unions should be developed so that they may play an effective part in the social and economic developments resulting from the employments in which the workers are engaged. In this, the trade unions will become an element not only in better employment conditions and relations but also in general social advancement.

## VIII. Standards of living

81. With certain exceptions, Non-Self-Governing Territories belong to those sections of the world community in which the standards of living of the populations are extremely low. The scanty statistical data available for these Territories corroborate this view. They also show a very uneven distribution of personal income among the various population groups in many of the Territories, although they often fail to permit a correct assessment of elements in this income that are not readily translated into terms of currency.

82. In 1951, the Committee drew attention to the importance of the problem of the determination of standards of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It expressed the opinion that the study of economic conditions, which it was then undertaking, will remain incomplete until more detailed and reliable information can be gathered on the broad trends of both rural and urban living standards. Economic development should be in the interests of the inhabitants. Increases in terms of trade remain meaningless unless they can also be expressed in relation to changes in the levels of living and standards of the inhabitants.

83. Recent information indicates that in some Territories new inquiries are being undertaken and new methods introduced for the purpose of providing valid data on changes in the real income of various groups, which will make it possible to assess more scientifically the effects of economic development on living conditions.

84. To determine with fair accuracy the incomes and consumption levels of the population and to compare these levels with standards which are desirable and possible, on-the-spot surveys of families of various income groups are indispensable.

85. In a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, cost-of-living indices are periodically calculated. When related to the income variations they help to determine the effects of changing economic conditions on standards of living and to reveal the changes taking place in real income. In general, the importance of calculating and keeping up to date cost of living indices on the one hand, and indices of the income of wage-earners and independent primary producers on the other, is being increasingly recognized in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In only a few instances, however, have such data been calculated for all the different sections of the population, whose needs and incomes vary appreciably.

86. The Committee is greatly interested in these studies and trusts that they will permit a fuller picture to be obtained of what is actually happening to typical families in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in their present changing circumstances. At the same time, the Committee emphasizes that there are many elements in the sum of social needs which cannot be reflected in even the most accurate statistical information. It recognizes also that material rises in the standards of living may even lead to discontentment and disequilibrium, unless satisfaction is also offered to social aspirations.

87. Inevitably, therefore, the Committee returns to its major theme. The objective of economic development is the improvement of the living conditions of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Such improvements must include provision for the satisfaction of all kinds of material needs at present insufficiently met. But these material satisfactions will be themselves insufficient or even a cause of further disintegration unless they take place within a social structure acceptable to the peoples.

### IX. International co-operation and assistance

88. Information was furnished to the Committee on the assistance provided to Non-Self-Governing Territories and to their social evolution by, for example, operational or advisory services organized directly by the metropolitan country or regionally, grants and loans for capital expenditure, and the provision of facilities for education and training. However, there is an important place for international co-operation and assistance. As stated in paragraph 20, it is hoped that more such assistance will be available, and international co-operation further developed in support of the major policy trends in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

89. International co-operation and assistance, including regional activities on similar lines, takes various forms, such as studies, seminars, conferences, the provision of experts, grants of fellowships and scholarships, and the initiation of pilot projects. All may be useful, but essentially what is demanded is that which will contribute to the positive programmes of the administrations to meet the needs experienced in the Territories, rather than inquiries into the same well-known problems with the probable result of reaching the same theoretical conclusions.

90. The choice of experts needs careful scrutiny. The Administering Members, in training their young officers for service in the Territories, attempt to explain the basic cultural problems of the Territories where they will serve. It cannot be expected that experts in various particular technical fields can similarly receive a similar training. Nevertheless, an important part of their work should take the form of a preliminary briefing in the broad aspects of social policy which they must respect in their treatment of any particular technical problem. The Committee was glad to learn that attention to this necessity is paid by the international institutions.

91. So far as possible, experts should be sought from among those familiar with conditions comparable with those of the Territories in which they will work. To that end, regional co-operation is of great value, and

the Committee appreciates the useful functions of regional bodies in making the services of experts available.

92. Operational staff working under the experts should be recruited locally. A primary duty of the experts will be to train their local staff. This is usefully provided in the following provision contained in the basic agreement between the United Nations and specialized agencies and the United Kingdom for the provision of technical assistance to Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories for whose international relations that Government is responsible:

"Such experts shall, in the course of their work, make every effort to instruct any local technical staff of the government of the Territory concerned who may be associated with them, in the methods, techniques and practices of that work and in the principles upon which these are based, and the government of the Territory concerned shall, wherever practicable, attach technical staff to the experts for this purpose".

93. Questions of salaries and allowances have considerable psychological importance. Experts engaged for their exceptional qualifications and asked to leave important work with which they are associated will receive remuneration far above local standards. Obviously, if an expert succeeds in increasing the living standards of a large group of peoples, his remuneration is more than justified by the results. The conclusion, therefore, is not against the proper payment for specialist services, but insistence on the belief that in the recruiting of experts quality rather than numbers is the outstanding necessity.

94. The fields in which the United Nations, alone or in association with the specialized agencies, provides social welfare technical assistance services include but are not limited to the following: social development policies; research in social fields as an aid in policy formulation, such as surveys and statistics; the organization, administration and training of staff for social welfare services; population and migration questions in relation to economic and social development; town and rural planning and housing; organization and operation of community, family and child welfare services, including rural welfare services; measures for social defence, such as the care and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and adult offenders; rehabilitation services for handicapped persons; social aspects of public health programmes; industrial relations; industrial welfare; employment services, including vocational training; standards of living; co-operatives. Of special significance is the substantial body of experience and information on community organization and development which the Secretary-General is assembling and the technical assistance on community organization and development which is available from the Technical Assistance Administration. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund provides a wide range of supplies for child welfare projects in co-operation with the various governments, as, for example, in campaigns against malaria, tuberculosis, yaws and kwashiorkor, and in the development of maternal and child welfare services. The specialized agencies provide a wide range of services in the fields of health and nutrition, education and the social sciences and labour organization and welfare. The complementary aspect of technical assistance is the provision of fellowships and scholarships for

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Page 41, item 8, in list of documents, between "A/2131/Add.2," and "A/2133",  
insert "A/2132, A/2132/Add.1, A/2132/Corr.1,"

Page 42 - "A. Draft resolution on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing  
Territories", in the preamble, after "Non-Self-Governing  
Territories" delete comma and add "on social conditions  
in Non-Self-Governing Territories,"

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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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#### NOTE

All United Nations documents are designed by symbols, i.e., capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

## PREFACE

The report of the fourth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is herewith submitted to the General Assembly at its eighth regular session. It relates to the following items of the provisional agenda of the General Assembly:

32. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.
  - (a) Information on educational conditions;
  - (b) Information on other conditions;
  - (c) Transmission of information;
  - (d) Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: recommendations of the Committee (resolution 647 (VII) of 10 December 1952).
34. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:<sup>1</sup>
  - (a) Netherlands Antilles and Surinam (resolution 650 (VII) of 20 December 1952);
  - (b) Puerto Rico (resolution 448 (V) of 12 December 1950).

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<sup>1</sup> Information given in the present report relates only to item 34 (b) of the provisional agenda of the eighth session. Item 34 (a) is dealt with in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories), see document A/2428 already distributed.

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## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### I. Constitution of the Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 646 (VII) adopted on 10 December 1952, during the seventh session, decided to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as set forth in resolution 332 (IV) for a further three-year period with the provisions relating to its work as set out in resolution 333 (IV).

2. The terms of reference of the Committee set forth in resolution 332 (IV) are as follows:

"... to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

"... to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly ... reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories".

3. With regard to the provisions relating to its work set out in resolution 333 (IV), the General Assembly considered:

"that the value of the work of the Committee would be enhanced if, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, special attention were given to one field each year".

4. The Committee consisted of sixteen Members, comprising the eight Member States transmitting information and an equal number of other Member States elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The following was the membership of the Committee in 1953:

<i>Members transmitting information</i>	<i>Elected Members</i>
Australia	Brazil
Belgium	China
Denmark	Cuba
France	Ecuador
Netherlands	India
New Zealand	Indonesia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Iraq
United States of America	Pakistan

5. The Committee met in New York, and held seventeen meetings from 18 August to 8 September 1953.

6. The representatives of the following specialized agencies took part in the discussions of the Committee: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the

International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

### II. Officers

7. The officers elected by the Committee were:

Mr. A. H. Loomes (Australia), *Chairman*,

Mr. Sergio Armando Frazao (Brazil), *Vice-Chairman*,

Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon (India), *Rapporteur*.

### III. Sub-Committee

8. A Sub-Committee was appointed at the 79th meeting of the Committee to prepare a special report on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was composed of the representatives of Brazil, China, France, India, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The representative of Brazil, Mr. S. A. Frazao, was elected Chairman. The representatives of UNESCO and ILO participated in the work of the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee held six meetings from 27 August to 3 September 1953.

### IV. Agenda

9. The agenda as adopted by the Committee, together with references to the relevant documents and to the summary records of the discussions of each item, is set out in annex I.

### V. Preliminary statements

10. At the opening meeting of the Committee, the representatives of France and of the United Kingdom made formal statements defining the constitutional position of their respective Governments in regard to their continued participation in the work of the Committee. Summaries of these statements are given in the records of the 73rd meeting. A communication addressed to the Chairman of the Committee by the acting permanent representative of Belgium to the United Nations was read to the Committee. The representatives of Indonesia and the Netherlands made statements relating to the transmission of information on Netherlands New Guinea (Irian).

11. The communication from the Belgian delegation, which is given *in extenso* in document A/AC.35/L.142, concluded with the statement that, in the circumstances and so long as the situation described in the communication remained unchanged, the participation of the Belgian delegation in the discussions seemed to it to be devoid of purpose.

12. The representative of Indonesia objected to the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter by the Netherlands Government with respect

to Netherlands New Guinea (Irian). In the view of his Government, that Territory was not a Non-Self-Governing Territory, but formed part of Indonesia.

13. The representative of the Netherlands stated that his Government was responsible for the administration of Netherlands New Guinea by virtue of the right of sovereignty it exercised over that Territory under article 2 of the Act of Sovereignty Transfer of 27 December 1949. In consequence, the Netherlands Government had transmitted information in accordance with the obligation imposed by Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter.

14. In the course of subsequent general statements, the representatives of China, India, Brazil, Indonesia and Pakistan stated the views of their respective delegations in support of the legality of the Committee and the value of its work.

## VI. Educational conditions

15. In accordance with the provisions of its work as set forth in resolution 333 (IV) and confirmed by resolution 646 (VII), the Committee at its present session devoted special attention to the subject of educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

16. The Committee had before it documents prepared by the Secretary-General dealing both with a review of the aspects of education to which special attention had been given during the first session of the Committee in 1950, as well as with other aspects of education not previously treated in detail. In addition, the Committee had before it for reference the special report on education prepared in 1950. Documents dealing with subjects within their respective fields were also submitted by UNESCO and ILO.

17. Special advisers on educational affairs were attached to the delegations of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

18. An exhibition of educational books, arranged for the Committee by UNESCO, presented examples of textbooks, reading material and educational booklets used in primary schools and adult education courses in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as in a number of States members of UNESCO.

19. The Committee discussed educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, item 4 of its agenda, from its 73rd to 83rd meetings. Statements in the general debate and in the discussion of item 4 (a) were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and by the representative of UNESCO.

20. General Assembly resolution 645 (VII) had invited the Committee to consider the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter in the light of the views expressed in the special reports on educational, economic and social conditions. The debate accordingly provided the opportunity for a general review of basic educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the policies and programmes of the Administering Members in the light of the views expressed by the Committee in 1950 and approved by the General Assembly in resolution 445 (V).

21. Subsequently, the Committee examined particular points connected with compulsory education, the education of girls, vocational education, the financing

of education, the use of indigenous languages in education, and community development and the general co-ordination of educational and social policy. The representatives of Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America took part in discussions on these points, together with the representatives of UNESCO and ILO.

22. A number of questions were asked on educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and criticism was expressed of certain situations by the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, India, Indonesia and Iraq. Replies were made to these points and further information was given on the current situation and on educational programmes by the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

23. While it was generally agreed that most of the technical problems of education were common to all countries, it was considered by some Members that certain aspects had particular application to Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the main, these concerned the objectives of educational policy and practice, the type and content of the education provided and the attitude adopted toward the indigenous culture.

24. Following the procedures of previous sessions of the Committee, a Sub-Committee was established at the 79th meeting in order to prepare a special report on educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for the consideration of the full Committee. The membership of this Sub-Committee has been given above in paragraph 8.

25. The report prepared by the Sub-Committee was considered by the full Committee during its 88th and 89th meetings. The representative of Brazil, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee, introduced the report, and statements were made by the representatives of France, India, Iraq, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Subject to modifications proposed by the representatives of Iraq and the United States of America and accepted without dissent, the report was unanimously approved and forms part two of the present report.

26. Following approval of the report, a joint draft resolution was proposed by the representatives of Brazil, China, France, India, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. According to this draft resolution, the General Assembly would approve the report on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as a supplement to the report approved in 1950, and invite the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration. The draft resolution was approved unanimously. Its text is given in annex II.

## VII. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

27. In resolution 222 (III) adopted on 3 November 1948, the General Assembly had considered that, "having regard to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter, it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional position and status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it un-

necessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter;" and had requested "the Members concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General, within a maximum period of six months, such information as may be appropriate pursuant to the preceding paragraph, including the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for the government of the Territory and the constitutional relationship of the Territory to the Government of the metropolitan country". Furthermore, in resolution 448 (V), the General Assembly had requested the Committee "to examine such information as may be transmitted in future to the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 222 (III), and to report thereon to the General Assembly".

28. In conformity with the terms of resolution 222 (III), the Government of the United States of America had transmitted to the Secretary-General communications dated 19 January and 20 March 1953, enclosing the text of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; a memorandum by the Government of the United States of America concerning the cessation of transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter with regard to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and a copy of a letter dated 17 January 1953, from the Governor of Puerto Rico to the President of the United States of America.

29. The discussion of the item was initiated at the 81st meeting of the Committee by the representative of the United States of America, who made a statement amplifying the information contained in the communications referred to above.

30. The representative of the United States of America began by summarizing the four main events which had led to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. First, the fact that, in the general elections held in 1948, the Puerto Rican people had, by an overwhelming majority, voted to become a Commonwealth associated with the United States of America. Second, the adoption by the United States Congress of legislation in the form of a compact, to give effect to that vote and authorizing the Puerto Rican people to draft their own Constitution. Third, the adoption of a Constitution for Puerto Rico by a Constitutional Convention and its ratification by the people in a referendum; and, finally, the approval of the compact and the Constitution by both the Congress of the United States and the people of Puerto Rico.

31. The Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, alternate representative of the United States of America on the Committee, then outlined in detail the political progress of Puerto Rico from the time of its first association with the United States in 1899 until the attainment of full internal self-government in political, economic, social and cultural affairs in 1952. This political development, he stated, indicated that the Puerto Rican people had worked out a free, democratic and fully self-governing way of life in harmony with their geographical, demographic, economic and cultural circumstances. He referred to the economic, social and educational conditions of the Commonwealth and the development programmes being carried out in those fields, as well as to the part played by the Puerto Rican people in the two world wars and in the United Nations action in Korea. He concluded by pointing out that the steps leading to the compact and Constitution had been initiated by Puerto Ricans and were based on the free decisions of the electorate.

32. In the discussion that followed, statements were made that gave expression to several divergent points of view.

33. The representatives of Brazil, Ecuador and China held that, in accordance with the request of the General Assembly conveyed in resolution 448 (V), the Committee was competent to examine the information before it and to report its findings to the General Assembly.

34. After reviewing the legal basis of the Committee's competence to deal with all matters relating to the cessation of the transmission of information, the representative of Brazil stated that, after examining the documentation before it, the Committee should express an opinion either in favour of or against cessation of information or, if it considered the documentation inadequate, it might inform the General Assembly that it could not reach a satisfactory conclusion. To fail to express an opinion and simply to pass on the question to the General Assembly without comment would be tantamount to an admission of incompetency. After a study of the documentation, he had concluded that Puerto Rico had achieved a degree of internal self-government which fully satisfied the requirements of the Charter; that the Puerto Rican people themselves had freely expressed their right of self-determination in choosing their present status and that Puerto Rico should therefore no longer be included in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. He suggested that the Committee should adopt a resolution which, after setting out the reasons on which its findings were based, would recognize that Article 73 e no longer applied to Puerto Rico, in view of the degree of self-government reached by the Puerto Rican people, and that the purposes of Chapter XI had thus been attained.

35. The representative of Ecuador made a detailed analysis of the status of Puerto Rico in relation to objectives set out in Chapter XI of the Charter. As a result, he stated that Puerto Rico had achieved a full measure of self-government; that no more information need be transmitted under Article 73 e and suggested the submission of a draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly expressing approval of the action taken by the Government of the United States of America.

36. In a statement supporting the point of view expressed by the representative of Brazil, the representative of China recalled the terms of the relevant resolutions pertinent to the question, as well as the list of factors set out in the report of the 1953 *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors (A/2428). In the light of the foregoing, he analysed the present status of Puerto Rico and concluded that the Territory had achieved almost complete self-government, the most important element in this respect being the freely expressed will of the people. He thought, therefore, that the Committee should comply with the provisions of resolution 448 (V) and submit its views to the General Assembly.

37. The representatives of Iraq and Pakistan, however, expressed the opinion that, irrespective of the competence or ability of the Committee to examine the information and make any pronouncement thereon, it was preferable not to discuss the substance of the question but to refer it without comment to the General Assembly for necessary action.

38. The representative of India made a detailed analysis of the status of Puerto Rico in the light of the factors laid down in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Com-

mittee on Factors. As a result, she concluded that the present status of Puerto Rico did not completely comply with any of the elements of an independent or fully self-governing State as set out for the three categories treated in that report. She appreciated, however, the importance of the fact that the people of Puerto Rico had freely expressed their will in deciding in favour of their present status. As to the procedural aspect of the question, she expressed the view that the Committee should not prejudice the matter since the General Assembly had not yet given its opinion on the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Factors, but should refer the question to the Assembly, following the same procedure as had previously been adopted in the case of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

39. In an attempt to reconcile the divergent points of view, the representative of New Zealand submitted a draft resolution, the text of which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Considering that resolution 222 (III), adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1948, while welcoming any development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter.*

*"Having received the communications dated 19 January and 20 March 1953 informing the United Nations of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a result of the entry into force on 25 July 1952 of the Constitution of Puerto Rico, stating that with the establishment of the Commonwealth the people of Puerto Rico had achieved a full measure of self-government, and announcing the consequent decision by the Government of the United States to cease transmitting information on Puerto Rico under Article 73 e of the Charter,*

*"Takes note of the communications and documentation transmitted by the United States pursuant to resolution 222 (III) with respect to the attainment of self-government by Puerto Rico."*

40. The representative of the Netherlands expressed support for the draft resolution, adding that in his opinion the information before the Committee was sufficient to indicate clearly the self-governing status of Puerto Rico and that the Government of the United States of America was no longer in a position to report on conditions in the Territory.

41. The representative of Pakistan stated that, although he would prefer to pass on the question without comment to the General Assembly, he would also support the draft resolution provided the expression of his views was included in the report of the Committee.

42. The representative of Brazil, recalling the views he had expressed in his previous intervention, felt that he could not support the draft resolution as it contained no expression by the Committee of either approval or disapproval of the communications and documentation submitted by the Government of the United States of America.

43. The representative of India agreed with the views expressed by the representative of Brazil in that the Committee was fully competent to examine the documentation before it and to decide whether the Government of the United States was entitled to cease trans-

mitting information on Puerto Rico under Article 73 e. The Committee as a whole, however, had made no such examination and until there had been a full discussion of the item under consideration she felt unable to support the draft resolution in its present form.

44. Subsequently, the representatives of Brazil, Ecuador, and India proposed amendments to the draft resolution submitted by the representative of New Zealand.

45. The Committee voted on the draft resolution and the amendments thereto with the following results:

46. The substitution, in the superscription of the draft resolution, of "*The General Assembly*" by "*The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*" was adopted by 8 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

47. The first paragraph of the preamble of the draft resolution, and its second paragraph as amended by the substitution of the words "in consequence of these constitutional changes the Government of the United States of America would cease to transmit information" for "with the establishment of the Commonwealth the people of Puerto Rico had achieved a full measure of self-government, and announcing the consequent decision by the Government of the United States to cease transmitting information on Puerto Rico", were adopted unanimously.

48. A new third paragraph of the preamble reading:

*"Considering that the question of cessation of information on Puerto Rico has been included as item 34 in the provisional agenda of the eighth regular session of the General Assembly,"*

was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

49. A new fourth paragraph of the preamble reading:

*"Bearing in mind paragraph 2 of resolution 448 (V), in which the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine such information as may be transmitted and to report thereon to the General Assembly,"*

was adopted unanimously.

50. A new fifth paragraph of the preamble reading:

*"Having examined the documentation transmitted in the light of the basic principles of Chapter XI of the Charter,"*

was adopted by 5 votes to one, with 9 abstentions.

51. In the operative part, the substitution of the single paragraph of the draft resolution by a new paragraph 1 reading:

*"1. Takes note that the people of Puerto Rico, after expressing their will in a free and democratic way, have achieved a new constitutional status;"*

was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

52. New paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, reading:

*"2. Considers that, when deciding in favour of its commonwealth status, the people of Puerto Rico voted in favour of their new constitutional status;"*

*"3. Expresses the opinion that it stems from the documentation provided that the association of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the United States of America constitutes a mutually agreed association;"*

*"4. Takes note that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico states that its people have attained internal self-government;"*



were each adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

53. A new paragraph 5, reading:

"5. Notes with satisfaction the political advancement achieved by the people of Puerto Rico;"

was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

54. A new paragraph 6 proposed in the amendment read as follows:

"6. *Takes note*—in the limits of its terms of reference, and without anticipating the disposal of this question by the General Assembly—that the information before it indicates that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico may be considered as falling outside the scope of Article 73 e of the Charter;"

At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, a separate vote was taken on the deletion of the words "in the limits of its terms of reference, and without anticipating the disposal of this question by the General Assembly". As the result of a tie vote of 6 in favour, 6 against and 3 abstentions, the words were first deleted. At the request of the representative of Iraq, the remainder of new paragraph 6 was voted on by roll-call, as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America.

*Against:* Iraq.

*Abstentions:* Denmark, India, Indonesia, Pakistan.

On a motion for reconsideration of the voting on the deletion of the words quoted above, proposed by the representative of the United States, the words were reinstated by 8 votes to one, with 6 abstentions. The new paragraph 6 as proposed in the amendments was then adopted by 10 votes to one, with 4 abstentions, in a roll-call vote as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, India, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America.

*Against:* Iraq.

*Abstentions:* Denmark, Indonesia, New Zealand, Pakistan.

55. A new paragraph 7 proposed in the amendments read as follows:

"7. *Takes note* of the opinion of the former Administering Authority that it is no longer necessary or appropriate to transmit information on Puerto Rico under Article 73 e of the Charter."

By 5 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions, it was first decided to retain the word "former" but it was subsequently unanimously decided to substitute for the words "former Administering Authority" the words "United States Government", and the paragraph as thus amended was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

56. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

57. Following the adoption of the resolution, statements in explanation of their votes were made by several representatives.

58. The representative of Pakistan stated that in view of his earlier statements it would have been logical for him to have voted against the draft resolution. Out of regard, however, for the delegations which had submitted the draft resolution and the amendments thereto, and in order to show his appreciation for the laudable work carried out by the United States in Puerto Rico, he had abstained.

59. Having previously drawn the attention of the Committee to the fact that there had not been a full examination of the subject by the Committee, the representative of India stated that she had abstained in the vote on the fifth paragraph of the preamble as proposed in the amendments. In the circumstances, she would have preferred the question passed on to the General Assembly without comment. She had voted in favour of operative paragraphs 6 and 7, as well as of the resolution as a whole, since it did not prejudice any decision that might be taken by the General Assembly. Her affirmative vote should not, however, be interpreted as binding on future action by her delegation and she reserved the right for it to make known its views when the question came before the General Assembly.

60. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his delegation had not judged it necessary or appropriate to study the documentation nor had it participated in the discussion on their substance. He noted with satisfaction the great progress made in Puerto Rico and recognized without hesitation that the Puerto Rican people themselves were fully exercising the powers and functions which they had been granted. For his delegation, it was sufficient to know that the Government of the United States of America had, in the circumstances, decided to cease transmitting information under Article 73 e on the Territory. Furthermore, the people concerned had declared themselves satisfied with their present status. It was unfortunate that the resolution adopted contained a conclusion of the Committee rather than submitting a recommendation for consideration of the General Assembly. In adopting the resolution, the Committee had to a certain extent gone beyond its terms of reference, and he drew attention to the fact that in the past, and notably in the case of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the only resolutions the Committee had adopted in its own name were those concerning procedure or the organization of its work. Since the majority of the Committee had appeared ready to discard the usual procedure and thus assume the heavy responsibility of urging the Committee to an independent decision, his delegation had not opposed the questionable passages of the draft resolution but had abstained in the vote on these passages while voting in favour of the resolution as a whole. Nevertheless, this affirmative vote should not be taken as indicating that, in the opinion of the United Kingdom delegation, the Committee was competent to examine the Constitution of Puerto Rico or that the United Nations had a determining voice in deciding whether or not the United States Government should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e on that Territory.

61. The representative of France observed that the resolution posed questions of principle and questions of fact. As to questions of principle, he recalled that the only obligation incumbent on Administering Members under the Charter was that contained in Article 73 e to transmit information, limited to certain considerations. Paragraph 7 of Article 2 of the Charter precluded the United Nations from interfering in the domestic affairs of Member States. Thus, in the case of the cessation of information on a Non-Self-Governing Territory, Administering Members were only required to transmit, for the information of the Secretary-General, documentation concerning the circumstances in which they had decided to cease transmitting information, in conformity with resolution 222 (III). The Gov-

ernment of the United States had acted correctly in submitting documentation concerning the constitutional changes in the status of Puerto Rico and in amplifying this with additional information, but there could be no doubt in the opinion of the French delegation that the Committee was not entitled to examine the conditions in which the Government of the United States had been led to take its decision, still less to discuss and adopt a resolution thereon. It could even be said that the Committee had gone beyond the limits of its competence since, according to the provisions of resolution 448 (V), it was invited only to study the documentation and to report thereon. This was, however, a point of secondary importance since, in his opinion, resolution 448 (V) was itself unacceptable in the sense that it was outside the scope of the Charter. In these circumstances it would have been logical for him to abstain in the vote on the resolution as a whole had there not existed questions of fact. These were, that after having taken note of the precise documentation correctly submitted by the United States Government, the French delegation had come to the conclusion that not only was that Government entitled, in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Charter, to cease transmitting information on Puerto Rico, but further that in the existing circumstances it was physically and constitutionally impossible for it to do otherwise. It was thus difficult for the French delegation to ignore this evident fact—one, moreover, which marked an important step in the history of Non-Self-Governing Territories. In order to show its faith in the Government of the United States, which had followed a generous and wise policy, as well as to express to the Puerto Rican people the sincere interest with which his delegation had watched the progress achieved by the Territory, and in spite of his objections in principle, he voted in favour of the resolution, though he would have preferred the original draft resolution submitted by New Zealand. His scruples had been further overcome by the fact that the United States Government had not considered that the resolution infringed its constitutional sovereignty, and had itself supported it. In conclusion, and in order to avoid any misunderstanding, the representative of France wished to state formally that by his affirmative vote, the French delegation in no way recognized the principle of the competence of the General Assembly or any of its organs to examine cases of such nature and to deal with them. In this respect, he recalled that, on 19 November 1952, in the Fourth Committee he had stated formally that, in the view of the French Government, the competence of the Administering Members in respect of the Territories for which they were responsible could not be affected, reduced or subjected to any control by virtue of any decision of the General Assembly. Besides these reservations of principle in connexion with the specific case of the cessation of the transmission of information, he thought it necessary to recall those more general reservations which had been voiced at the opening of the present session in the name of the French Government.

62. The representative of Australia stated that, in the opinion of his delegation, the Government of the United States of America had correctly followed the procedure laid down and had taken a decision the validity of which was incontestable. He recalled that his delegation had abstained in the vote on both resolution 222 (III) and resolution 448 (V) since they imposed on Administering Members obligations outside

the scope of Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee was not entitled to discuss political conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the representative of Australia invited it to follow the example of his delegation in interpreting the word "examine" in resolution 448 (V) in a restricted sense. He pointed out that when the Committee was renewed only resolutions 332 (IV) and 333 (IV) were mentioned in connexion with the terms of reference and provisions of work of the Committee. These considerations had influenced the voting of his delegation. Thus he had abstained on the new fifth paragraph of the preamble as proposed in the amendments as well as in the vote on the amendment changing the superscription of the draft resolution, since he supported the contention of the representative of the United Kingdom that the Committee was not competent to adopt a resolution on this subject and that it was only entitled to formulate a recommendation for consideration of the General Assembly.

63. The representative of Indonesia stated that she had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole and reserved the position of her delegation when the question came before the General Assembly.

64. The representative of the United States of America stated that the sole aim of his Government in submitting the documentation on this subject was to assist the United Nations in every way possible to carry out its functions. At the same time, the United States did not recognize in this connexion any authority other than that of its own Government and the Government of Puerto Rico. In fact, his delegation would have abstained in the vote on the draft resolution had it not wished, by casting an affirmative vote, to pay homage to the part played by the Committee and, in particular, by the representatives of Brazil and of Ecuador.

65. The representative of Denmark held the view, in the same manner as did the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Australia, that the Charter in no way authorized the United Nations to intervene in the constitutional affairs of any State. He had voted in favour of the draft resolution because it contained conclusions which his delegation could support and he wished to associate himself with the congratulations extended to the Government of the United States.

66. The representative of Brazil was of the opinion that the final decision in regard to the cessation of the transmission of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories rested with the United Nations. He appreciated the reasons which had led the Administering Members to reserve their rights in this connexion, but he was convinced that when concrete cases were under discussion it would always be possible to reconcile the points of view and to arrive at conclusions satisfactory to all concerned.

67. The text of the resolution as adopted is as follows:

*"The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,*

*"Considering that resolution 222 (III), adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1948, while welcoming any development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit in-*

formation in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter,

*"Having received the communications dated 19 January and 20 March 1953 informing the United Nations of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a result of the entry into force on 25 July 1952 of the Constitution of Puerto Rico, stating that in consequence of these constitutional changes the Government of the United States would cease to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,*

*"Considering that the question of cessation of information on Puerto Rico has been included as item 34 in the provisional agenda of the eighth regular session of the General Assembly,*

*"Bearing in mind paragraph 2 of resolution 448 (V), in which the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine such information as may be transmitted and to report thereon to the General Assembly,*

*"Having examined the documentation transmitted in the light of the basic principles of Chapter XI of the Charter,*

*"1. Takes note that the people of Puerto Rico, after expressing their will in a free and democratic way, have achieved a new constitutional status;*

*"2. Considers that, when deciding in favour of its Commonwealth status, the people of Puerto Rico voted in favour of their new constitutional status;*

*"3. Expresses the opinion that it stems from the documentation provided that the association of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the United States of America constitutes a mutually agreed association;*

*"4. Takes note that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico states that its people have attained internal self-government.*

*"5. Notes with satisfaction the political advancement achieved by the people of Puerto Rico;*

*"6. Takes note—in the limits of its terms of reference, and without anticipating the disposal of this question by the General Assembly—that the information before it indicates that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico may be considered as falling outside the scope of Article 73 e of the Charter;*

*"7. Takes note of the opinion of the United States Government that it is no longer necessary or appropriate to transmit information on Puerto Rico under Article 73 e of the Charter."*

### VIII. Social conditions

68. In conformity with resolution 333 (IV) setting out its work and with resolution 643 (VII) approving the special report of the Committee in 1952 as a brief but considered indication of social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and of the problems of social development, the Committee had before it information on social conditions prepared by the Secretary-General and questions arising out of the special report approved by the General Assembly in 1952.

69. The Committee discussed this item at its 85th meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of India, Iraq, the United Kingdom and France, while the representative of WHO gave a review of the activities and work programme of that organization as they applied in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

70. The representative of India pointed out that the movement of people from rural to urban areas had led to a tragic aggravation of the social problems of most Territories. Furthermore, the information revealed that drastic reductions had been made in the expenditures on social development. Racial discrimination was still prevalent in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, while the status of women was still an inferior one and corporal punishment was still practised, particularly in many Territories under United Kingdom administration.

71. The representative of Iraq recognized the importance of the financial aspect of the problem of social development. He acknowledged that the Administering Members, and more particularly the United Kingdom and France, had contributed considerable amounts of money to the development of their Territories, but he stressed the fact that these States were in a position to dispose of the resources of their Territories. He drew the attention of the Committee to the lack and insufficiency of the statistical data available to the Committee.

72. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to the Committee's report of 1952 on social development. He gave various examples of how the social problems dealt with in that report had been treated in a practical manner in different Territories under United Kingdom administration, including such questions as the training of medical personnel, housing programmes, especially the aided-self-help schemes, and the development of trade unions.

73. The representative of France gave a review of the progress of social conditions which had been carried out in French Territories and answered some of the criticisms made by the representative of Iraq in respect to social conditions in Morocco and Tunisia, with particular reference to the wages of agricultural workers in Morocco and membership of trade unions, which he stated was open to Moroccans.

### IX. Economic conditions

74. Both in accordance with the provisions of its work set out in resolution 333 (IV) and with resolution 564 (VI) wherein the General Assembly approved the special report of the Committee in 1951 on economic conditions and problems of economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee had before it the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information concerning economic conditions and the consideration of any questions arising out of the special report adopted by the General Assembly in 1951.

75. The Committee discussed this item at its 85th and 86th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of India, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Brazil, Iraq and France.

76. The representatives of Pakistan, India and Brazil expressed their concern about the effects that the fall in the world market prices of raw materials was having on the economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

77. The representatives of the United Kingdom and France gave an account of the various solutions which had been devised in order to meet such a situation. These included the establishment of reserve funds sustained by increases in direct and indirect taxation and the operations of marketing boards.

78. The representatives of India, Brazil and Iraq held the view that the economic policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was not directed primarily to the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants. They referred to such problems as trade relations between metropolitan countries and their Territories; industrial production versus production of consumer goods; reinvestment of profits in the Territories; the part played by the indigenous inhabitants in the economic activities of the Territories; and questions of land distribution.

79. The representatives of France and the United Kingdom answered some of these criticisms by pointing out that capital investment in Non-Self-Governing Territories entailed many risks and often did not yield immediate returns. They stressed the fact that the Territories benefited from the development of their resources since profits largely remained in the Territories through the medium of capital formation, salaries, wages and local purchases. The representative of the United Kingdom emphasized the fact that in most of the Territories under the administration of his Government the major part of the agricultural production was in the hands of indigenous producers, while the representative of France cited the various advantages derived by the Non-Self-Governing Territories from their connexion with the metropolitan country. In order to illustrate these statements, particular references were made to economic conditions in the Federation of Malaya, Northern Rhodesia, Morocco and Tunisia.

#### **X. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information**

80. The Committee had before it statistical summaries and analyses of the information transmitted under Article 73 e relating to 1952, together with relevant statistics for the previous two years prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 218 (III).

81. The Committee discussed this item of its agenda at its 86th meeting. The representatives of the United Kingdom, India and the United States of America commented briefly on the form and content of the summaries of information. The representative of India remarked on the difficulty experienced by delegations when there was delay in the receipt of information, with a consequent delay in distribution of the relevant documents. The representative of the United States of America pointed out that delay was sometimes unavoidable and often outside the control of the Administering Member concerned.

82. In the course of the discussion, stress was laid on the value of information showing the general trends in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as requested in section C of the Explanatory Preface of the Standard Form.

#### **XI. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on technical assistance**

83. The General Assembly, in resolution 445 (V), confirmed "its recognition of the importance of international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as expressed in resolution 331 (VI)," which latter resolution invited the specialized agencies to communicate annually to the United Nations in-

formation on the progress of work undertaken by them which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In resolution 444 (V), the Administering Members needing technical assistance for the economic, social and educational advancement of their Non-Self-Governing Territories were invited to submit their requests and also to include in the information transmitted by them a report on technical assistance received from the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Furthermore, in resolution 336 (IV) the General Assembly requested "the Secretary-General to keep the Committee informed of the nature of the technical assistance which is accorded from time to time to Non-Self-Governing Territories by specialized international bodies".

84. In the light of the above, the Secretary-General had prepared documents setting out details of international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions and of technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, while memoranda concerning activities in their respective fields of interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories were submitted by FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

85. The Committee discussed these questions as a specific item of its agenda at its 86th and 87th meetings. In addition, reference to international collaboration and technical assistance were made during the Committee's other discussions on economic, social and educational conditions.

86. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The representatives of ILO and UNESCO also made statements, in which they outlined the collaboration of their respective organizations with Administering Members in the carrying out of programmes of work in the Territories and gave details of the technical assistance sought and accorded to various Territories.

87. In general, the representatives of the six Administering Members gave accounts of the collaboration existing between them and the Territories under their administration, with each other and with specialized agencies, in regional commissions and conferences, as well as of the technical assistance being afforded to their Territories from both metropolitan and international sources.

#### **XII. Voluntary transmission of information**

88. In resolution 327 (IV), the General Assembly recalled the statement made in resolution 144 (II) that the voluntary transmission of information on the development of self-governing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its summarizing by the Secretary-General were entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter and therefore should be duly noted and encouraged, and expressed the hope that such of the Members as had not done so might voluntarily include details on the government of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the information transmitted by them under Article 73 e. In addition, in resolution 637 B (VII), the General Assembly recommended "States Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories voluntarily to include in the information transmitted by them under Article 73 e of the Charter details regarding the extent to which the right of peoples and nations to self-determination is exercised by the peoples of those Territories, and in par-

ticular regarding their political progress and the measures taken to develop their capacity for self-administration, to satisfy their political aspirations and to promote the progressive development of their free political institutions"; and decided to place the resolution on the agenda of the Committee at its present session.

89. The Committee considered this item at its 87th meeting. The representative of Pakistan stated that the information requested should be voluntarily transmitted and that in resolution 637 (VII) the General Assembly had expressed a recommendation to this end. The Administering Members had declared that their policy was to lead the peoples of their Non-Self-Governing Territories towards self-government. All that was desired was information on the steps being taken by them to achieve this objective.

### **XIII. Participation of representatives from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee**

90. In resolution 647 (VII), the General Assembly, recalling resolution 566 (VI) and recognizing that direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories could be of further assistance in promoting the progress of those Territories and their peoples towards the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter, invited the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study further the question of the direct participation, in its discussions on economic, social and educational conditions, of representatives of those Territories the inhabitants of which had attained a wide measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies and to include recommendations on this question in its report to the General Assembly at its eighth session.

91. In order to bring up to date information submitted to the Committee at its previous session, relating to existing forms of association and provisions in constitutions of international bodies, the Secretary-General had prepared a memorandum drawing the attention of the Committee to such changes as had occurred in connexion with associate membership and constitutional provisions of certain international bodies during the intervening period.

92. The Committee discussed this item at its 87th and 88th meetings.

93. A joint draft resolution was submitted by Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, India and Pakistan, which read as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Whereas the direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies has been recognized as an effective means of promoting the progress of the population of these Territories towards a status of equality with the Members States of the United Nations,*

*"Whereas it has been recognized that the direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories can be of further assistance in promoting the progress of these Territories and their peoples towards the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,*

*"Whereas the Administering Powers have been invited to make possible the association of qualified indigenous representatives in the work of the Committee,*

*"Considering the technical difficulties advanced by the Administering Powers on the question of accepting the collaboration of Non-Self-Governing Territories as "associate members" in the work of the Committee,*

*"Considering that the principle of unity of representation must be maintained,*

*"Noting that the Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories have from time to time attached indigenous persons from the Territories to their delegations,*

*"Considering that this practice should be stimulated and developed in a regular manner,*

*"1. Invites the Member States which administer Non-Self-Governing Territories to attach to their delegations—as members of the delegations, but duly qualified to act as spokesman of their local governments—indigenous representatives from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inhabitants of which have attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies;*

*"2. Invites those Administering Powers to accredit such spokesmen for the Territories, taking into account the provisions of the preceding paragraph, when informing the Secretary-General of the composition of their delegations."*

94. The sponsors, in presenting the joint draft resolution, emphasized that they were motivated by a desire to meet, as far as possible, the main objections of the Administering Members, more particularly in respect to the principle of unity of representation. Furthermore, they wished to reach a conclusion in this matter, in a manner that would be satisfactory from all points of view. The representative of Iraq expressed his support for the joint draft resolution, although he did not find it far-reaching enough to achieve the results desired by his delegation.

95. The representative of France, while commending the spirit of compromise and conciliation which had inspired the sponsors of the joint draft resolution, expressed strong doubts regarding the possibility of its implementation in practice. He pointed out that his delegation could not countenance the possibility that indigenous representatives from the Non-Self-Governing Territories might express before the Committee views not in accordance with the lines of policy laid down by his Government. The reference to "Territories, the inhabitants of which have attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies" had broad and controversial implications which were in contradiction to the terms of reference of the Committee. Serious difficulties were also likely to arise in regard to the designation of such representatives since it was not clear who could assume this responsibility. For these and other reasons, he suggested that a more practical solution would be the appointment of indigenous experts as members of the delegations of Administering Members and to this end he proposed the following amendments to the joint draft resolution:

*"1. Paragraph 1 of the operative part to be amended to read:*

*"Invites the Member States which administer Non-Self-Governing Territories to attach to*



their delegations to the Committee on Information as members of the delegations indigenous experts possessing suitable qualifications in economics, social affairs and education.

"2. Paragraph 2 of the operative part to be deleted."

96. The representative of the United States of America commended the sponsors of the joint draft resolution on the spirit that had motivated them, and especially in having incorporated the principle of unity of representation. He proposed a number of amendments, the incorporation of which would make the joint draft resolution more acceptable to his delegation.

97. The representative of the United Kingdom, while recognizing the value of the participation of representatives from the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee, expressed doubts as to the feasibility of such a policy. He instanced the case of the Territories under United Kingdom administration, which were numerous and widely scattered over the world. Moreover, the qualified indigenous representatives in the Territories were carrying out important tasks which rarely allowed them to be absent for any length of time. His delegation would accept the invitation conveyed in the joint draft resolution in the spirit in which it had been extended, reserving nevertheless the full right of his Government to make appointments to its delegations as it wished.

98. The Committee voted on the joint draft resolution and the amendments thereto with the following results:

#### *Preamble*

99. *First paragraph.* The sponsors of the joint draft resolution having accepted the United States amendments to substitute "association" for "participation" and "considered" for "recognized", this paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 9 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

100. *Second paragraph.* The sponsors having accepted the United States amendment to substitute "association" for "participation", this paragraph as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

101. *Third paragraph.* The sponsors having accepted the United States amendment to substitute "representative inhabitants of the Territories" for "indigenous representatives", this paragraph, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

102. *Fourth and fifth paragraphs.* These were adopted unanimously.

103. *Sixth paragraph.* The sponsors having accepted the United States amendment to substitute "representative inhabitants" for "indigenous persons", this paragraph, as amended, was adopted unanimously.

104. *Seventh paragraph.* The sponsors having agreed to delete the words "in a regular manner", the United States withdrew its amendment to this paragraph, which was adopted unanimously, as amended by the sponsors.

105. *Operative paragraph 1.* The French amendment was rejected by 8 votes to 7.

106. The representative of the United Kingdom made an oral amendment to change the wording of the latter part of the paragraph so as to read "indigenous representatives specially qualified to speak on these matters as they relate to these Territories" in place of "specially qualified indigenous representatives to speak for the Territories on these matters," the sponsors' revision of their original wording. This amendment was adopted by 12 votes to one, with 2 abstentions.

107. The representative of the United States of America proposed the insertion, after the words "their delegations", of the words "without prejudice to the principle of unity of representation", which was adopted by 12 votes to one, with 2 abstentions. A further amendment proposed by the representative of Brazil to alter this amendment to read "without prejudice to the principle stated in the fifth paragraph of the preamble" was adopted by 12 votes to one, with 2 abstentions. The paragraph, as thus amended, was adopted by 12 votes to one, with 2 abstentions.

108. *Operative paragraph 2.* The French amendment to delete this paragraph was adopted by 8 votes to 7.

109. The joint draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 12 votes to one, with 2 abstentions. The resolution, as adopted, is set out in annex II.

110. Statements in explanation of their votes were made by the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, Pakistan, India, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Brazil.

#### **XIV. Future work of the Committee**

111. In accordance with the provisions of its work set out in resolution 333 (IV), the Committee, at its second session in 1951, had devoted special attention to economic conditions and problems of development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In conformity with indications expressed by the Committee that it would devote special attention to the same field at its fifth session in 1954, the Secretary-General prepared a note setting out a provisional list of subjects in the economic field which might merit study by the Committee and serve as the basis of work of the Secretariat.

112. The Committee discussed its future programme of work at its 87th and 88th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Iraq, India, Brazil, the United Kingdom and France.

113. The Committee agreed that, in regard to the choice of subjects to be treated in the general field of economic conditions and in regard to any suggestions for a provisional agenda of the fifth session of the Committee in 1954, the Secretary-General should prepare studies, taking account of the suggestions put forward by the representatives of India, Brazil and the United Kingdom in the discussion of this item in particular, as well as of the general trend of discussions on other items during this session of the Committee, and in regard to the subjects treated in the 1951 special report on economic conditions.

## Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents A/AC.35/</i>	<i>Summary Records A/AC.35/SR.</i>
1. Opening of the session	Inf.7/Rev.1. and Inf.8/Rev.1/ Add.2	73
2. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		73
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4. Educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories: reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies:	L.149, L.151	73, 74, 75, 76, 88, 89
(a) General developments considered in the light of the views expressed in the 1950 special report on education;	L.123, L.125, L.127, L.130, L.136, L.139, L.140	76, 77, 78
(b) Compulsory education;	L.128, L.143	77, 78
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5. Social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		85
(a) Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information on social condition;;	L.131	
(b) Questions arising out of the special report on social conditions adopted by the General Assembly in 1952	L.140	
6. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		85, 86
(a) Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information concerning economic conditions;	L.134, L.135, L.135/Corr.1	
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7. General questions relating to summaries and analyses, additional to any treated under previous items	L.144, A/2407, A/2408, A/2409, A/2410, A/2410/Add.1, A/ 2411, A/2411/Add.1, A/2412, A/2413, A/2413/Add.1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, A/2414, A/2414/ Add.1 and 2	85
8. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on technical assistance	L.129, L.138, L.139, L.145	86, 87
9. Voluntary transmission of information: General Assembly resolutions 144 (II), 327 (IV), and 637 (VII)	L.138 (paras. 6 and 10)	87
10. Cessation of the transmission of information: communication from the United States of America concerning Puerto Rico	L.121, L.147, L.148	81, 82, 83, 84
11. Participation of representatives from Territories in the work of the Committee	L.126, L.152, L.152/Rev.1/ L.153, L.154	87, 88
12. Future work of the Committee	L.150	87, 88
13. Approval of the report	L.146, L.146/Add.1	88, 89

## Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolutions for the consideration of the General Assembly:

A. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that, by resolution 445 (V) adopted on 12 December 1950, it approved the special report on education drawn up in 1950 as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and of the problems still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*Noting* the further report prepared in 1953 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on educational conditions in these Territories,

1. *Approves* this further report of the Committee as a supplement to the report approved in 1950;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration.

B. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ASSOCIATION OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES IN THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Whereas* the direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies has been con-

sidered as an effective means of promoting the progress of the populations of these Territories towards a status of equality with the Member States of the United Nations,

*Whereas* it has been recognized that the direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories can be of further assistance in promoting the progress of these Territories and their peoples towards the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Whereas* the Administering Members have been invited to make possible the association of qualified representative inhabitants of the Territories in the work of the Committee,

*Considering* the technical difficulties advanced by the Administering Members on the question of accepting the collaboration of Non-Self-Governing Territories as "associate members" in the work of the Committee,

*Considering* that the principle of unity of representation must be maintained,

*Noting* that the Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories have from time to time attached representative inhabitants of the Territories to their delegations,

*Considering* that this practice should be stimulated and developed,

*Invites* the Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inhabitants of which have attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies, to attach to their delegations, without prejudice to the principle stated in the fifth paragraph of the preamble, indigenous representatives specially qualified to speak on these matters as they relate to these Territories.



## REPORT ON EDUCATION IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### I. Introduction

1. In 1950, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared a special report on education.<sup>1</sup> The General Assembly, by resolution 445 (V) adopted on 12 December 1950, approved the report as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and of the problems still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and invited the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for their consideration.

2. In 1953, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is once again called upon to pay particular attention to problems of education. It has approached this task on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and in the light of the views expressed by the Committee in its 1950 report.

### II. General

3. The Committee in 1950 prefaced its comments on the various educational problems considered by the following general principles:

"(a) A realization of the need for education is widespread and strong. Even though there are resistances to be overcome and the content and purposes of education are not always well understood, the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories require assurance that all practical steps are being taken as rapidly as possible to provide them with adequate means of education;

"(b) Education in its broadest sense is a necessary basis for progress in economic, social, cultural and political knowledge and responsibility;

"(c) There would be an inadequacy and even a folly in regarding general literacy or universal school attendance or any other fundamental objective of programmes of instruction as an end in itself;

"(d) Nevertheless, the extension of schooling and the raising both of literacy rates and of the standard expressed by the term 'literacy' are prerequisites for the raising of general conditions in all fields;

"(e) The administrative solution of the problems of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, as elsewhere, must be solidly based on the economic resources, cultural aspirations and general conditions of the peoples;

"(f) The existence of limitations imposed by reasons of finance on necessary developments in all

aspects of economic and social life is recognized. Yet it is hoped that a still wider recognition of the essential importance of education will result in devoting the maximum available resources to its furtherance."

4. Having regard to the above principles, the Committee in 1950 expressed more detailed but still general views on the eradication of illiteracy, the language of instruction in education, equal treatment, the participation of the inhabitants in educational policy, administration, higher education and teacher training. It marked the relationship of its work with that of UNESCO in the following passage:<sup>2</sup>

"The Special Committee had been informed of the work of UNESCO in this field and of its intention to convene, in 1951, a meeting of experts, one of the working groups of which will study the fight against illiteracy. The Special Committee expresses the hope that this meeting will be of substantial assistance to the Administering Members in their efforts against illiteracy, that the Secretary-General will be able to collaborate in any necessary studies in respect of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and that information will continue to be supplied to the United Nations on the measures taken and on the services which UNESCO has been able to provide for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

"In stating this, the Special Committee is aware that its composition and terms of reference make it in no sense a replica of UNESCO. Its task is to examine the information transmitted on Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to facilitating, in the field of education, as indeed in other fields, within the limits of its own competence, the fulfilment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter. Nevertheless, its continued and continuing interest in the collaboration which may be established between the Administering Members and UNESCO in the interests of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories is natural and inevitable."

5. Even though the period of time which has elapsed since the last report on education is so brief, there are indications in the information before the Committee that the importance of educational advancement has been increasingly stressed in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and also that there has been an appreciable increase in the educational facilities available in many of them.

6. Available information on progress in school enrolment in fifty-nine Non-Self-Governing Territories shows that between 1945-1946 and 1951 the number of children enrolled in schools increased from over five million to over seven million.

7. The advance in university education during recent years is another test of progress. In 1952, in Territories under United Kingdom administration, there

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17*, document A/1303/Rev.1, page 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, page 19.

were 3,234 full time students in the new or restored territorial university institutions while, on 1 January 1953, over 6,000 students were attending such institutions in the United Kingdom and in the Irish Republic compared with under 4,000 on 1 January 1950. The increase in enrolment at French metropolitan universities by students from overseas Territories has also been marked, the number reaching by mid-1952 a total of 2,012, comprising indigenous and non-indigenous students from North Africa and 1,760 from the other overseas Territories. Higher education in the Territories has expanded at the same time. In North Africa, for instance, the institutes of higher studies have now a total enrolment of 3,392 students, and that of French West Africa a total of 297 students. In the Territories under United States administration, there are over 20,000 students in university institutions.

8. The expenditure on the various forms of education has generally increased both absolutely and as a percentage of general expenditure. In seven African Territories under United Kingdom administration (Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Uganda), 1946 recurrent expenditure on African education amounting to £2,100,000 increased to £6,100,000 by the latest year available (1950, 1951 or 1952). In French Equatorial Africa, the recurrent budget for education for 1952 was 1,495 million metropolitan francs and in French West Africa the budget of the various Territories, excluding grants from the metropolitan country, was 7,420 million metropolitan francs. In Madagascar, the budget for education rose from 1,373 million metropolitan francs in 1951 to 1,955 million in 1952. In Morocco and Tunisia, the budgets for recurrent expenditures, excluding capital outlay, amount in 1953 to 7,814 million and 6,131 million metropolitan francs respectively. In the Belgian Congo, the corresponding 1948 budget figure of 188 million francs was reported to have increased to 482 million francs by 1952. Expressed in the terms of local currencies, 20,500 thousands of units were spent on education in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore in 1948 and 92,872 in 1951; in Jamaica, 780 in 1948 and 1,578 in 1950.

9. Figures such as the above must be read in conjunction with many other facts which show how much remains to be done. The figures on the increase in school enrolment have to be balanced by the situation in many parts of Africa where less than one-tenth of the children are attending school; they do not show that there and elsewhere a large proportion of the children enrolled fail, or are unable, to remain at school for anything approaching the minimum period required for the laying of the first foundation of a literate education. There are, in general, fewer girls than boys in primary schools and still fewer in secondary schools. Again, while the proportion of government revenue spent on education is from 15 to 20 per cent or more of territorial revenue in a number of Territories, it falls far below 10 per cent in many others. In general, the opportunities for school attendance are far below the demands and the needs of the peoples of the Territories.

10. When the wider aspects of education are considered, the call for accelerated action is all the more striking. Not only is there too little education, with too few schools and too short a period of schooling, but in most cases the quality of education is open to criticism. The need for education has increased, the

problems have become even more complex, and the whole process of aiding the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to attain self-government is hindered by inadequacies in their education. Even though the Administering Members have, in their various Territories, done much to introduce and to develop education, sometimes with spectacular results, the education which is being provided does not yet satisfy the needs of the peoples either in quantity or in quality.

11. On previous occasions, the Committee drew attention to the international principles and to the national declarations of policy which guided it in its work. The former include Articles 1, 55 and 73 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the present commentary on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, it is of value to repeat Article 26, paragraph 2 of the Declaration, which reads as follows:

"Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace."

12. In the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the objectives of education should be (a) to develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs; (b) to raise the standards of living of the people by helping them to improve their economic productivity and standards of health; (c) to promote the social progress of the Territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned; (d) to secure the extension of the intellectual development of the peoples so as to provide for them access to all levels of culture. Education is thus an integral part of general progress, reaching the adults as well as the children and aiming at the highest possible development of the individual in the changing society of which he forms part. In the Non-Self-Governing Territories, this process will include familiarity and training to use the tools of economic, social and political advance so that a full measure of self-government can be attained.

### III. Equality of opportunity

13. The Committee, in 1950, stated that in the field of education no principle is more important than that of equality of opportunity for all racial, religious and cultural groups of the population. It went on to present certain consequential considerations in relation to circumstances where different school systems are established for the different groups in the population. In 1952, when the Committee considered social conditions, it drew attention to the 1950 views in connexion with the problem of race relations. It added that another aspect of the race problem relates to the content of education and to the need to encourage in all groups a recognition of the cultural contribution of each to the general life of the community and an understanding of the local and universal interdependence of human beings.

14. The Committee considers that the betterment of human relations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and access to equal opportunities in education for all

children are points of such fundamental importance that it should continue to focus attention on them. It notes that even in the brief period since 1950 there has been a tendency, in some of the Territories inhabited by plural communities, to create a national school system, while a second tendency is for the institutions of higher education to seek pupils from all groups, even in regions where at the lower stages of education separate school systems are maintained. These are favourable developments, if the cultural needs of the various groups are respected. Even so, there remain wide differences in the educational facilities open to children of different groups in some of the Territories under consideration; compulsory education in certain Territories in Africa is applied to all but African children; there is a wide diversity in the sums spent on the education of each child according to the category assigned to him by law; there are systems where the provision for the culture of a particular group of children is such that modern education is difficult to link with traditional values.

15. All these are situations in which the United Nations must be closely interested, in virtue of its own principles and in the light of the evolution in race relations which is taking place in the world today and which vitally affects many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Through education for all there is a need to emphasize basic human dignity and to help in the understanding of those cultures that have come newly into contact with one another. Too often western civilization has brought with it an implied disapproval of indigenous traditions; too often indigenous aspirations have sought the externals of western civilization. The consequence may be that the resulting amalgam of cultures, if of potential value, is acquired at the expense of self-confidence or of tolerance, both of which are required in the exercise of a self-government contributory to world peace.

#### IV. Language of instruction

16. The General Assembly, by resolution 329 (IV) adopted on 2 December 1949, invited the Administering Members (a) to promote the use of the indigenous languages in the Territories under their administration; (b) to make these languages where and whenever possible the languages of instruction in elementary, primary and secondary schools without prejudice to the use of any other language; (c) to include in their reports to the Secretary-General information on the scope and results of such steps. It further invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to undertake an over-all study of the question, more particularly the measures which might be taken with a view to the speediest use of indigenous languages as vehicles of instruction in schools, taking into consideration the desires of the inhabitants and the experience of other States in this matter.

17. In 1950, in its special report on education, the Committee recorded its view on this subject. Since then, UNESCO has further studied the problem of the use of vernacular languages as vehicles of instruction, both in school and out of school, and the related problem of teaching in languages other than the vernacular and has reported to the Committee.

18. UNESCO experts now accept that there is nothing in the structure of any language which precludes it from becoming a vehicle of modern civilization. They accept as axiomatic, on psychological, sociological and

educational grounds, that the best medium for teaching a child is his mother tongue. Consequently, they recommend that every effort should be made to provide education in the mother tongue to as late a stage in education as possible. However, they recognize that it is not always possible to use the mother tongue in school and that there is no one solution to the question of the choice of the language of instruction. Many obstacles of a political, linguistic, educational, socio-cultural, economic, financial and practical nature may impede or condition the use of the mother tongue (*The Use of Vernacular Languages in Education*).

19. The conclusions reached by UNESCO confirm and elaborate the views expressed by this Committee in 1950. The opinion of UNESCO is that, having reviewed the problem in general in 1947 and in subsequent years, its programme has now moved to a more particular study of special aspects of second language teaching and of the methodology of teaching reading and writing.

20. The Committee notes with appreciation the work accomplished under the auspices of UNESCO, and expresses its continued interest in the further study of the practical problems and the solutions with a view to their implementation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### V. Other developments since 1950

21. A number of the details of educational changes since 1950 were supplied to the Committee in the studies prepared by the Secretariat, which were based on the information supplied by the Administering Members and which will be contained in the final publication on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. As will be readily recognized, the interval is too short in respect of developments in the minds of men for the changes to indicate more than the promise of favourable trends or the shadow of possible difficulties. The Committee suggests that when education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories is again made the major item of attention, a broader review might be undertaken covering the whole of post-war developments in regard to progress in the eradication of illiteracy, the development of higher education, teacher-training, school enrolment and similar problems in the light of the views expressed by the Committee and endorsed by the General Assembly in 1950.

22. These subjects should not be considered solely or principally as measured by statistics, but as indicative of the quantity and the quality of education. In this connexion, the United Nations will be also interested in the introduction of systems of education that have succeeded in the metropolitan or in other countries, such as extension and extra-mural university services, workers' educational associations, centres of popular education, community schools and folk high schools of the Danish type. These can serve the Territories by providing an impetus for popular education which may readily be accepted by the people as being of the highest quality.

#### VI. Extension of primary education

23. This year the Committee would in addition address itself particularly to a few strategic problems in education. The first of these is the extension of primary education towards the goal of universal and free schooling adequate in length and quality as the basis for a literate population.

24. All countries are vitally concerned with the improvement of the education of their citizens. Where not all children receive a basic education, the establishment of universal primary education is normally one of the major objectives of national policy.

25. In many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the obvious immediate problem is not that of establishing an obligation for the children to attend school but of providing school facilities and of overcoming the difficulties which prevent children from taking full advantage of these opportunities. Accordingly, in order that the existing educational facilities may be most effectively used in the extension of education to the whole population, an important priority is that education should be provided free of charge so that no children are debarred from school by reason of poverty. At the same time the principle of compulsory education is also of major importance. It is indicative not only of an obligation on the pupils to attend school but on society as a whole to provide the facilities for education and the means of using these facilities.

26. As indicated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and as repeatedly stated in national declarations of policy, free and compulsory primary education is the objective sought. It should figure as the objective in the plans for practical action. In some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, compulsory primary school attendance has already been established in law and practice and is firmly implanted in the minds of the people. In others, compulsory school attendance laws have been adopted for particular localities or for groups of pupils, and within these limitations appears to be generally effective. Elsewhere, there may be school attendance laws but existing difficulties prevent their full implementation. Yet again, target dates have been fixed with a view to the achievement of general primary education or of the attainment of definite stages in the advance towards that aim.

27. In these developments, even where the population shows eagerness for education and the school enrolment is relatively high, at least in the junior grades, it has been found that efforts to ensure regular attendance and continuity meet with considerable obstacles. It may be most practical to proceed by steps towards regularly assigned objectives, as by providing: (a) compulsory regular attendance for those enrolled in schools; (b) minimum and maximum ages for admission to the various grades; (c) compulsory enrolment and attendance in regions where there are sufficient school facilities and staff; and (d) universal compulsory education.

28. In this programme of the extension of primary school education, of particular importance are the twin problems of wastage and retardation. By wastage is meant the loss of pupils who leave before completing a school course, and by retardation the cases where through general causes pupils repeat classes or take longer to complete a course than the number of years prescribed for it. Another problem exists in the numerous cases where the school course available to the pupils in itself is insufficient to lay the first foundations of education.

29. The information before the Committee is not precise enough to indicate the actual situation in a number of Territories. It does suggest, however, that, even where the gross school enrolment of children of school age is not inconsiderable, an appreciable proportion of the children cease to attend in their second

year and so on until those attending the final year are but a feeble percentage of those originally enrolled. Even more, there are Territories where the large majority of the schools provide courses of no more than one or two years in duration and the average child is unlikely in existing circumstances to have the opportunity to attend any other school.

30. The causes of these complex difficulties are manifold: financial, economic, social and educational. It is not the task of this Committee to enter into an examination of these causes. The Committee, however, wishes to record its conviction that a more comprehensive and more scientific study of the causes of wastage and retardation and of the means of remedying these factors in educational inefficiency should be undertaken. In the various regions the territorial educational authorities and the departments of education in the local universities could usefully contribute to territorial and case studies of the situation while, on the international plane, the studies, conferences and missions of UNESCO should offer opportunities for further enlightenment on the problem.

31. The Committee noted the consideration which is being given to the question of international assistance in the field of free and compulsory education. In particular, it appreciates the statement made by the regional conference on free and compulsory education in south Asia and the Pacific, which was held in Bombay in December 1952, that, while the development of free and compulsory education is primarily the responsibility of sovereign States and of Powers administering Non-Self-Governing Territories, it is also of international concern and calls for co-operative action both financial and technical. It concurs too, with the view of that conference that free and compulsory education is fundamental to all plans for economic development and should be given the requisite priority in the planning of such development. The Committee notes, in this connexion, that the General Assembly, notably by resolution 444 (V), adopted on 12 December 1950, has already invited the Administering Members which need technical assistance for the economic, social and educational advancement of their Non-Self-Governing Territories to submit their requests.

32. Finally, in emphasizing the importance of the expansion of the educational system by way of the establishment of compulsory free primary education, the Committee does not wish to leave the impression that the efforts of the governments should be directed to the solution of the resulting problems without sufficient regard to the other aspects of education. In particular, in meeting the strong and legitimate public demand for increased primary education, care must be taken to expand existing teacher-training schools and provision for secondary education, without which primary education cannot be fully developed as an integral part of the economic, social and political advancement of the peoples of the Territories.

## VII. Teacher-training

33. The speedy extension of efficient primary education and the establishment of compulsory free primary education depend very largely on the rapid production of a sufficient number of qualified teachers. The quality of education must be determined to a large extent by the quality of the teaching profession. The cost of teachers' salaries is often more than half the total annual recurrent expenses on education.

34. The Committee, in 1950, expressed its general views on the importance of teacher-training and emphasized the need for technically skilled and socially conscious teachers; it pointed out that the teacher-training institutions should be of high quality and directed by those having deep sympathy with and knowledge of indigenous life. The Committee wishes to emphasize the importance of its 1950 views as an essential part of the programme of the extension of primary education.

### VIII. Women's education

35. In most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories the education of women lags behind that of men. This applies particularly to many of the African Territories. In the Territories south of the Sahara, girls constitute approximately 24 per cent of the total African enrolment in primary schools. In post-primary schools the situation is worse. Girls constitute some 13 per cent of the total enrolment in African secondary schools; many such schools for girls as exist do not provide a full secondary course; most of the teacher-training institutions prepare primary school teachers by means of courses that themselves are only on a post-primary level. Where the schools are co-educational, fewer girls than boys join the first classes and the wastage among them is often higher than among the boys. Vocational training for girls is extremely limited. In general, girls' education is considerably poorer in quantity and quality than that of boys.

36. What has to be recorded as a hopeful sign is that a belief often held by the indigenous population that the inferior situation in respect of the education of women is inevitable no longer persists. The educational authorities have expressed their concern at the backwardness of women's education in general. They have indicated their recognition of the fact that the whole process of national improvement will be delayed until a great drive is made to reach the women and girls. Policies of undue caution in promoting girls' education have fallen into disfavour. Among the populations there is a growing belief in, and demand for, education for girls and often an active interest is taken by the women in all forms of education, while a general tendency to ignore the claims of women to share in the benefits of education shows many signs of abatement.

37. The solution of the problem of the education of women is part of the problem of the social and cultural evolution of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and requires comprehensive action, administrative, economic, or social, for the protection of women and the change of their status.

38. In the educational field, the following are examples of measures that should be taken: (a) increasing adoption of free education for girls with the liberal provision of scholarships, including places reserved for girls only; (b) the inclusion of girls in any schemes of compulsory primary education—in this connexion it may be remarked that there is often a stronger case for compulsory education among girls in view of the greater reluctance to send girls to school; (c) the increase in the number of primary girls' schools or the development of co-educational methods to meet the particular needs of girls and to attract girls to the co-educational schools; (d) the development of technical training in fields particularly suited to women; (e) the encouragement of the recruiting of girls for teaching, with improvements in the training of women teachers;

(f) further consideration of the status and remuneration of the woman teacher, including the encouragement of the employment of married women teachers; and (g) the organization or extension of educational opportunities for adult women. The curricula in all grades of schools should have regard to the aspirations of girls and the needs of women. But by this is not meant that a special type of education limited to the women in the home is desirable. Schools which girls attend should offer education in its broadest sense. This will include courses of particular interest to girls, as schools which boys attend will include courses of particular interest to boys.

39. The provision of special inducements to attract and keep girls at school is justified, indeed necessary where, as is often now the case, school development is bringing education to boys in more rapidly increasing numbers than to girls. Otherwise, a major effect of educational development may be to increase the stress that exists in the adaptation of the indigenous society to new needs, since the disproportion between the educated men and women will continuously increase.

40. At its seventh session in 1953, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a resolution welcoming information on the status of women in Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories and inviting the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with information on fellowships and other assistance available to governments through the United Nations or the specialized agencies for the training of persons interested in improving the status of women. The question of women's educational opportunities was the principal topic discussed at the XVth International Conference on Public Education convened in 1952. These are examples of the international recognition of the importance of women's education and of specialist discussions on the means of overcoming the problems involved. This Committee commends these efforts and expresses the hope of far more rapid progress in the education of women in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

### IX. Vocational training

41. The increased emphasis on economic development has directed attention to the need for more adequate facilities for producing trained workers of both sexes in many fields and at various levels of skill. Although finance remains a limiting factor, there has been increased expenditure on the development of vocational and technical education in recent years, and older methods of vocational training have been replaced by systems which seem to promise more fruitful results.

42. In this connexion, the Committee wishes to point out that technical education must be part of a general system of education. The pupil who is to be trained as a competent artisan will require an adequate basic standard of general education, followed by three years of technical training and by continued training of a practical character while in his first years of employment. This represents a new stimulus for a minimum eight-year general school course. The general educational requirements for those who seek to become qualified artisans by the apprenticeship method are similar. At the secondary level, technical schools provide intermediate and technical training for industrial and commercial positions. The general education which is linked with the technical courses in these schools is at the



secondary level. The training in the higher ranks of technical skill should reach a level comparable with that of university education.

43. On the other hand, in the process of economic development at present taking place in Non-Self-Governing Territories, many classes of workers can receive training on the job or in specially organized courses of short duration and do not require to become the master of a trade in the way in which the apprentice or the graduate of a technical institute is master of his trade. In this connexion, the Committee notes that, whereas attention in most cases is primarily directed to providing vocational training for the young, the practical benefits to be derived from training policies directed to improving and up-grading the skill of workers already in employment appear to have received less consideration.

44. The direct relationship between the vocational training requirements and the man-power needs of the Territories necessitates close liaison between industry and commerce on the one hand and institutions of vocational training on the other. It may be of value to establish standing machinery for consultation between the authorities responsible for vocational training and the industrial and commercial interests concerned, including trade union organizations as well as employers. In a wider concept, account should be taken of training needs in the planning of economic development and as that development progresses.

45. The Committee noted with interest the work undertaken by the International Labour Office in studying problems of technical and vocational training. It also noted that technical assistance for training programmes has been the most substantial part of the technical assistance programme conducted by ILO and that such assistance is open to the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the request of the governments of Members. The Committee hopes that use will be made of the services of ILO in appropriate cases.

46. A further form of international collaboration which calls for attention has been provided and may be further provided in the various regions. The Committee was, for example, informed of the use of the Vocational School of Puerto Rico by trainees from other parts of the Caribbean, and of proposals and developments that are taking place in the South Pacific. The impossibility for small island Territories to provide extensive training at home makes such regional co-operation of substantial economic value, and the educational value of closer contacts between peoples of the same region also merits commendation.

## **X. Financing of education**

47. How more money can be obtained for improving education and how the best results can accrue from the money spent are and will remain stubborn problems. The expenses are mainly of a recurrent character. In the planning of development and in the annual allocation of credits, the systematic maintenance and expansion of educational expenditure are thus generally more important than capital expenditure in times of boom, however valuable such expenditure may be and however essential as a part of the planning of economic development. As regards the problem of seeking the best results from educational expenditure, the value should be stressed of contributions from the population in civic services by voluntary efforts both as assistance

in solving financial problems and also in broadening the popular support for education.

48. The Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter asks that information should be provided on a number of details of education costs. The Committee this year had before it an analysis of figures showing the sources of finance and the classification of expenditure for education. It considers that, when the General Assembly next comes to pay particular attention to education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, more detailed information should be prepared showing, for example, the proportions of the territorial budgets allocated to the various forms of education, the assistance provided by the metropolitan governments and the territorial distribution of costs between the various organs of government and the various voluntary agencies. In many cases, information of this nature is already available. Such figures will need interpretation in the light of all relevant circumstances. A study of the figures, however, will be of value as indicative of various ways in which revenue has been raised for education, its allocation to different forms of education and the various methods of obtaining the best results from the sums spent. This is all the more important as the present trend is towards the assumption of the whole cost of education by public funds.

## **XI. Community education**

49. The Committee, in its 1950 report on education, recorded the view that "education in its broadest sense is a necessary basis for progress in economic, social, cultural and political knowledge and responsibility" and that the extension of schooling and the raising of both literacy rates and the standard expressed by the term "literacy" are prerequisites for the raising of general conditions in all fields. At its 1952 session, in its report on social conditions, the Committee expressed the opinion that in the major problems of social development education in its broadest sense is the core of the solution. The Committee held that new foundations are required on which the individual can build a new expression of his responsibility to his family and his community, and that in working towards this aim, the whole-hearted support of the peoples, obtained by the stimulation of their own aspirations and their realization of their own needs is indispensable.

50. To this process have contributed greatly the various forms of informal education which are being used in community developments and mass education with the participation of the whole local population. Community development policy is essentially concerned with the human aspects of social development. Its objectives do not differ from those of public policies in general, the ultimate aim of which is the transformation of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories into a modern society, adequately equipped with corresponding economic institutions, social services and cultural attributes. Its specific feature is the emphasis placed on the participation of the inhabitants in the policies and activities aiming at social, economic and cultural advancement.

51. While remarkable results have been achieved in a number of communities, the obstacles that hinder the expansion of the various movements from the local to the national scale have in many cases not been overcome. In this expansion, the educational component of

community development comes to the forefront. The aim of community development, merging with that of the general educational policy, is to provide means and channels through which new interests and aspirations can be geared to the local cultural foundations and collective purposes, so as to lead to the emergence and consolidation of constructive social forces. Thus, community education requires the combination of all agents in social development; the public health and social welfare officer as well as the educationalist; the traditional leaders as well as the youth; women as well as men. It requires the assistance of expanding social institutions, improving literacy and the confidence of the people in their evolution towards the full exercise of self-government.

52. Community education calls for the fundamental education of adults as well as for school education of children: for all types of informal education as well as the formal education of the school or of the adult class. It has a great importance in preventing the emergence of a dangerous cleavage between the educated youth and the uneducated older generation. The formal education of young people and the formal or informal education of adults must be regarded as complementary aspects of one general process of education.

53. In this general process the school should be a central feature, and if it is, it may well find itself able to overcome some problems which, without the participation of the community, may have appeared to be financially insoluble. In this spirit, the school should seek an affirmative answer to questions such as the following: (a) Does the school help the people to identify their own problems? (b) Does it help the people to understand their resources for solving their own problems? (c) Does it help the people to learn

how to use and to increase their resources to solve their problems? (d) Does it enable the people to work together in their common objectives and their common purposes? (e) Does it help the people to accomplish their tasks on their own responsibility and on their own initiative? (f) Does it help the community to establish social institutions that will continue to enable the community to meet their problems?

## **XII. Final note**

54. The conditions with which this report is concerned are those in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. There are other areas in which social, economic and educational conditions are backward, while in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories conditions are comparatively advanced. The Committee, however, is concerned exclusively with Non-Self-Governing Territories in respect of which Members of the United Nations have recognized the principle that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount and have accepted as a sacred trust the obligation to promote the well-being of these inhabitants to the utmost.

55. It is in this spirit that the report has been prepared. It is intended to supplement the report on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories approved in 1950. It also supplements the reports on economic and social conditions approved by the General Assembly in 1951 and 1952 respectively. It should be regarded not as isolated comments on the 1953 problems of education but as part of the general views on economic, social and educational conditions that the General Assembly has decided should be brought before the Members responsible for Non-Self-Governing Territories for their consideration.

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UNITED



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**REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS: NINTH SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 18 (A/2729)**

**NEW YORK, 1954**

( 37 p.)



UNITED NATIONS

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*New York, 1954*

#### NOTE

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## **PREFACE**

The report of the fifth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is herewith submitted to the General Assembly at its ninth regular session. It relates to the following items of the provisional agenda of the General Assembly:

31. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:

- (a) Information on economic conditions;
- (b) Information on other conditions;
- (c) Transmission of information;
- (d) Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolutions 647 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 744 (VIII) of 27 November 1953).

32. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (resolutions 222 (III) of 3 November 1948, 448 (V) of 12 December 1950 and 747 (VIII) of 27 November 1953):

- (a) Communication from the Government of Denmark concerning Greenland;
- (b) Other communications.



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## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### I. Constitution of the Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 646 (VII) adopted on 10 December 1952, during the seventh session, decided to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as set forth in resolution 332 (IV) for a further three-year period with the provisions relating to its work as set out in resolution 333 (IV).

2. The terms of reference of the Committee set forth in resolution 332 (IV) are as follows:

"... to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

"... to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly... reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories."

3. With regard to the provisions relating to its work set out in resolution 333 (IV), the General Assembly considered:

"that the value of the work of the Committee would be enhanced if, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, special attention were given to one field each year."

4. The Committee consisted of sixteen members, comprising the eight Member States transmitting information and an equal number of other Member States elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The membership of the Committee in 1954 was as follows:

Members transmitting information	Elected members
Australia	Brazil
Belgium	Burma
Denmark	China
France	Ecuador
Netherlands	Guatemala
New Zealand	India
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Indonesia
United States of America	Iraq

All members were present with the exception of Belgium.

5. The Committee met in New York, and held seventeen meetings from 20 August to 13 September 1954.

6. The representatives of the following specialized agencies took part in the discussions of the Committee: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

### II. Officers

7. The officers elected by the Committee were:

Mr. Awni Khalidy (Iraq), *Chairman*,  
Mr. Sergio Armando Frazao (Brazil), *Vice-Chairman*,  
Mr. J. V. Scott (New Zealand), *Rapporteur*.

### III. Sub-Committee

8. A sub-committee was appointed at the 95th meeting of the Committee to prepare a special report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was composed of the representatives of Brazil, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The representative of Brazil, Mr. S. A. Frazao, was elected Chairman. The representatives of FAO and ILO participated in the work of the Sub-Committee. It held nine meetings from 31 August to 10 September 1954, and submitted its report at the 105th meeting of the Committee.

### IV. Agenda

9. The representative of Brazil inquired the reason for the change in the revised provisional agenda of the wording of item 9 (b) from "Netherlands Antilles and Surinam" to "Other communications". The representative of the Netherlands replied that the final result of the negotiations now in progress between his Government and those of the two Territories concerned would be communicated to the Secretary-General in accordance with the terms of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 747 (VIII) of 27 November 1953. Until this final result was reached there was thus no useful communication his Government could submit as a subject for discussion by the Committee.

10. The agenda as adopted by the Committee, together with references to the relevant documents and to the summary records of the discussions of each item, is set out in annex I.

### V. Preliminary statements

11. At the opening meeting of the Committee, the representatives of France and of the United Kingdom reaffirmed statements made at previous sessions of the Committee defining the constitutional positions of their respective Governments in regard to their continued participation in the work of the Committee.

12. In the course of subsequent interventions, the representatives of Brazil, Burma, China, India and Iraq, referring to those formal declarations, stated the views of their respective delegations in support of the legality of the Committee and the value of its work, and expressed their regret at the continued absence of Belgium.

13. The representatives of Guatemala and of the United Kingdom reserved the positions of their respective Governments with regard to the question of sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize Territory).

14. The representative of Indonesia objected to the transmission of information on that part of New Guinea (West Irian) over which her Government claimed sovereignty. The representative of the Netherlands stated that his country's sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea was beyond question and, since his Government was responsible for the administration of that Territory, it was obliged to transmit information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter.

## VI. Economic conditions

15. In accordance with the provisions of its work as set forth in resolution 333 (IV) and confirmed by resolution 646 (VII), the Committee at its present session devoted special attention to the subject of economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

16. The Committee had before it documents prepared by the Secretary-General dealing both with a review of the aspects of economic affairs to which special attention had been given during the second session of the Committee held in 1951, as well as with other economic subjects not previously treated in detail. In addition, the Committee's special report on economic conditions and problems of development<sup>1</sup> prepared in 1951 was available for reference. Documents dealing with economic subjects within its field of competence were submitted by FAO.

17. Specialist advisers on economic affairs were included in the delegations of Brazil, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, in response to General Assembly resolution 745 (VIII).

18. The Committee discussed economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, item 4 of its agenda, from its 91st to 98th meetings. Statements in the general debate and in the discussion of item 4 (a) were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Burma, China, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and by the representative of FAO.

19. General Assembly resolution 645 (VII) had invited the Committee to consider the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter in the light of the views expressed in the special reports on educational,<sup>2</sup> economic<sup>3</sup> and social<sup>4</sup> conditions. Accordingly, the debate provided the opportunity for a general

review of basic economic conditions and development programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the policies and activities of the Administering Members in the light of the general observations expressed by the Committee in 1951 which were incorporated in the special report on economic conditions approved by the General Assembly in resolution 564 (VI).

20. Following the general debate, the Committee examined particular aspects of economic conditions such as land distribution; soil conservation; agricultural credit and co-operative institutions; livestock; fisheries; the adequacy of government services to agriculture in the Territories; industrial power and mining development; the relative progress of production for local consumption and for export; standards of living; and the structure of budget expenditure and revenue, including that of tax revenue. The representatives of Australia, Brazil, Burma, China, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America took part in the discussions on these subjects.

21. During the examination of the information before the Committee in the form of the documents prepared by the Secretariat and by FAO, further information was elicited and attention was drawn to various aspects of economic policy and conditions. Stress was laid by some members of the Committee upon the need for economic development to be directed principally to raising the standards of living of the inhabitants of the Territories; the inadequacy of information essential to allow the Committee to evaluate fully the true economic situation in the Territories and to appraise the economic advancement of their peoples; the necessity for more surveys on which to base development programmes and to assess the real needs and objectives of economic policy; the vital importance of the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the formulation of economic policy and in the execution of programmes of development; the need for capital investment in basic projects though not necessarily in undertakings promising high or quick monetary returns; the importance of land, its tenure, utilization and conservation; the policies and activities of the produce marketing boards; the balance between production for home consumption and for export, and between agriculture and industry, and the interrelationship of economic, social, educational and political factors. In some cases the representatives of the Administering Members replied to most of the queries raised and supplemented the documents with additional and more up-to-date information.

22. Following the procedures of previous sessions of the Committee, a Sub-Committee was established, the details of which are given in paragraph 8 above.

23. Introducing its report at the 105th meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee expressed appreciation of the work of the Secretariat in its preparation. The Committee considered this report at its 106th meeting. General statements were made by the representatives of Australia, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Following the acceptance of minor modifications in the text, and subject to reservations on certain paragraphs expressed by the representatives of Australia and Indonesia, the report was approved and forms part two of the present report.

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14*, part three.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17, part two.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14, part three.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 18, part two.

## VII. Social conditions

24. In conformity with General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) setting out its pattern of work, the Committee, at its 98th and 99th meetings, turned its attention to social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the interest of economy and owing to the fact that information on social conditions had been included in the summaries of information for each of the Territories, no special paper had been prepared by the Secretariat except for a document in which the proposed studies for 1955 were set out. A report on its activities in the Territories was submitted by WHO (A/AC.35/L.170).

25. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Burma, China, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The representatives of WHO, ILO and UNESCO reviewed the activities and work programmes of their respective organizations as these applied to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

26. The representative of Indonesia believed that social advancement would be achieved more rapidly if women were guaranteed the same rights as men and she inquired what steps the Administering Members had taken to put into effect the Economic and Social Council's resolution 445C (XIV) in which they had been invited to take immediately all necessary measures to abolish progressively all customs which violated the physical integrity of women. The representative of Indonesia, like the United States representative, also believed that progress had been made in some Territories in which the public health budget, for example, had been increased. She was not sure, however, from the bare fact of increased expenditure, to what extent the health of the indigenous inhabitants as a whole had been improved.

27. The representative of the United Kingdom emphasized the importance of nutrition and informed the Committee of the Field Research Station in the Gambia and the Human Nutrition Research Unit in London, both established under the auspices of the Medical Research Council. The Unit furnished the services concerned in the various Territories with needed information and advice. It also published memoranda drawn up by nutritional experts on questions of importance to local governments. The Committee's attention was drawn to a Colonial Office memorandum published in November 1953 and entitled *Housing in British African Territories* (Colonial No. 303), which stated that local governments should do everything possible to encourage house-ownership by the provision of material or financial aid where the territorial budget was not large enough to permit more extensive measures. Such schemes were the aided self-help schemes in which the government gave special aid to people willing to construct their own homes or to finance their construction. He also drew attention to the extent of the work accomplished in the social field by voluntary organizations, as for example, infant and child feeding centres established in Singapore after the Second World War, and the Voluntary Boys' Clubs organized in Lagos.

28. The representative of Guatemala stressed the fact that although the data contained in the various documents before the Committee were of interest, yet

it would be better for purposes of comparison if the statistics submitted by the Administering Members were improved and made fuller and more uniform. In particular, it would thus be much easier to interpret the data on public health, and more especially, on the differences noted between urban and rural districts.

29. The representative of India pointed out that the concentration by members of the Committee on general social problems did not indicate that they had failed to recognize particular cases in which progress had been achieved, for example in overcoming malaria in Cyprus, British Guiana, Mauritius and Malaya and the effective tuberculosis control campaigns in Territories under United Kingdom and French administration. Recent advances in medical science, however, should be applied more rapidly in certain of the smaller island Territories. Turning to the question of race relations, he drew the attention of the Committee to a report of a Select Committee of the Bermuda House of Assembly appointed to consider problems of race relations to which reference was made in document A/2657/Add.2, page 14. That Committee had observed, among other things, that racial policy in the Territory should take into account generally accepted conditions in the country of origin of most visitors to Bermuda. This principle had appeared to the representative of India to be undesirable. On the other hand, he considered more encouraging the so-called "Moffat resolutions" passed in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia concerning racial equality of opportunity, and a speech on multi-racial unity by the leader of the Asian members in the Kenya legislature.

## VIII. Educational conditions

30. Following its discussion of social conditions, the Committee turned its attention in similar manner to certain aspects of educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee had before it a summary prepared by the Secretariat giving the principal indications of educational progress in the Territories during 1953, in the light of the 1953 special report on education<sup>5</sup> approved by the General Assembly in resolution 743 (VIII). An annual report on measures for suppressing illiteracy (A/AC.35/L.173) and a general account of its activities of interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.178) were submitted by UNESCO.

31. At the 99th, 100th and 101st meetings, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Burma, China, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The representative of UNESCO gave additional details of the work programme of his organization, with particular reference to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

32. The representative of France, after giving examples of the educational progress in Territories under French administration, dealt with the problem of adapting education to the economic needs of each Territory and of providing employment opportunities for the increasingly large number of qualified students. In this respect, vocational training, especially agricultural training, played an important part. His Government had realized, too, that not only should the younger

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15, part two.

generation be equipped to meet the conditions consequent on the expanding economy of their homelands, but that adults had to be given the opportunity to participate profitably. Accordingly, intensive training centres as well as adult courses had been established. In a later intervention, the French representative discussed youth movements and sports as two methods of educational and cultural advancement for the people, especially in providing opportunity for giving impetus to community development.

33. The representative of India noted from the documentation before the Committee and from UNESCO reports that the Territories had received considerable technical and other assistance for educational purposes from several sources. In particular, he instanced the substantial sums that had been raised both in India as well as from the Indian community in East Africa towards the construction of the Gandhi Memorial Institute recently opened in Kenya. Furthermore, he referred to the fact that his Government intended to found an institute of African studies in collaboration with the University of Delhi, and had granted a total of 29 scholarships for the current academic year to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Turning to the question of scholarships in particular, he recalled resolution 743 (VIII) which, *inter alia*, recommended that Administering Members should make as much use as possible of offers made to them by other Member States for the purpose of facilitating the educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by such means as the award of fellowships, scholarships and internships to qualified students from those Territories. He reminded the Committee that in pursuance of resolutions 55/ (VI) and 753 (VIII), a programme had been established for such awards to inhabitants of Trust Territories, and in fact, several Member States had already offered scholarships for the current academic year. The Committee might well follow this example and adopt a similar scheme for the Non-Self-Governing Territories. To this end, the Indian delegation jointly with that of Burma wished to submit a draft resolution, the revised text of which (A/AC.35/L.179/Rev.1) was as follows:

*"The General Assembly*

*"Noting resolution 743 (VIII) by which the Administering Members were recommended to make the greatest possible use of offers that might be made to them by other Member States through the Secretary-General or through the specialized agencies concerned or in other appropriate ways, for the purpose of facilitating the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories by such means as making available fellowships, scholarships and internships to qualified students from these Territories,*

*"Noting the view expressed by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1953 that the attainment of self-government by Non-Self-Governing Territories is, inter alia, hindered by inadequacies in their peoples' education,*

*"Considering that facilities for study and training at all levels of education, with all the efforts made by the Administering Members in the direction of their improvement, are not yet adequate in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,*

*"1. Recommends that the Administering Members make the greatest possible use of offers of facilities*

*in all levels of education and training, including the field of fundamental education, that may be made by Member States of the United Nations;*

*"2. Invites Member States to extend generously their offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard but, in the first place, for study on post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value;*

*"3. Invites Member States offering facilities, in cases where the languages of instruction differ from the languages of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to consider the possibility of extending the duration of the facilities offered by a preliminary period of language training and other adjustment to the country of study or training;*

*"4. Invites Member States to transmit the details of such offers to the Administering Members and the Secretary-General;*

*"5. Requests the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to establish a simple procedure which would permit such offers and applications to be made through the Secretary-General as well as through the Administering Members concerned, it being understood that upon the receipt of applications the Secretary-General will transmit them to the Administering Members and to the offering States concerned;*

*"6. Invites the Administering Members to give appropriate publicity in Territories under their administration to offers of study and training facilities and take such other measures as will ensure that the greatest possible advantage is taken of the offers;*

*"7. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the United Nations information material, details of all such offers and of the procedures to be followed in submitting applications."*

34. In the course of his intervention, the representative of the United States of America stated that the 1953 Committee's special report on education had proved a valuable adjunct to the basic 1950 special report and had received the serious consideration of interested departments of his Government, which had commended it to the attention of the appropriate authorities in the Territories under United States administration. The general views expressed in the report were in harmony with United States educational objectives in those Territories and any problems which might arise in giving effect to them would accordingly be due only to practical difficulties of administration. He went on to review some of the shortcomings and the progress made in various Territories as revealed by the educational statistics in the summaries of information before the Committee. He informed the Committee that the United States Office of Education had suggested that when special attention was next paid to educational conditions in the Territories particular consideration should be given to teacher training and the financing of education. With regard to the joint draft resolution, he indicated his delegation's tentative approval.

35. The representative of Guatemala agreed with the United States contention that the financing of education, including the metropolitan share of such expenditure in the respective Non-Self-Governing Territories, required further study. Likewise, fundamental education and mass information media merited particular attention. He referred to the useful background

studies prepared by UNESCO on fundamental education, which should be viewed as a complement to school education and as a means of facilitating economic and social progress by accelerating adult education. Conditions in his country made it possible for him to suggest solutions for those educational problems which it shared with many Non-Self-Governing Territories and it strongly advocated the use of such mass information media as broadcasting in indigenous languages. Another method successfully applied in his country and in Mexico was the use of cultural missions to remote areas. He also commended the 1950 and 1953 special reports on education and suggested that when special attention was again given to educational conditions particular consideration should be given to the progress achieved towards the objectives set forth in paragraph 2 of resolution 743 (VIII). He noted that UNESCO's co-operation was available for the solution of all technical problems and suggested that such co-operation might take one or more of the following forms: the establishment in the Territories of bodies analogous to the national committees in metropolitan States members of UNESCO, in order to bring the Territories into more direct contact with UNESCO; the use of international or national UNESCO training centres; and an international conference, to be convened by the United Nations and UNESCO, on educational progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the participation of the appropriate authorities in those Territories.

36. In the course of their several interventions, the representative of Brazil referred to the importance of an adequate period of school education and to the potential field of employment that must be borne in mind in the preparation of any educational programme. The representative of Australia gave some supplementary information on the educational progress in Papua and on the implementation of the provisions of the basic Education Ordinance, 1952, of that Territory and the contiguous Trust Territory of New Guinea. A preliminary examination of the joint draft resolution seemed to indicate that its intention was to bring the procedure for the award of scholarships and fellowships in the Non-Self-Governing Territories into line with that applicable to Trust Territories, and his delegation reserved its final opinion on the proposal. A similar view and reservation were expressed by the representative of France. In commenting on the educational documentation submitted by the Secretariat and by UNESCO, the representative of China noted that the latter's *Contact Letter in Fundamental Education* went to only fourteen addresses in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representatives of the Netherlands and of New Zealand gave supplementary information relating to educational conditions in Netherlands New Guinea and the Cook Islands respectively.

37. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to the educational progress in general that had taken place in Territories under United Kingdom administration. In particular, he mentioned the proposed establishment of a university college in Central Africa and the scheme for training Malayan teachers at their own college in the United Kingdom. In commenting on the suggestion of the representative of Guatemala regarding the convening of an educational conference on a global basis, he stated that his Government's experience had been that such conferences were

most successful if limited in scope and geographical area.

38. The representative of Burma stressed the importance of higher education, and in order to help relieve the heavy financial burden which its provision entailed, his delegation had joined with that of India in submitting their joint draft resolution. Support for the draft resolution was expressed by the representative of Indonesia, who also emphasized the need to improve vocational training and the great importance her delegation attached to the education of girls.

39. The representative of Ecuador proposed an oral amendment to the effect that the words "including the field of fundamental education" should be inserted after the word "training" in operative paragraph 1 of the joint draft resolution. That amendment was accepted by the co-sponsors and incorporated in their revised draft.

40. At its 102nd meeting, the Committee considered the revised joint draft resolution (A/AC.35/L.179/Rev.1) and the amendments thereto submitted by the United Kingdom (A/AC.35/L.181) and by Guatemala (A/AC.35/L.180).

41. The amendments proposed by the United Kingdom would:

1. Delete the second paragraph of the preamble.
2. Delete paragraph 1 of the operative part.
3. In paragraph 4 of the operative part, delete "to the Secretary-General" and replace by "to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the appropriate specialized agencies".
4. Replace the original paragraph 5 by the following:

"Invites the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies to incorporate such offers in the procedures evolved by them for the offer and award of educational facilities, in such a way as to comply with the wish of the offering State that offers made in response to this resolution should be taken up by inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories."

5. In paragraph 7 of the operative part, insert between "the Secretary-General" and "to include" the following words: "in consultation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the appropriate specialized agencies".

42. Since the revised text of the second paragraph of the preamble was acceptable to his delegation, the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew his first amendment. Similarly, on the proposal of the sponsors of the joint draft resolution to transfer operative paragraph 1 and place it after operative paragraph 4, he withdrew his second amendment.

43. In connexion with the remaining United Kingdom amendments, the representative of the Secretary-General, at the request of some members of the Committee, explained that the procedure implied in these amendments would not fit in the normal services and administrative procedures established by the Technical Assistance Administration. He added that if the resolution were addressed to the Secretary-General rather than to the Technical Assistance Administration or to particular agencies, the Secretary-General could subsequently decide on the most suitable procedure.

44. The Committee adopted the three remaining

United Kingdom amendments each by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

45. In view of the adoption of the United Kingdom amendments, the representative of Guatemala withdrew his amendments.

46. The Committee adopted the revised joint draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions. The text of the resolution as adopted is given in annex II.

## IX. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

### (a) GREENLAND

47. In resolution 222 (III), adopted on 3 November 1948, the General Assembly had considered that, "having regard to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter, it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional position and status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter"; and had requested "the Members concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General, within a maximum period of six months, such information as may be appropriate pursuant to the preceding paragraph, including the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for the government of the Territory and the constitutional relationship of the Territory to the Government of the metropolitan country". Furthermore, in resolution 448 (V), the General Assembly had requested the Committee "to examine such information as may be transmitted in future to the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 222 (III), and report thereon to the General Assembly".

48. In conformity with the terms of resolution 222 (III), the Government of Denmark had transmitted to the Secretary-General a communication (A/AC.35/L.155 and Corr.1) dated 3 September 1953, in which it conveyed its decision to cease the transmission of information on Greenland and enclosed a memorandum giving the background of the constitutional development in Greenland together with a translation of the Danish Constitution of 5 June 1953, and of the records of the meetings of the Greenland Council at which the constitutional changes were discussed and unanimously adopted. A subsequent communication (A/AC.35/L.168) dated 14 September 1953, informed the Secretary-General that as a consequence of the adoption of the Danish Constitution of 5 June 1953, by which Greenland became an integral part of the Danish Realm, the basis for Denmark's membership on the Committee as an Administering Member had ceased to exist and that Denmark intended to withdraw from the Committee after the conclusion of its fifth session.

49. The discussion of this item was opened at the 101st meeting by the representative of Denmark who introduced the relevant documentation and the three Greenland representatives, namely two members elected by the Greenland Council who are also members of the Danish Parliament, and the Governor of Greenland, all of whom were included in the Danish delegation.

50. At the 102nd meeting, the representative of Denmark gave a comprehensive review of the historical

facts which had caused Greenland to be one of the Territories on which information had been transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, and of the constitutional changes which had recently been enacted and which had led the Danish Government to decide to cease transmitting further information. He pointed out that Greenland had never been a colony in the classical sense of the word and since its discovery a thousand years previously had always been connected with one of the Nordic realms, being a part of Denmark at the time the Charter of the United Nations was signed. Nevertheless, it was then felt that Greenland came within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter. He went on to give a detailed historical review of the political relationship that had evolved between Denmark and Greenland. He gave an account of how climatic changes had affected the economic life of the inhabitants, and of how cultural and educational influences, as well as material considerations such as communications, had brought the Territory to a stage where a new relationship was called for. Accordingly, a new policy was adopted, the aim of which was to integrate Greenland as a part of the Danish Realm. This policy was adopted by the Danish Government in strict adherence to the wishes freely expressed by the people of Greenland through their chosen representatives. Isolation had been discontinued, economic differences between Greenland and other parts of Denmark had disappeared and politically this development had led to the consequence that, when in 1953 the Constitution of Denmark had been changed on certain points, one of those points was the inclusion of Greenland in the Realm with the same rights and privileges as any other part thereof. A resolution recommending that constitutional change had been unanimously adopted by the Greenland Council. Greenland was now represented in the Danish Parliament by two representatives elected by direct secret ballot and by an electorate composed in exactly the same way as in other parts of Denmark. Thus, by full integration into the Danish Realm, according to the freely expressed wishes of its people, Greenland had ceased to be a Non-Self-Governing Territory and Denmark an Administering Member of the Committee.

51. The representative of India, after associating himself with the Chairman's welcome to the Greenland representatives, pointed out that his Government's policy with regard to the cessation of the transmission of information was consistent in all cases. He went on to analyse the information provided by Denmark in the light of the third part of the list of factors<sup>6</sup> and came to the conclusion that for the most part they were amply covered, especially with regard to the wishes of the people being freely expressed. He suggested that new and more comprehensive procedures were needed to deal with decisions by governments that Article 73 e no longer applied to formerly dependent territories. The Committee should consider the establishment of suitable machinery, perhaps an *ad hoc* committee to consider each new case. In particular, he suggested that in a similar manner as a parliamentary mission usually visits a United Kingdom territory on its attainment of self-government, the United Nations might send a mission to visit any Territory about to achieve self-government. He hoped such a visit would

<sup>6</sup> See General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII), annex.



be received by the government concerned, not as indicating a desire to supervise or to criticize, but as a means of dispelling any shadow of doubt regarding the correctness of the action taken and as a gesture of congratulation on the stage reached by the Territory in its international democratic evolution. He would be glad to learn the reaction of the Danish delegation to this suggestion.

52. In reply to an inquiry by the representative of India as to whether any communications contesting the validity of the change in Greenland's status had been received at the United Nations, the representative of the Secretary-General replied in the negative.

53. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, in the course of their interventions, associated themselves with the Chairman's welcome to the Greenland representatives on the Danish delegation and extended their congratulations to the people of Greenland and the Danish Government on the attainment of self-government by Greenland. They reaffirmed their opinion that the decision to cease transmitting information under Article 73 e was one alone for the Administering Member concerned to take. In this particular instance, all that was called for from the Committee was to take note of the decision of the Danish Government and to congratulate the people of Greenland on their new status.

54. The representatives of Brazil, Burma, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia and Iraq also prefaced their interventions with expressions of welcome to the representatives of the Greenland people and extended their appreciation of the action taken by the Government of Denmark in furnishing the Committee with full information on the changed status of that Territory. Questions and explanations regarding various aspects of Greenland's new status were addressed by each of these representatives to the representative of Denmark.

55. The representative of Burma asked if a referendum had been held to ascertain whether the people of Greenland wished to be incorporated in the Danish Realm, and to what extent the question of distance affected the relationship between the two countries.

56. The representative of Guatemala wished to know if the people of Greenland had realized that the change in status meant incorporation into the Kingdom of Denmark and whether the Constitution provided for the right of secession.

57. The representative of Indonesia asked whether the powers of the Greenland Council in relation to Danish bills for measures affecting the Territory were limited to discussion and recommendation, and whether a bill affecting Greenland which had not been tabled before, or had been rejected by, the Greenland Council was ever referred to the Danish Parliament for enactment. She also wished to know whether the Greenland Council was empowered to consider matters other than those referred to it by the Danish Parliament or Government. She asked by what procedure the Greenland people had expressed their wishes, whether by referendum or by new elections.

58. The representative of Iraq requested further information on the action taken by the Danish Government to extend to the people of North and East Greenland the right to elect representatives to the Danish Parliament, and on the extent to which the Danish

Government, in deciding to cease the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, had taken into account the list of factors annexed to General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII). He also inquired whether commonwealth status, such as that devised for Puerto Rico, had been considered when deciding on the relationship of Greenland with Denmark.

59. The two members of the Greenland Council each addressed the Committee and gave ample assurances that the new status of their country was fully in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people of Greenland. They had always been well treated by Denmark in regard to both their economic and cultural life, and they welcomed incorporation into the Danish Realm.

60. In reply to specific questions as well as to other points raised in the course of the discussions, answers were given by the representative of Denmark. With regard to the question of secession, there was no provision in the Danish Constitution for any province to secede. As to the distance between the two countries, he pointed out that Greenland was only six hours flying time from Copenhagen, and that all Nordic people regarded water as a connecting, and not a dividing, element. With regard to the question of suffrage for North and East Greenland, he stated that those two areas had their own elected bodies and their interests were also looked after by the members from West Greenland. With respect to the question of whether the factors annexed to resolution 742 (VIII) had been considered, he pointed out that that resolution had been adopted six months after the new Danish Constitution had come into effect. With regard to the factor relating to freedom of choice, that had been exercised by the people of Greenland through the Greenland Council, a freely elected body, which had asked for incorporation. No referendum had been held and even if one had been held the only choice would have been between incorporation or remaining as a Non-Self-Governing Territory. He replied in detail to the inquiries regarding the powers of the Greenland Council and reminded the Committee that Greenland was represented in the Danish Parliament by two representatives who fully safeguarded the interests of Greenland. With regard to the suggestion of a mission from the United Nations to visit Greenland, he stated that adequate information had been submitted and that while all visitors were welcome in Greenland he thought a United Nations mission might be misunderstood by the Greenlanders and asked the representative of India not to press that point.

61. The representative of Brazil recalled that it was for the United Nations, through the Committee, to express a preliminary opinion on the degree of political maturity reached by people of Non-Self-Governing Territories. That was why the Brazilian delegation agreed with the Indian delegation on the necessity of laying down a procedure enabling the Committee to discharge its functions under General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII). In no circumstances, however, must the Committee renounce or curtail its competence. Then noting with satisfaction the Danish Government's statement, in its letter of 3 September 1953 addressed to the Secretary-General, that "the Danish Government regard their responsibilities according to Chapter XI of the Charter as terminated", the representative of Brazil stated his concept that the administration

of a Non-Self-Governing Territory was in the nature of a responsibility exercised on behalf of an international community, and that that was the underlying idea of Chapter XI. He hoped he was voicing not only the opinions of his own delegation but also those of the majority of the members of the Committee, and in this belief, his delegation had joined with those of Guatemala and India in proposing for adoption by the Committee a draft resolution (A/AC.35/L.183), the text of which was as follows:

*"The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,*

*"Considering that resolution 222 (III), adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1948, while welcoming any development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter,*

*"Having received from the Government of Denmark a communication, dated 3 September 1953, informing the Secretary-General that as a result of the constitutional amendment adopted on 5 June 1953 Greenland has become an integral part of the Danish Realm with a constitutional status equal to other parts of Denmark and that the Danish Government regard their responsibilities under Chapter XI of the Charter in respect of Greenland as terminated and have, therefore, decided to bring to an end the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter,*

*"Considering that resolution 742 (VIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 27 November 1953 instructs the Committee to study any documentation transmitted under resolution 222 (III) in the light of the list of factors approved by resolution 742 (VIII) and other relevant considerations,*

*"Considering that the question of the cessation of information in respect of Greenland has been included as item 32 (a) of the provisional agenda of the ninth regular session of the General Assembly,*

*"Bearing in mind paragraph 2 of resolution 448 (V) in which the General Assembly requested the Committee to examine such information as may be transmitted and to report thereon to the General Assembly,*

*"Having examined the documentation transmitted by the Government of Denmark in the light of the basic principles of Chapter XI of the Charter and of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII), and having considered the verbal explanations provided by the representatives of the Government of Denmark,*

*"1. Commends the action of the Member State concerned in including in its delegation representatives elected by the Greenland Council for the purpose of furnishing information on constitutional changes in Greenland for the enlightenment of the Committee;*

*"2. Takes note that when deciding on their new constitutional status, through their duly elected representatives, the people of Greenland have freely exercised their right to self-determination;*

*"3. Expresses the opinion that from the documentation and the explanations provided, Greenland freely decided on its integration within the Kingdom of Denmark, on an equal constitutional and administrative basis with the other parts of the Kingdom;*

*"4. Notes with satisfaction the political advancement achieved by the people of Greenland;*

*"5. Takes note of the opinion of the Government of Denmark that due to the new constitutional status of Greenland the Government of Denmark regards 'their responsibilities according to Chapter XI of the Charter as terminated' and consequently the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of Greenland should be brought to an end;*

*"6. Expresses the opinion—within the limits of its terms of reference and without anticipating the final disposal of this question by the General Assembly—that the information before it indicates that Greenland may be considered as falling outside the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter and that, consequently, it is no longer necessary or appropriate to transmit the information under Article 73 e."*

62. At the request of the representative of Indonesia, operative paragraph 6 was voted on separately and adopted by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

63. The Committee then voted on the draft resolution as a whole, which was adopted unanimously.

64. After the representatives of Burma and Indonesia had reserved the attitude of their delegations when the subject came up for consideration in the General Assembly, the Chairman remarked that such a right was automatically reserved to all delegations.

65. Statements in explanation of their votes and their interpretation of the resolution were made by the representatives of Australia, Denmark, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, in which they reaffirmed their reservations both in regard to resolution 742 (VIII) as well as to the question of the competence of Administering Members to decide when to cease the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

#### (b) OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

66. At the 103rd meeting, the representative of India drew the attention of the Committee to the obligations incumbent on the Netherlands Government contained in General Assembly resolution 747 (VIII). He requested that the reassurances given by the representative of the Netherlands to the effect that the final result of the negotiations now in progress between the Governments of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam would be communicated to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned resolution, should be conveyed to the General Assembly. Referring to paragraph 6 of the same resolution, the representative of India noted that no information had been transmitted in compliance with the request contained therein to the Netherlands Government to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information under Article 73 e of the Charter in regard to the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam until such time as the General Assembly took a decision that such information should be discontinued. The representative of Iraq associated himself with these views.



67. In reply, the representative of the Netherlands stated that when resolution 747 (VIII) had been adopted on 27 November 1953, the Netherlands representative had expressed his regret that paragraph 6 had been included in the text of the resolution, in the following words:

"... the Netherlands Government cannot possibly act in a way which would be contrary to its own laws and Constitution; nor is it prepared to take steps which would be at variance with the opinion and the wishes of the Governments and Parliaments of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, whose interests are at stake in this controversy."

The representative of the Netherlands went on to say that the above-quoted statement made ten months previously had today not lost its validity. In fact, the autonomy attained by these parts of the Netherlands Realm would have been violated if the Netherlands Government had attempted to comply with the request made in paragraph 6 of resolution 747 (VIII). With due respect to the views expressed by some members of the Committee, his Government could not do otherwise than persist in its attitude defined in 1951 after the Interim Regulations for the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam had come into force. His Government felt itself even more justified in adopting that attitude since Article 73 e of the Charter itself recognized the limitations on the transmission of information which might be required by constitutional considerations.

#### **X. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information**

68. In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General had prepared statistical summaries and analyses of the information transmitted under Article 73 e relating to 1953, together with relevant statistics for the previous two years.

69. Much of the information contained in the summaries had been referred to during the discussions of economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. At the 103rd meeting, the Committee discussed the summaries and analyses of information as an item of its agenda.

70. In reply to comments and questions raised by the representative of India regarding the date of receipt of information, the representatives of Australia and the United Kingdom gave explanations as to the reasons for the delay in transmitting information on certain of the Territories under the administration of their respective Governments.

#### **XI. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on technical assistance**

71. The General Assembly, in resolution 445 (V), confirmed "its recognition of the importance of international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as expressed in resolution 331 (IV)" which latter resolution invited the specialized agencies to communicate annually to the United Nations information on the progress of the work undertaken by

them which would be of service to Non-Self-Governing Territories. In resolution 444 (V), the Administering Members needing technical assistance for the economic, social and educational advancement of their Non-Self-Governing Territories were invited to submit their requests and also to include in the information transmitted by them a report on technical assistance received from the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Furthermore, in resolution 336 (IV) the General Assembly requested "the Secretary-General to keep the Special Committee informed of the nature of the technical assistance which is accorded from time to time to Non-Self-Governing Territories by specialized international bodies".

72. Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted a document (A/AC.35/L.164) setting out details of international collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement and of technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, while reports on their activities in the Territories were prepared by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and an account of technical assistance services rendered to Non-Self-Governing Territories was submitted by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

73. The Secretary of the Committee drew attention to a number of resolutions relevant to conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories adopted at the eighteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, which related respectively to the questions of political rights of women, the nationality of married women, and equal pay for equal work. By Economic and Social Council resolution 547 H (XVIII), the General Assembly is requested to take appropriate measures to abolish, in collaboration with States, including Non-Self-Governing Territories, discriminatory laws and practices against women, where such customs and ancient practices still exist, and requests the General Assembly to recommend that special efforts be made through fundamental education in private and public schools and various media of communications to inform public opinion in all areas, including Non-Self-Governing Territories, concerning the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and existing decrees and legislation which affect the status of women.

74. The representative of the ILO informed the Committee of certain projects in the future work of his organization relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories and mentioned as an example the provision of assistance to the Government of Barbados, with respect to its labour legislation, and the Governments of Jamaica and Trinidad in matters of social security measures. Commenting on the question of the application of social security conventions to non-metropolitan Territories, he noted that the International Labour Office Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions in 1949 observed that more progress could be made with respect to the application of the social security conventions in non-metropolitan Territories.

75. The representative of UNESCO reminded the Committee of the provisions whereby Territories could acquire associate membership and drew attention to action already taken by the United Kingdom to ensure the direct participation of some of its Territories and

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 459th meeting, para. 156.

groups of Territories in the work of UNESCO as associate members.

76. The representative of Australia referred to the Colombo Plan in which his Government collaborated. He also drew the attention of the Committee to the work being done by the South Pacific Commission which benefited some 18 Territories with about 3 million inhabitants. This work, he felt, was giving effect to Article 73 d of the United Nations Charter, and might be characterized as positive action in international collaboration.

77. The representative of the United Kingdom then drew the attention of the Committee to the growing collaboration within the last three years between his Government and the United Nations with respect to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and cited figures in support of this view, indicating the extent to which the Territories under United Kingdom administration had benefited from experts and fellowships. He also pointed out that United Kingdom Territories had provided training facilities for nationals of other countries in 1952 and in greater numbers in 1953. Reference was also made by the representative of the United Kingdom to the work of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, which provided a valuable forum for experts dealing with the problems of Africa.

## **XII. Control and limitation of documentation**

78. In its resolution 789 (VIII), the General Assembly, having recalled its resolution 593 (VI) on the control and limitation of documentation, noted the action taken by the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, by his instruction of 20 August 1953, to ensure a more effective control of documentation; considered that the reduction in the number and volume of certain categories of documents could be carried out in full only with the co-operation of Member States and expressed the wish that Member States should co-operate in giving effect to the resolution. In its operative part, the resolution invited all organs of the United Nations to scrutinize their existing documentation and effect such reduction therein as might be feasible, and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his efforts to reduce the volume and at the same time to improve the quality of the documentation of the United Nations.

79. At its 104th meeting, the Committee considered this item of its agenda and heard short statements from the representatives of Australia and India, to the effect that, at present, they had no suggestions to submit for the control and limitation of the documentation before the Committee, and asked that the Secretariat should keep the question under review.

80. The representative of the Secretary-General replied that, in accordance with instructions of the Secretary-General, the question was kept constantly under review. He pointed out that the work procedures adopted by the Committee, whereby full summaries of information were prepared only every third year, preceded by some years a similar procedure recently adopted by the Trusteeship Council.

## **XIII. Representation on the Committee and participation of indigenous representatives**

81. In resolution 647 (VII), the General Assembly, recalling resolution 566 (VI) and recognizing that

direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee could be of further assistance in promoting the progress of those Territories, invited the Committee to study further this question of the direct participation of representatives of the more advanced Territories. Following further study during the eighth session of the General Assembly, resolution 744 (VIII), having recalled some of the considerations set forth in previous resolutions, referred to the technical difficulties advanced by the Administering Members on the question of accepting the Territories as "associate members" and stated that the principle of unity of representation had to be maintained. Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories the inhabitants of which had attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies were invited to attach to their delegations, without prejudice to the principle of unity of representation, indigenous representatives specially qualified to speak on those matters. The Committee was again requested to continue the study of means of securing a progressive increase in the participation in its work of duly qualified representatives of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted resolution 745 (VIII), by which it noted in particular that the work of the Committee had been materially assisted by the action of Members including certain non-administering Members, which associated with their delegations persons with special qualifications in the functional fields studied by the Committee. The resolution commended the action of those Members and expressed the hope that others which had not found it possible to do so, would find it appropriate to associate with their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview.

82. In order to bring up to date information, submitted to the Committee at previous sessions, relating to existing forms of association and provisions in constitutions of international bodies, the Secretary-General had prepared documentation setting out such changes as had occurred in connexion with associate membership and constitutional provisions of certain international bodies during the intervening period, as well as dealing with questions of representation on the Committee.

83. The Committee took up this item of its agenda at its 104th meeting. The representative of Guatemala analysed the provisions of General Assembly resolution 647 (VII) in comparison with those of resolution 744 (VIII), which his delegation had criticised at the time of adoption as signifying a backward step. He therefore welcomed the draft resolution proposed by the delegation of India (A/AC.35/L.182), which aimed at rectifying the position with regard to the association of indigenous representatives in the work of the Committee.

84. The representative of India recalled the views expressed by his delegation at previous discussions of this subject and gave examples of the various ways in which the associate membership of Non-Self-Governing Territories in such bodies as the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and several of the specialized agencies had taken place since 1952. Turning to the draft resolution submitted by his delegation, he elaborated on the provisions contained there-

in. In view of the importance of the subject and of the short time left at the present session of the Committee for adequate consideration, he suggested the postponement of any discussion until the next session of the Committee when the item should be placed early on the agenda.

85. The representative of Brazil supported the suggestion for postponing consideration of the draft resolution.

86. After an assurance given by the Chairman that postponement of discussion until the next session could be considered as complying with the General Assembly's request to continue study of this question, the Committee concurred.

87. The text of the draft resolution proposed by India (A/AC.35/L.182) is as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling the view expressed in its resolution 744 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 that the direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies has been considered as an effective means of promoting the progress of the populations of these Territories,*

*"Recalling further the hope expressed in its resolution 745 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 that those Members which have not hitherto found it possible to do so, will find it appropriate to associate with their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview,*

*"Considering that Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inhabitants of which have attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies, were invited by the former resolution to attach to their delegations, without prejudice to the maintenance of the principle of unity of representation, indigenous representatives specially qualified to speak on these matters as they relate to these Territories.*

*"Considering that the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee might be of greater assistance if provided in a form other than by association with the delegation of Administering Members,*

*"Invites the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study the best means by which, in addition to the progressive increase in the Administering Members, the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee could be ensured."*

#### **XIV. Future work of the Committee**

88. In the course of its discussion of social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories during its 98th and 99th meetings, the Committee also discussed its future programme of work, including the date of its next session.

89. The representative of the United States of America noted that the 1952 Committee's special report on social conditions contained comparatively little information on housing and he suggested that this subject merited close attention in 1955. He expressed the hope that the *Eighth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations, 1954*, which contained conclusions of the ILO Committee

of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories at its meeting in Lisbon, in December 1953, would be made available to the Committee.

90. With regard to the future activities of his organization in relation to the Committee's programme, the representative of the ILO recalled that a suggestion had been made that the ILO should prepare papers, first, on the question of technical and vocational training in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and, secondly, on aspects of methods of wage payment and the use of cost-of-living indices in adapting wages to workers' living costs. He assumed that his office would do its best to prepare these papers for the Committee. Regarding the problems of migrant labour and trade union development, the former topic was to be discussed by the ILO at its 1955 Conference, while the second topic had been put forward by the Committee of Experts for inclusion in the agenda of its next meeting. It was, however, unlikely that either of these studies would be sufficiently advanced for them to make a useful contribution in time for the next session except in a very general manner.

91. The representative of Guatemala considered that the studies currently being made by UNESCO on the integration of certain ethnic groups in modern society would be extremely valuable to the Committee. He suggested that the Committee reconsider in 1955 the question of technical assistance in the field of public health. In referring to the question of social security, he expressed the wish that more information on this matter should be available for discussion at the next session of the Committee. He also felt that the Committee might usefully consider the question of the extent to which the Administering Members had ratified ILO labour conventions in relation to the Territories under their administration. Finally, the representative of Guatemala wished to know of the part played by private initiative in the social field, particularly in housing.

92. The representative of the United Kingdom hoped that it would be possible to include in the programme of studies for 1955 (A/AC.35/L.171) under the heading "B". Social effects of urbanization and industrialization" the work of the voluntary organizations to which he had already referred. He also thought that the Committee should give special attention to the question of housing on which subject the Secretariat might perhaps draw up a separate document. He further observed that the subjects grouped under the heading "C. Community development (administrative organization)", were all very important and he hoped they would be fully treated.

93. The Secretary told the Committee that in accordance with the recommendation made by the Fifth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretariat should limit the preparation of studies to those which were deemed essential. In the circumstances he felt he could not undertake the preparation of a major report on housing problems for the 1955 session as was suggested by the representative of the United Kingdom. However, the ILO would be asked to furnish the Committee with its report in workers' housing. He agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom that the work of voluntary organizations was an important matter but the relevant information was very often not given in the reports submitted to the Secretariat, as they dealt principally with

government services. He assured the representative of India that the Secretariat would endeavour to publish its documents in good time for the next session.

94. Members of the Committee then commented on the proposed change in date for its next session. It had been suggested by some delegations that the present date left members too little time to report to their Governments and to receive instructions from them before the opening of the General Assembly and that a date in April or May would be more convenient. The Secretary explained that as far as the Secretariat was concerned, work could be adjusted to meet the requirements of a spring session.

95. The representative of Australia said that his Government had no objection to the proposed change of date for the next session of the Committee.

96. Similarly, the representatives of Indonesia and of China saw no objection to the proposed change of date and welcomed the Secretariat's suggestion that a report should be prepared on major developments in public health in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

97. The representative of France said that his delegation was not opposed to a change in the date of the next session, but that it maintained its reservations

with regard to the constitutionality of the Committee. He agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom that special attention should be given by the Committee in 1955 to items under "B" and "C" in the proposed programme of studies.

98. Following the consideration of part one of its report and the approval of the special report on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution and an amendment thereto (A/AC.35/L.186 and Add.1), submitted by the representative of New Zealand, concerning the work of the Committee. According to the draft resolution the General Assembly would approve the report on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and would invite the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration. The draft resolution also takes note of this general report of the Committee and provides for the approval of the programme of work proposed for the 1955 session of the Committee. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted, is given in annex II.

## ANNEX I

### Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Summary records A/AC.35/S.R.</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/Inf.9 and Inf. 10/ Rev.1	90
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		90
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/6/Rev.1 and 2	90
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## ANNEX II

### Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolutions for the consideration of the General Assembly:

#### A. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* resolution 743 (VIII) by which the Administering Members were recommended to make the greatest possible use of offers that might be made to them by other Member States through the Secretary-General or through the specialized agencies concerned or in other appropriate ways, for the purpose of facilitating the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories by such means as making available fellowships, scholarships and internships to qualified students from these Territories,

*Noting* the view expressed by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1953 that the attainment of self-government by Non-Self-Governing Territories is, *inter alia*, hindered by inadequacies in their people's education,

*Considering* that facilities for study and training at all levels of education, with all the efforts made by the Administering Members in the direction of their improvement, are not yet adequate in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. *Invites* Member States to extend generously their offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard but, in the first place, for study on post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value;

2. *Invites* Member States offering facilities, in cases where the languages of instruction differ from the languages of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to consider the possibility of extending the duration of the facilities offered by a preliminary period of language training and other adjustment to the country of study or training;

3. *Invites* Member States to transmit the details of such offers to the Administering Members and to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the appropriate specialized agencies;

4. *Recommends* that the Administering Members make the greatest possible use of facilities in all levels of education and training, including the field of fundamental education, that may be made by Member States of the United Nations;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies to incorporate such offers in the procedures evolved by them for the offer and award of educational facilities, in such a way as to comply with the wish of the offering State that offers made in response to this resolution should be taken up by inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories;

6. *Invites* the Administering Members to give appropriate publicity in Territories under their administration to offers of study and training facilities and take such other measures as will ensure that the greatest possible advantage is taken of the offers;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the appropriate specialized agencies, to include in the United Nations information material, details of all such offers and of the procedures to be followed in submitting applications.

#### B. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly*

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the work of its 1954 session;

2. *Approves* the special report on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a supplement to the report approved in 1951;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate this report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration;

4. *Expresses* its agreement with the suggestion that the Secretary-General should convene the sixth session

of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for the spring of 1955;

5. *Invites* the Committee to submit a report to the tenth regular session of the General Assembly paying particular regard to social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as indicated in particular in the

information transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1954;

6. *Decides* that notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III) the full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted during 1955 shall be submitted to the General Assembly in 1956.

## **Part Two**

### **REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES<sup>1</sup>**

#### **I. Introduction**

1. In 1951, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared a special report on economic conditions and problems of economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>2</sup> The General Assembly, by its resolution 564 (VI) adopted on 18 January 1952, approved the report and invited the Secretary-General to communicate it for their consideration to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. In 1954, in accordance with the programme of work laid down in General Assembly resolution 333 (IV), the Committee has again been called upon to pay particular attention to economic conditions and development. It has approached this task on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and in the light of the views expressed in its report of 1951.

3. In considering the economic progress achieved since 1951, the Committee took into account resolution 645 (VII) by which the General Assembly, on 10 December 1952, expressed the hope that the Administering Members would furnish "as complete information as possible on any action taken to bring the reports of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the attention of the authorities responsible in the Territories for the implementation of educational, economic and social policy, and on any problems which may arise in giving effect to the general views expressed in these reports", and invited the Committee "to consider the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter in the light of the views expressed in the special reports on educational, economic and social conditions".

<sup>1</sup> This report was drafted by a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Brazil, France, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. In the work of this Sub-Committee participated the Rapporteur, Mr. J. V. Scott of New Zealand, and representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation. The members of the delegations who served on the Sub-Committee were: Brazil, Mr. Sergio Armando Frazao, Chairman, and Mr. Wander Batalha Lima; France, Mr. François Mourruau, Mr. Edouard Colin and Mr. Jean Prada; Guatemala, Mr. Emilio Arenales; India, Mr. Avtar Singh; Indonesia, Miss Laili Roesad; Netherlands, Mr. Ch. J. Grader; United Kingdom, Mr. B. O. B. Gidden and Mr. J. Leyden; United States, Mr. Emerson Ross and Mr. Claude G. Ross.

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14*, part three.

4. A considerable volume of information relating to economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was laid before the Committee. For the most part, this information conforms with the details which the revised Standard Form requests of the Administering Members. Nevertheless, some representatives on the Committee consider that the information requested of the Members and transmitted by them does not provide a picture of the economy of the Non-Self-Governing Territories sufficient to enable it to make a dynamic analysis of their economic development. The lacunae, in so far as they relate to the transmission of information, may be filled in various ways, as by additions to the revised Standard Form or by an indication of the information desired of the Administering Members. The lacunae also result, however, from absence of the means of obtaining the information. Planning and programming for economic development require adequate and up-to-date statistics concerning the various sectors of the economy. It seems desirable, therefore, that special attention should be given to the improvement of the statistical services in the Territories. Consideration should also be given to the utilization of more sample surveys based upon scientific sampling methods, as a means of periodically obtaining statistics on special questions.

5. The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance it received from the representatives of the Administering Members attending the Committee (Australia, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) and from the specialists and technicians in economic development attached to some of the delegations (those of Brazil, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) in evaluating the information at its disposal.

#### **II. Principles of policy**

6. The 1951 report cites paragraphs of Articles 1, 55 and 73 of the Charter of the United Nations as determining the Committee's approach to its examination of information on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. This year, the Committee wishes once again to refer to these Articles, and to emphasize that, as international undertakings, they should continue to stimulate the promotion of development programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to offer a gauge by which the efficacy of these programmes may be measured. It has therefore noted with appreciation statements by representatives of Administering Members that the principles of the 1951 report and the views expressed therein have served as a guide



in the planning and implementation of economic programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

7. The Committee also considers it useful to reiterate its statement of 1951 that, in the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the point of primary importance is that of the interests of the inhabitants. This was stated in the 1951 report (para. 14) with reference to the development programmes of the Administering Members:

"In these development programmes, as well as by virtue of the principles of Articles 1 and 73 of the Charter, the point of primary importance is that of the interests of the inhabitants. Every effort should be made, within the framework of the Charter, to reconcile these interests with the interests of the world as a whole. The emphasis, however, placed by the Special Committee is dictated by the terms of Article 73 of the Charter, in which Members recognize that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount. This means that, in general, investments should be channelled and improvements made through those activities which will bring benefits to the Territories and their peoples and not merely contribute towards those developments which, though useful or necessary to the rest of the world, are only of secondary interest to the Territories."

8. The Committee recognizes that consideration and respect for the wishes and interests of the inhabitants in regard to the objectives and forms of economic development are of first importance. Without this, development is likely to lead to social disillusionment and to prove an economic failure. As was recognized by several representatives, including representatives of the Administering Members, it is not sufficient to raise the output of a country by increased production. There must be increased productivity among the peoples; this may require changes in the social structure which can be achieved only with their consent and co-operation.

9. A sound economic policy must be part of a general pattern, of which social and educational policies are other essential parts. As a result the people, living in healthy surroundings, protected against disease, adequately fed and housed, with their moral and intellectual needs provided for, can adapt to their own purposes modern techniques of production. This will lead to the best use of the natural resources of their lands for the purpose of advancement in all fields of personal and community life.

10. Thus, economic policy being a part of general policy, sustained economic progress can best be achieved through the attainment by the peoples of the Territories of a full share in the formulation of economic policies, and in the planning and implementation of programmes of economic development. The assumption by the peoples of direct responsibility for the formulation and execution of development programmes will correspondingly make a fundamental contribution to their capacity for self-government.

11. The Committee of Experts, which in 1953 sought an international definition and measurement of standards and levels of living, expressed the opinion that in practically all countries sections of the population live under conditions which are generally considered unsatisfactory and which ought to be improved. The Committee continued "Human needs and wants, however, range from common biological needs—as for food,

water and protection against cold—to culturally-defined motivations and wants which may differ from society to society or from individual to individual. Into the picture enters the whole field of desires and values for which man may be striving: desires for particular types of food, drink, housing and clothing appealing to the taste; for access to educational, cultural and recreational facilities; for opportunity to do the kind of work that is satisfying to the individual; for satisfactory working conditions; for security safeguards covering the risks of illness, unemployment and old age, etc."<sup>3</sup>

12. All these needs and wants must be taken into account in any realistic economic policy. In the Non-Self-Governing Territories a further feature of importance having regard to the relations of the Territories with the metropolitan countries, to the situation in the Territories themselves and to their relations with the world economy is the need to attain a dynamic equilibrium which, in seeking to improve the benefits accruing to all the economies concerned, will better the economic conditions of all the inhabitants.

13. The report of 1951 stressed accordingly (a) the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories through the satisfaction of their needs and wants; (b) the reasonable interests of the metropolitan economies; and (c) the far-reaching interests of the world economy as a whole. This involves the translation into terms of economic policy of Article 73 c of the Charter by which the Members concerned undertake "to further international peace and security" in their administration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

14. In considering the complex problems faced in seeking these ends, the Committee has been mainly concerned with government policy, with the passage of legislation, with administration through government agencies and with government investments. This does not mean that it ignores the importance of the role to be played by the initiative of the local or family group or by private enterprise. Circumstances differ greatly in different Territories according to their degree of evolution and according to the extent and value of their natural resources. Generally, however, one of the main purposes of public action is to stimulate the initiative of individuals and to create an atmosphere favourable to the extension of the efforts of men and women who, by their own individual and collective activity, will contribute to the public good, while the effectiveness of government activities is reflected by the impact of these activities upon the over-all rate of development and by the enthusiasm of the individual and collective effort that is encouraged.

15. Without minimizing the importance of government plans and of particular public projects in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and indeed recognizing that the impetus to economic development must in many cases, if not in most, be provided through the governments, the Committee considers that it would be useful if more information on development in the private sector of the economies could be included in future information transmitted by the Administering Members. Primarily this would involve fuller information on activities of private production, trade, finance, including

<sup>3</sup> See *Report on International Definition and Measurements of Standards and Levels of Living*, United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 1954.IV.5, paras. 8-9.

the flow of external private investment, the development and use of local capital, the level of local trade and production and indications of the expansion of the exchange or money economy. In examining information of this type and in assessing the value of economic development through private enterprise, primary consideration should be given, as in the case of development through public enterprise, to the contribution which is thereby provided in favour of the interests of the inhabitants.

16. In this connexion, the Committee believes that it should follow a precedent established in 1953. The General Assembly, in then approving the report prepared by this Committee on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories,<sup>4</sup> briefly outlined the objectives of education in the Territories and affirmed that the process of education should be designed to familiarize the inhabitants with and train them in the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress with a view to the attainment of full self-government (resolution 743 (VIII)). The Committee in this report on economic conditions considers that it would be of value similarly to emphasize the objectives of economic policy in these Territories. These objectives, in essentials, concern the same principles as those enumerated in respect of education. Their formulation may serve as an even stronger affirmation than that made in 1951 of the primacy of the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the economic development of the resources of the Territories.

17. Bearing in mind the principles of Chapter XI of the Charter and, in particular, the declarations contained in Article 73 a and Article 73 b to the effect that the Administering Members will take steps "to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;" and "to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement", the Committee affirms that the fundamental aim of economic policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories must be to develop these Territories in the interest of all sectors of the population, to raise the standard of living by increasing individual real purchasing power, and to increase the total wealth of each Territory in order to make possible a higher standard of social services and administration. There emerge from this fundamental aim the following concrete objectives:

(a) To remove the obstacles to economic development by modifying where necessary the basic structure of the economy;

(b) To stimulate economic growth through which the standards of living of the peoples will be raised and an increase obtained in their national output and improvement in their productivity;

(c) To establish and improve the capital equipment of the Territories so as to provide a firm basis for future development;

(d) To promote those types of economic activity,

whether primary or industrial production, in which the Territories are best fitted to engage, having regard to the balance of their economies and the advantages of external trade;

(e) To secure the equitable distribution amongst the peoples of the material benefits of the economy as expressed in the national income;

(f) To create a firm economic basis for political, social and educational programmes taking into account the basic cultural values and aspirations of the peoples;

(g) To conserve and develop the natural resources of the Territories for the benefit of the peoples;

(h) To create conditions conducive to standards of health and of social welfare which will help to develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility so as to enable the people to take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs;

(i) To work towards fully developed economies capable of taking their appropriate place in the world economy.

### III. General development

18. Although generalizations about the Non-Self-Governing Territories are subject to many exceptions, it may be said that since this Committee last paid special attention to economic conditions in 1951, the main features of the territorial economies have been a continued evolution towards a monetary economy in many areas where a subsistence or barter economy was predominant, a continued preponderance of agriculture and an undue dependence on one main export crop or mineral, the prices of which have experienced wide fluctuations in the world market. External trade of the Territories still to a large extent is directed towards the metropolitan country and the development needs of the Territories often require higher payments for imports than can be met by exports. As regards the first point, however, the Committee was informed that in the large increase of external trade to and from African Territories under United Kingdom administration, only 36 per cent of exports went to the United Kingdom and only 34 per cent of imports were received from the United Kingdom. As for the second point, the Committee was informed that French West Africa imported 36 per cent in terms of value more than it exported in 1951, but in 1953 only 12 per cent more than it exported.

19. International trade in general has reached a new high level. This has profited the Non-Self-Governing Territories, although in a number of instances exports have expanded without a corresponding increase of production and sale for local consumption. At the same time the prices of a number of primary products have declined with the result that many essential imports remain relatively high in price in relation to the territorial resources. Yet, on the whole, the changes in world economic conditions may be expected to react favourably on the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly if markets and sources of supply are broadened through a development of freer trade and greater convertibility of currencies.

20. A few figures suggest the increased extent to which the Non-Self-Governing Territories are in a more favourable position to profit by new opportunities owing to the extent of this initial progress.

<sup>4</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15*, part two.



21. Production of electric power in thirteen Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>5</sup> increased from 1,000 million kwh. in 1938 to 1,850 million kwh. in 1947<sup>6</sup> and to over 4,000 million kwh. in 1953.<sup>7</sup>

22. The increase in the local production of cement provides a further example of basic improvements. The imports of cement into United Kingdom Territories rose from 1,386,000 tons in 1950 to 1,800,000 tons in 1953. But there was also a marked stimulation of local production, as in Jamaica, where a factory, opened in 1952, has a planned minimum output of 100,000 tons; and as is expected of a factory to open in Trinidad this year. Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Malaya are other Territories where cement production is becoming of comparable importance. In Kenya, for example, a new cement works with a capacity of 100,000 tons of cement a year went into production in January 1953. In the Belgian Congo, the local industry is expanding and it may be expected that it will shortly reach an output of 440,000 tons a year. In Morocco, production rose from 350,000 to 420,000 tons between 1950 and 1952. In Tunisia, the increase in these three years was from 169,000 to 208,000 tons.

23. A number of figures were also made available indicating how in many Territories the supplies received by consumers have increased. Some degree of retrogression is suggested in the import figures for 1953. Nevertheless, it is significant, to take a single example, that in 1938 the United Kingdom exported to British East and West Africa, the West Indies and Malaya—or more significantly these Territories were in a position to purchase from the United Kingdom—63,000 bicycles in 1938; 383,000 in 1948; 554,000 in 1950 and 586,000 bicycles in 1953.

24. These are indications of progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. But there are still many factors which are unfavourable or disturbing. It has been calculated that with hardly any exception the Non-Self-Governing Territories are among the sixty-nine countries that may be classified as under-developed in contrast with the thirteen developed countries of the world and the nineteen countries in an intermediary stage of development. Labour shortages and inadequacies, a low volume of capital, inadequate transportation system, a small domestic market, limited availability of capital goods and limited bargaining power are characteristic of most Territories. Agencies established for the valuable purpose of stabilizing the prices received by primary producers and giving them increased bargaining powers have accumulated large reserves part of which could be used for new economic enterprises and the improvement of levels of living.

25. Although economic development is desirable in itself, it can only be considered as truly satisfactory to the extent that it improves the standard of living and well-being of the indigenous populations. The Administering Members have provided the Committee with information of an encouraging character on this point. However, some of the representatives of the non-administering Members on the Committee consider that

it is not clear to what extent the local peoples have directly benefited from the development plans.

26. Moreover, rapid economic development, unless it is very carefully controlled, may lead to social upheavals and class conflicts. In some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories where various economic classes tend to follow racial lines, these conflicts are aggravated when members of different racial communities tend to monopolize particular economic functions. This means that a disproportionate amount of the benefits resulting from economic development accrues to the immigrant communities wherever they substantially make up the land-owning, managerial or merchant class. A multi-racial society, commendable as it may be, cannot achieve its ideals unless its economic basis is such that no particular group has reserved to itself a privileged position. Some representatives on the Committee thought that this was particularly true where the privileged group is of the same origin as that which exercises authority in matters of governmental control.

27. The Committee observes that immigration has brought capital and skills to many Non-Self-Governing Territories. The presence of immigrants trained in modern techniques and dedicated to the advancement of the Territories as their future home may be of the highest value in solving economic problems. In subscribing to the principles of Chapter XI of the Charter, the Administering Members have declared that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount, meaning thereby, as was indicated in paragraph 8 of the Committee's 1952 report on social conditions,<sup>8</sup> the interests of "all peoples resident in a Territory who consider their future and the future of their children to be bound up with the welfare and progress of the Territory and all its inhabitants".

28. Some representatives also felt that there is room for doubt whether development programmes in all cases profited all the inhabitants rather than some of them, or even interests outside the Territories, whether in the metropolitan countries or elsewhere. As far as private investment is concerned, it was pointed out that, in general, investment in Non-Self-Governing Territories has proved less profitable than that in countries which are already developed industrially, and that this is today one of the main deterrents to capital investment in under-developed countries in general. Moreover, it is precisely in Non-Self-Governing Territories where investment has proved most profitable to the metropolitan investor that the standard of living of all the inhabitants has risen most. Nevertheless, it is felt that a fully satisfactory answer to these doubts can be provided only if it is possible to ascertain (a) the *per capita* income and the distribution of the national income among the different sections of the population; (b) the proportionate increase in the standard of living of different sections of the population; (c) the general level of savings and their distribution among the different sections of the population.

29. Yet, all these queries do not invalidate, indeed they confirm, a general appreciation that the economic progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories is accepted as a pressing responsibility incumbent on the Administering Members by virtue both of international and of national declarations of policy.

<sup>8</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 18*, part two.

<sup>5</sup> Gold Coast, Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Belgian Congo, French Morocco, Tunisia, French Equatorial Africa, Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>6</sup> In some cases the 1948 figures have been used.

<sup>7</sup> In some cases the 1951 or 1952 figures have been used.

#### IV. Development plans

30. As was noted in the 1951 report, the Administering Members in most cases do not expect the Territories under their charge to be able to provide for their own development solely out of their own revenues or with the assistance of private investment that can be attracted from abroad. By various means, these Members have made available considerable sums of money to the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to supplement local resources and to stimulate economic development.

31. Since 1951, the policy of planned governmental investment has been continued. Difficulties have arisen owing to shortages and to rises in the cost of materials, labour, technical and supervisory staff and to fluctuations in the funds available for development. Taking a long-range view, however, these disturbing factors in the implementation of development plans should not be considered a justification for a decrease in the pace of this implementation, since they are in themselves the characteristics of a degree of under-development that must be corrected. Indeed, it may be noted that on the whole the development process has been extended over wider fields and at a quickening rate in most Territories.

32. The financial contributions of the metropolitan countries to the development plans are clearly beneficial when directed towards the basic sectors of the economy. However, the degree and the character of the benefits can only be ascertained by a dynamic analysis of the processes of investment and development. Many of the figures before the Committee show an increase in the flow of investments and a rise in the level of production at a given time and in specified sectors. They do not permit any clear conclusions as to whether the total interests of the local economies are being adequately met or whether situations of artificial competition are being created. Furthermore, at the beginning of the period under review the situation of certain commodities on the world market stimulated many investments in sectors of primary production. The resulting high returns may have been advantageous to the Territories through the increased attraction of new capital. But this factor in itself makes it all the more important that the grants or the low-interest loans provided by the Administering Members through their development plans should be directed towards a broadening of the basis of the whole economy.

33. This appears to have been the general policy. In any event, the sums allocated have been substantial. In the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom the total value of development plans, including money from United Kingdom funds, local resources and loans, is equivalent to more than 1,300 million dollars. In 1953, almost twice as much was spent on development as in 1950. Development of the French overseas territories is financed to the extent of 70 per cent by French public funds, representing an annual appropriation equivalent to 400 million dollars. Other Administering Members report substantially increased grants from metropolitan sources to development programmes in the territories administered by them.

34. Various revisions have been carried out in most plans with a view to the elimination of schemes which have proved unprofitable, the establishment of priorities which experience has suggested as required by local developments or world economic changes.

35. Among the particular development problems brought into prominence by these revisions are the following: (a) the relative emphasis which should be given to economic as compared with social development; (b) the relative emphasis which should be given to economic diversification as compared with production for export; (c) the relative emphasis which should be given to the orientation of trade towards world, regional and local markets as contrasted with the expansion of the traditional trade with the metropolitan country; (d) the relative emphasis which should be placed on immediate production, as contrasted to basic facilities for long-term development.

36. Broadly speaking, in comparison with arrangements made under the original plans, there is now a tendency to allocate a greater proportion of the resources to schemes of economic development likely to be productive of increased revenue, in preference to schemes aiming at social improvement only. Within the general range of economic development, there is also an increased tendency to favour projects which will give an economic return on investments at a comparatively early date.

37. The burden of poverty lies heavy on many of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is therefore important to plan primarily with a view to alleviating poverty by improving productivity. The increased emphasis on economic development is largely justified on these grounds. It confirms the views the Committee already expressed in 1951 that it may often be desirable to concentrate development programmes in areas where quick substantial results may be anticipated, and that the capital provided by the metropolitan Governments should largely be directed towards the provision of projects designed to strengthen the basis of the economy of the Territories or towards the undertaking of pilot schemes to test the feasibility of any forms of development.

38. Nevertheless, as is inherent in the whole policy of development and as has been indicated in detail in the separate development plans, many urgent social reforms are essential parts of the economic programmes, since populations deficient in health, education and welfare may be unable to increase their productivity unless a vigorous policy is pursued for the expansion of social and educational services and the improvement of social and educational standards. As has already been said in this report, a sound economic policy must be part of a general pattern of development. The attention which the Committee is directing this year to problems of economic development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should not be regarded as over-emphasizing one form of development at the expense of another.

39. In certain cases the implementation of development plans has to a large extent become part of the normal expansion of the economic and social services of the government and the funds provided for these plans have been incorporated in the territorial budgets covering general expenditure. This is justified in cases where the original purpose of the plans has been achieved inasmuch as a marked impetus has been given to the economic and social progress of the Territories. In more typical cases, however, the Committee would rather commend the general value of following the principle of adopting a specific plan for development. In many instances the continued formulation of long-term policy by this means is likely to prove of practical

utility by encouraging the Territories to aim at and to secure the attainment of the objectives defined in the plan.

40. A brief indication has been given of amounts invested in development plans. While in a few Territories the local resources are increasing at a rate that permits substantial investments in new basic equipment, in many of the Territories increasing costs and falling or fluctuating export prices are making it difficult to complete some of the existing development programmes or to provide for their reasonable expansion. Even though, therefore, the sums provided for development are being increased annually, still more assistance may be required from the Administering Members, while at the same time efforts will need to be made to increase the rate of investments. More might be done in this field by encouraging a higher rate of investment in local enterprise by public corporations operating in the Territories and by territorial savings banks and produce boards; by seeking larger amounts of private investment funds from external sources; by further examination of the possibility of obtaining funds from public lending institutions including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; by encouraging the local reinvestment of a high proportion of the profits derived from capital invested by private enterprises; and by exploring the possibilities of effectively using surplus agricultural commodities as a source of capital for development. Fiscal arrangements have been made in certain cases to encourage private capital. The French Government pointed out, for example, that Parliament had recently enacted a law authorizing local territorial assemblies to conclude long-term contracts with companies making essential investments in the Territories, guaranteeing no increase in taxation on the activities of these companies for a period up to fifteen years. Without expressing any opinion on this particular measure, it is an indication of the type of device that may be helpful in encouraging investments in the Territories. The development of such efforts will strengthen the internal economy of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and may result in a chain reaction of production and investment leading towards general economic advancement.

41. There are other reasons which make important the policy of encouraging local investment. The recognition of local aspirations and local responsibilities will be enhanced, and any feeling that may exist of dependence on undue external financial or general economic control should be diminished.

42. This leads to the concluding point on which the Committee insists in this section of its report. It is a point already made in 1951, already repeated in the present report, but one of such vital importance that insistence can never be excessive. It is the necessity, recognized by the Administering Members, of obtaining the widest possible collaboration of the inhabitants at all levels of the population.

43. In its 1951 report (para. 33) the Committee declared that "the association of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the planning of economic programmes, in the general supervision of their execution and in the management of separate undertakings is of outstanding importance. Without this association at all stages, many economic development programmes may fail to achieve their objectives. In other cases, these programmes will tend to perpetuate the dependence

of the Territory on external direction". Information on instances of participation of the indigenous inhabitants was provided to the Committee this year. In most Territories where there are territorial assemblies or councils of representatives of the indigenous population, these organs participate in the examination of proposed plans and often in the approval of these plans and in the voting of the local appropriations required by them. Below this level, there is often a development authority or development board or council responsible for recommendation or executive action in the carrying out of the development programme. In Territories under United Kingdom and French administration, the organs of local government, composed of indigenous representatives, often play a major part, with the technical and advisory assistance of central government departments, in supervising the execution of local programmes. Indigenous participation is also effected through statutory boards and organizations established in many Territories for the management of particular projects, the development of particular crops or for general developmental purposes.

44. Information provided by the Administering Members indicates that, apart from the immense social and educational advantages of popular participation in economic planning, such participation leads to a greater sense of realism in the drafting of the plans and greater flexibility in their execution. This may at first sight seem to be a point of limited and solely utilitarian interest but, on consideration, it may rather be thought that it is part of a fundamental philosophy affecting the whole range of development in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the relations between administration and peoples.

## V. Rural economy

45. Almost all of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are predominantly agricultural. Though economic policy should aim at broadening the basis of the territorial economy so as to permit a wider measure of development in all fields, economic and social progress will in most cases continue to depend essentially on the direction and speed with which improvements are made in the rural economy, including the economic security and well-being of rural families.

46. In tracing the progress of rural development and the factors associated with it, the Committee gave special attention to various economic incentives, public services and institutional measures that have particular applicability to agricultural as distinguished from industrial development. The fact that the course of agricultural development rests, for the most part, upon the decisions and actions of large numbers of independent producing units has an important bearing upon the role that Governments must play in the rural development process. Likewise, account must be taken of the geographic dispersion of these rural producing units, the wide variations in the quantity and quality of productive resources at their disposal, and their deficiencies in knowledge of the elements of good resource management and agricultural husbandry. Finally, the Committee has endeavoured to take full cognizance of the dual character of agricultural enterprises, particularly the fact that many rural families consume a high proportion of the products they produce, and look upon agriculture more as a way of life than as a foundation for economic and social advancement.

47. Appropriately, therefore, the Committee gave considerable attention to the character and extent of farmer participation in the planning and execution of rural development programmes. Similar considerations led to an examination of the adequacy of governmental services for agriculture and the types of rural institutions and organizations that should be promoted and strengthened. These aspects of rural development must, of necessity, be considered against the background of commodity prices, consumer demand and economic prospects.

48. In recent years, agricultural exports have expanded and the movement of prices for primary commodities has on the whole improved the commercial position of the exporting Territories and provided favourable possibilities of improved returns to the producers. This situation, however satisfactory in immediate terms, raises problems of the correct direction of agricultural production, notably the relative emphasis on production for local consumption on the one hand, and on production for export on the other. Attention should be paid, to a greater extent than may have been possible in the past, to the selective expansion of agricultural production, taking account of differences in agricultural resources and of internal and export marketing possibilities.

49. The demand for primary products by export markets has been strong enough to provoke the danger that too many resources will be devoted to its satisfaction so that supplies for local consumption may be jeopardized. In some cases, a deeper realization that production for local consumption and production for export are closely linked seems called for; adequate food production is essential to enable a part of the economy to specialize in production for export, while local demand depends greatly on the purchasing power generated by export sales. This situation, typical of a number of agricultural countries, needs particular consideration in Non-Self-Governing Territories which are affected by the influence of traditional relations as regards the nature and direction of their trade.

50. Information furnished by Administering Members indicated their realization that a positive and constructive policy concerned concurrently with agricultural production and agricultural trade has to be applied. The objective described is to provide for the local production of sufficient food crops to permit adequate nutrition, so that other agricultural land can be used for export purposes through the cultivation of the crops most suited to local conditions and world markets. Particular attention was drawn to the emphasis placed in many Non-Self-Governing Territories on expansion of rice production and to the success of governmental efforts once local populations accepted the value of rice as a food crop. This example is in particular to be commended, since rice contributes to meeting the nutritional needs of the local populations, while its cultivation can be organized in so many ways suited to local conditions.

51. Nevertheless, examination of the main factors influencing production indicates that in general the balance of immediate interest tends to favour export production, notwithstanding increases in the domestic demand for crops used essentially for local consumption or for a proportion of crops cultivated primarily for export. The market for many agricultural exports has generally been very buoyant since the war, whereas

many local food prices have not been accorded any special protection and even in certain cases have been subjected to price ceilings. Marketing and transport facilities are far more developed for export crops than for produce for local consumption. General trading conditions have intensified the general trend. In the post-war period, the metropolitan countries were renewing and increasing their imports of crops from the Non-Self-Governing Territories. More recently, export crops have been of particular value as dollar earners and dollar savers. Capital has always been most readily available for investment in the export industries. Research and extension services have tended to concentrate on export crops. These are matters of business reality, applicable to conditions in many parts of the world. To refer to them in considering economic policy in Non-Self-Governing Territories is necessary because a broader view of policy is demanded for these Territories than solely commercial and business considerations are likely to provide; government development policies should accordingly furnish any necessary corrective to an excessive reliance on export crops.

52. In considering the implications of recent trends in agricultural production, and especially the growing imbalance in production for export as compared with production for local needs, the Committee stressed the importance of encouraging greater agricultural diversification in areas where natural conditions are favourable and particularly stressed the need for selectivity in future production plans. One of the key elements in achieving a more selective expansion of production is the introduction of greater flexibility into the farming system. To do so, producers must have reliable sources of economic and technical information, including information on the markets and prospects for the various commodities. Another requirement of a flexible farming system is the availability of sufficient production capital to enable producers to acquire the necessary production requisites for operating a more diversified cropping and livestock pattern. A related aspect of this problem is the nature of the debt burden that producers must bear. Large debts, coupled with rigid repayment schedules and high interest rates, tend to freeze the pattern of production. Producers, faced with such burdens, are generally reluctant or unable to modify their cropping plans because the penalties for failure are too great. Frequently, loan conditions imposed upon them specifically prohibit changes in the cropping system.

53. The role that agricultural credit co-operatives can play in helping to achieve a selective expansion of production is discussed in a subsequent chapter of this report. However, the Committee wishes to call particular attention to the value of programmes of supervised agricultural credit in helping to promote flexible and well-managed farming systems. Through programmes of supervised agricultural credit, it is possible to link effectively the uses of production credit with farm and home planning and with accepted land management practices. Credits are, in effect, made available for specific improvements or production adjustments based upon predetermined plans. Under such a system, agricultural credit becomes the incentive and one of the important tools in promoting agricultural adjustments and rural development.

54. The question of agricultural policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in relation to the need for more food crops suggests another consideration. While

it is highly desirable that wherever possible the Territories should produce sufficient and more varied food crops for their own consumption, the situation, at present and in the foreseeable future in a number of Territories even with favourable agricultural conditions, is that local production is and may remain insufficient for this purpose and it is unlikely that the peoples will be able to afford to import the necessary adjuncts to local diets.

55. At the same time, agricultural surpluses, particularly wheat, rice, sugar, vegetable oils, dairy products, and some dried fruits, are arising in some countries of advanced agricultural production. The problem of surpluses is being studied by a number of Governments and by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. While its examination is not a function of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee suggests in the interests of the Territories that the recent accumulation of stocks of these agricultural commodities should not lead to any relaxation of efforts in the Territories towards the achievement of an expanding agricultural economy. Such expansion should take place both in the production of export commodities and in the commodities consumed locally. But as has been suggested previously, this expansion in the future should be more selective with respect to the relative emphasis placed upon various commodities in accordance with changing local demands and outside markets.

56. Another feature of the surplus commodity situation is worthy of special attention. Most of the stocks of surplus commodities are still under government control. These governments, as well as the traditional importing countries, wish to achieve an orderly disposal of excess stocks so as to avoid undue pressure on commodity prices and other serious economic repercussions. Of the various measures being considered by several governments, one is of particular applicability to most Non-Self-Governing Territories, namely the planned sales on concessional terms or grants of surplus commodities for the specific purpose of aiding in economic development. Such grants or concessional sales would, of course, need to carry guarantees from the receiving Territories that such commodities will be so utilized that no harmful interference with normal production and trade will result.

57. The Committee believes that with further study, the Administering Members can formulate numerous specific proposals for the effective utilization of such grants-in-aid for economic and social development purposes in the Territories. School feeding programmes, workers' canteens on public works projects, supplementary feeding in hospitals, relief and nutrition programmes, are obvious uses that might be made of such surpluses as are made available. But it is urged that consideration of this matter be extended into the less obvious schemes of utilizing surpluses for economic development, such as measures for controlling inflationary tendencies in areas where local incomes are increasing rapidly because of the sudden injection of development capital, or in meeting the consumption needs of rural families who are involved in resettlement projects; or as incentives for the adoption of better land management practices. Properly planned and organized, it should be possible to utilize agricultural surpluses in these Territories without prejudicing the expansion of local food production. Such arrangements, further-

more, should help to reduce the direct and indirect costs of economic expansion in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

58. Agricultural policy in general depends upon a programme for the protection and improvement of the soil, the control and regularization of water supplies, the development and diversification of agricultural production and animal husbandry, the improvement of agricultural techniques and assistance to, and protection of, the agricultural producer, economically and socially.

59. The Committee considers that the conservation of the natural resources of the Territories is among the essential objectives of agricultural policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Soil exhaustion and erosion are major problems in most Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the dangers are being increasingly recognized. In recent years, the practice of soil conservation has been extended. In some Territories it has become one of the main activities of the Departments of Agriculture; in others, special bodies have been established to undertake research and to devise means of control; in others this work has not advanced beyond the initial stages, and comprehensive programmes for the conservation of the soil remain impeded by insufficiency of funds, inadequacy of staff, and the absence of any sense of urgency. Once again, it should be stated that the situation is not confined to Non-Self-Governing Territories. But the responsibility which rests on the Administering Members suggests that the technical assistance they can offer the Territories for which they are responsible includes active measures to meet the needs of soil conservation and to provide for water and irrigation policies. Examples were given to the Committee, showing cases where effective steps had been taken to prevent the degradation and erosion of the soil and to introduce improved farming practices involving joint efforts on a large scale on the part of all concerned. These favourable examples show that soil conservation is recognized to be bound up with the whole question of improved husbandry and the proper use of land, so that, for success, the requirement is recognized of comprehensive planning for the management of whole agricultural areas, possibly involving sweeping social and economic changes.

60. Legislation authorizing the planning and enforcement of conservation measures has been enacted in a number of Territories. While such legislation may be essential as a basis for government action, reliance principally on legislation and its enforcement by sanctions proves ineffective. Broad based soil conservation programmes succeed only when the co-operative effort of neighbours and of communities is encouraged. Such encouragement requires the guidance of expert knowledge to prepare the groundwork by survey and investigation, to determine programmes for each region, and to furnish or help furnish field assistance and agricultural education. In addition, in some Non-Self-Governing Territories the study of the economic, social and political structure of the community which is to take part in any soil conservation scheme has become a prominent feature of government planning. The Committee warmly commends all efforts that are made, as a result of such a comprehensive approach, to use fully the local organizations of self-government and of community effort in seeking better land management and farming practices.



61. Similar considerations are valid in respect of the improvement of livestock, the maintenance and development of forests and the control and development of water supplies.

62. It is indeed a commonplace that the agricultural development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories depends to a large extent both on an increase and on a diversification in agricultural production. Thus while avoiding the disadvantages and dangers of a one-crop economy, the improvement of levels of living may be reached. This increase and diversification require common efforts by the population without discrimination. In 1951, the Committee emphasized that wherever possible the growing of crops of high export value by the indigenous peoples should be encouraged so as to associate the peoples more fully in the processes of agricultural development and in the general economic expansion that such crops might bring to the Territories. Some information was provided to the Committee on the increased extent to which indigenous peoples were undertaking the cultivation of coffee and other export crops which previously had largely been in the hands of immigrant cultivators. This process is to be commended and it is hoped that all assistance will be given to indigenous producers entering upon the production of export crops, by agricultural training and advice, the selection of seeds, the control of disease, arrangements for markets, etc. Similarly, where the policy is to extend and diversify the production of food crops for local consumption, particular attention should be paid to expanding and improving the cultivation practised by the local populations or to associating them in the introduction of new food crops.

63. The Committee, in its deliberations, necessarily returned repeatedly to questions connected with land ownership, control and utilization.

64. In 1951 it recognized that land not only has an economic aspect, but in the large majority of Non-Self-Governing Territories is the basis of the structure of society; and that land legislation and policy, if they are to be just and equitable, even practicable, must take into account and make due provision for all the social and political aspects of land problems. The Committee also declared in 1951 that the question of land alienation could not be considered solely economic, but was of fundamental importance for the development and welfare of the Territories and for the establishment of good relations among all their population groups. The history of the last few years confirms the vital importance of land and the need to consider it in all its aspects.

65. As regards the opening up of land hitherto unused, the information provided shows that new land areas can often be better opened up by the Government or by organized agencies having the necessary capital and skill at their disposal than by the unco-ordinated efforts of individuals. In other cases, Governments have organized development in a form which permits the continuation of indigenous social patterns in land use, but which facilitates the application of improved techniques and permits greater co-ordination. Similar conclusions are pertinent in cases where the alienated land has been redeemed for redistribution. In the conditions of many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the breaking up of estates and their replacement by individual peasant cultivation would not permit the improved use of the land or the development of a satisfactory social struc-

ture unless special assistance is provided. By group farming or co-operative methods, by administrative control and by education, various systems are being attempted with a view to a combination of individual and public effort.

66. The resulting systems usually fall into one of the following forms:

(a) Association of the Government with a non-indigenous company or settler, for assistance in the lease of land, for the provision of credit and basic equipment, for advice in cultivation and conservation methods, and for marketing facilities;

(b) Association of the Government directly with the local inhabitants in the development of the land and their organized settlement in appropriately sized plots and villages, encouraging the formation of co-operative societies and providing facilities to meet the social and educational needs of the people; or

(c) Association of the Government with an operating agency in partnership with the local inhabitants, whereby the Government is responsible for the basic capital equipment, the agency is responsible for the management of the scheme and the farmer is responsible for the labour required, in return for a means of livelihood and the right of usufruct or even, in some cases, of ownership, over the land he cultivates.

67. The Committee recognizes that circumstances of time and place must to some extent determine the system chosen, although some representatives expressed a preference for methods associating the Government directly with the local inhabitants or settlers. A similar comment applies to questions of land tenure. Many difficulties in the improved use of land are caused by excessive fragmentation of plots, and by various customs limiting the proper rotation of crops and the improvement of livestock. Yet, in the various systems of tenure in the Non-Self-Governing Territories there are many advantages or disadvantages. The preference for any one form or the degree of modification to be sought in prevalent forms can hardly be laid down in general terms. Good farming or bad farming is to be found under many different conditions of tenure.

68. In 1951, the Committee pointed out that in some cases large areas of land were still held by non-indigenous interests and were not being exploited to any substantial beneficial extent, and recommended remedial action. Information before the Committee this year provided some cases of the resumption of such land by the Governments and its reassignment with a view to the promotion of indigenous interests. The policy of redemption and the methods followed in bringing the land into better use are to be commended. In the absence, however, of more data, it is not possible to conclude whether many of the situations of idle alienated land noted in 1951 have been remedied. The Committee continues to regard the matter with great concern.

69. The Committee also spoke in its 1951 report (para. 81) of "cases of estate cultivation, particularly in areas of dense peasant population, the existence of which may create social tension between classes or races". The alleviation of tensions such as these is one of the major problems confronting the Administering Members in some Territories, and the Committee notes with satisfaction the intensive study which is being given to these problems. They arise in a specially acute form where immigrant settlement and population increases have led to land hunger. In these circumstances

it is of the greatest importance to mitigate the inter-class, intertribal, and other social conflicts which may result. The opinion was expressed in the Committee that the reservation of land by law or custom to any one group of settlers on the basis of race is irreconcilable with the principle of equal rights in economic and social practice contained in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations. In this connexion, one suggestion was made that, where non-indigenous settlement has led to situations of antagonism centred in the land situation, it may become necessary to seek a solution on the basis of the provision of compensation to the settlers by the Administering Members in return for their withdrawal from agricultural settlement. In any event a reasonable solution should be found by peaceful means.

70. The Committee recognizes that outstanding efforts are being made to find solutions compatible with the welfare of the inhabitants. It noted with interest and hope that basic policies are being examined anew with a view to the establishment of programmes of general social and economic advance in the distribution and use of land.

71. The Committee noted with appreciation the increased attention being paid to the development of fisheries in Non-Self-Governing Territories, even while regretting that it had been thought necessary to abandon some of the projects that were in operation or were being planned in 1951. The great lack of proteins in the diets of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories remains, and is likely to increase with the rising population unless new sources of supply are rapidly found. Studies suggest that, even with present fishing methods, sea fisheries could in general be expanded to two or three times the present production, and there is a vast field of development possible in inland fisheries, particularly in respect of fish farming.

72. However, exploitation of the great potential of fisheries and fish farming to obtain increased animal protein supplies requires continued research, surveys, experiments and training programmes and development of fishing and processing techniques as well as financial assistance of fishermen and arrangements for marketing.

73. The Committee, in reporting on fisheries in 1951, emphasized the importance of the assistance which should be provided. It pointed out that the development of communities of fishermen under healthy conditions involved many problems both of an economic and of a social character. Information before the Committee this year confirms this opinion. A policy for the development of fisheries must involve the protection and encouragement of fishing communities in their economic and social relationships. The recommendation is therefore made, not only that the specialist services provided in the development of fisheries should be extended, but that at the same time steps be taken to improve social and economic conditions among fishermen and their families.

74. The Committee is interested in (a) the extent to which by developing fisheries the nutritional standards of the inhabitants are being improved, (b) the degree of participation of the inhabitants in the fishing industry, (c) the rate of development of the fishing industry both for local consumption and for export, and (d) the effects of the development of fisheries on the national income and levels of living of the local populations practising fishing as an industry.

75. At the 6th session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Member Governments concluded that:

"Although the possibilities of increasing production depend ultimately on the efforts of farmers themselves, the principal responsibility for creating conditions in which farmers will be able and willing to expand production clearly rests on governments. This responsibility must be accepted."<sup>9</sup>

76. The principle enunciated in this statement is as applicable to Non-Self-Governing Territories as to other countries. Moreover, since the vast majority of the peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories engage in some form of agricultural production, the adequacy of these services is of primary importance to their economies.

77. A variety of services is essential to the development and efficient functioning of agriculture. In more advanced countries some of these services are supplied through commercial, co-operative and other non-governmental channels, while others are the responsibility of the Government. In many newly developing countries the need for such services is more acute, but there is a shortage of well-trained personnel and the funds allocated to agriculture are seriously inadequate.

78. Of the various agricultural services urgently needed in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee places agricultural extension or advisory services in the highest priority group, along with applied agricultural research oriented toward the particular conditions and problems of the Territories. Effective agricultural extension services are necessary to help bridge the gap between the scientist and the primary producer, and to promote individual and community planning and action. In addition to the shortage of trained extension workers, recent inquiries have revealed that certain common deficiencies exist in the extension organization and programmes of many of the Territories where such services are organized. Too frequently, extension work is not adequately integrated among the subject-matter fields. Loosely organized administration and insufficient technical staff services to support the field workers have been noted in many Territories. Very few extension programmes provide for adequate services dealing with the economics of agriculture, such as farm management, price and market information, maintenance of farm records, and the economics of farm planning and organization. Such services are essential to enable producers to introduce greater flexibility into their farming systems in accordance with changing demand and prices of agricultural commodities. The Committee urges all Administering Members to give urgent attention to their agricultural extension activities. In Territories where such services have not yet been organized, it is hoped preparations will be made for the early introduction of such work. Territories with established advisory or extension services are urged to take all necessary measures to improve any administrative organization or subject-matter deficiencies that may exist. In all Territories further steps should be taken to make fuller use of volunteer services in extension work. As soon as feasible, home economics and rural youth activities should be made

<sup>9</sup> See *Report of the 6th Session of the Conference, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy, March 1952, para. 41.*

an integral part of all extension programmes. Institutions are needed to develop research adapted to local conditions, to bring to the farmer research results and the experience of other farmers, and to train extension workers, teachers and research workers for the various services requiring technical training in agriculture.

79. Many other services needed are mainly dependent on the Governments. These include the supply of improved seed and stock, the development and distribution of fertilizers and pesticides, the introduction or improvement of agricultural tools, the adaptation of the use of machinery to local agricultural circumstances, the development of marketing facilities and the provision of adequate sources of credit. Within the development plans, the Governments may have to undertake extensive services for land resettlement or redistribution, irrigation, flood control and drainage, the development of forestry programmes and the expansion of utilities, transportation and other facilities that make maximum agricultural development possible. Emergency aid programmes may also be necessary, particularly in Territories subject to hurricane, flood or drought. Another type of service that should be rendered to agriculture is the development of incentives to increase production. Finally, some regulatory inspection and control services will always remain the function of the Governments.

80. In considering the adequacy of the basic agricultural services now provided in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it is obvious that there can be no ideal or theoretical level of adequacy which may be applied indiscriminately. Nevertheless, on the basis of the information supplied showing direct expenditure on government services for agriculture and on agricultural education the proportion of expenditure provided by the Governments seems exceedingly small for Territories which are, and are likely to remain, predominantly agricultural. Such expenditures may not be truly representative of the quality and extent of the services provided, but by and large they seem to suggest that a low priority is attached to agricultural services and agricultural education, even though agriculture is a basic means of livelihood of the bulk of the population. In this connexion, the Committee draws attention to the comment it made in its report on education in 1950,<sup>10</sup> asking that more attention should be paid in the institutions of higher education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories to agriculture and animal husbandry. There may be good and sufficient reasons for this situation in each particular case, but the general picture suggests that a public education programme needs to be developed in which the high importance of agriculture production is given a rightful place.

81. Progress must be on many fronts. Too much reliance may be placed on the introduction of machinery or on the use of chemical fertilizers or pesticides, or on capital investment in large land development projects; there may be an undue inclination to rely on the mere passage of rules and regulations to change farming conditions without due attention being given to making the conditions of farming more favourable to the farmers. It is the function of government not only to provide well-balanced services with due regard to the welfare of all population groups but also to utilize local initia-

tive and effort. The contribution that may be made by associations of agricultural producers acting co-operatively can hardly be over-stressed. Further reference to information provided by Administering Members on the importance they attach to these movements is made later in this report. But in connexion with this general statement on the rural economy, it is necessary to note, as of vital importance in the formulation of general programmes and in the application of particular schemes, that popular support and understanding, coupled with technical advice and direction, should be sought as the most effective means of agricultural reform and development.

82. This consideration applies also to the organization for markets for agricultural products. Increased agricultural production should be accompanied by measures which will enable the producers to receive an equitable share in the profits resulting from their labours. Reference has been made to certain criticisms directed against the surpluses accumulated by marketing boards. Where these and similar agencies permit the local producers to secure improved sales on the basis of more regular and better production, they are of considerable benefit to the Territories; the Committee noted with appreciation the information provided on the progress of a number of these agencies in which the local producers are represented to a predominant extent, and recommended that this policy should be further promoted.

## VI. Industrial development

83. While most Non-Self-Governing Territories are predominantly agricultural in their natural resources, far more action is required to diversify their economies by developing and expanding industrial production. Territories chiefly of an urban character, such as Hong Kong and Singapore, must largely rely on the expansion of their manufactures for the improvement of the living standards of their people. The varied resources and the growing markets of the mining districts in, for example, parts of the Belgian Congo, Nigeria and Northern Rhodesia offer promising opportunities for the establishment of industries. In areas primarily of agricultural production industries are needed to assist the course of agricultural development, to relieve the pressure on land, to provide for the preservation and processing of agricultural products, to broaden the territorial economies and to correct conditions of under-employment.

84. The predominantly agricultural character of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in general should not be considered as incapable of change. While industrialization in the broad sense is impossible unless agriculture is modernized, agricultural progress will be frustrated unless there are industrial openings to absorb the manpower released from agriculture and unless the supplies and services essential to modern agriculture can be obtained at least in part locally. Any opposition that may be directed against industrial development where economically possible and desirable would be contrary to the objectives of attaining world economic development and stability and improving economic standards of living in the Territories. Industrial development will expand the markets for agricultural produce and even for imported manufactured goods suited to the changing needs of the Territories. It will be to the advantage of the Territories and should also in many

<sup>10</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17*, part two.



cases result in increases in the goods they can buy from abroad.

85. In its 1951 report (para. 94) the Committee stated that:

"The Non-Self-Governing Territories produce 50 per cent of the world production of bauxite, but do not manufacture aluminium. They produce 54 per cent of the world production of cocoa, but do not manufacture cocoa powder or butter. Eighteen Territories produce 3,500,000 tons of cane-sugar, but refine only a small proportion of this production. Territories rich in limestone and in clay import large quantities of building material. In many Territories growing cotton on a large scale, the cotton-growers wear imported cotton goods."

86. The period since 1951 is too short to have brought about substantial changes in the general situation. Information was, however, furnished the Committee showing noteworthy increases in some forms of industry, such as textiles, building materials and the processing of vegetable oils. Of great potential significance is the development of public power projects which has taken place in some areas where the use of power will permit perhaps both the establishment of heavy industry in the industrial centres and the extension of light industries to rural areas. Even so, the level of industrial developments is generally low in Africa and in parts of other regions, and many of the particular industrial projects by their size and nature seem unlikely to change the general situation substantially.

87. The expansions that have taken place and the principles of the development plans, nevertheless, indicate that the mercantilist practices of colonial trade have in general been abandoned. The Committee welcomes the steps taken by the Administering Members to establish or to encourage the establishment of industrial enterprises as a part of the diversification of the territorial economy. Even though costs in the first instance may be high and there may be a number of cases of failure, the advantages accruing to the Territories in general, warrant the taking of risks and will often rapidly compensate for initial investments.

88. Industrialization should not be regarded as an end in itself but as one of the means of raising the levels of living of all the inhabitants. Where conditions are suitable, it should assist in raising these levels. It may, however, be limited in many Territories owing to the lack of resources or of a sufficiently varied range of raw materials, to the need for importing costly fuels, to the insufficiency of water supplies and to lack of markets, etc.

89. In order to accelerate industrial development, far more capital needs to be attracted, provision needs to be made for better nutrition, better housing and higher levels of remuneration than may be customary in the agricultural economy, and technical skills need to be fostered by adequate training and opportunities for employment when training is completed. A new industrial rhythm of life needs to replace the rural rhythm. Information was given the Committee showing action taken to provide family housing, improved nutrition, to train workers in all grades of employment and in general to establish a modern labour force. While not entering on this occasion into the examination of social problems, the Committee notes in this connexion that migrant labour systems, involving in most cases

the employment of rural workers and the absence from their rural homes of a high proportion of the able-bodied men, do not provide a sound basis for industrial training and employment.

90. In 1951, the Committee recommended that the processing of agricultural products should be given a conspicuous place in programmes of industrialization and that wherever possible efforts should be directed toward the development of processes for making use of by-products and waste. It held that in many cases an industrial pattern should be encouraged which would not only make use of local agricultural products in such enterprises as canning, processing and weaving, but also support urgently needed improvements in agricultural productivity through the manufacture of agricultural tools and equipment and the maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery. The Committee was informed that these points were given prominence by the Administering Members in their industrial programmes. Attention is given to the processing for export of primary products, the manufacture of goods for which there is an expanding local demand and where possible the establishment of light manufactures for export. In brief it is emphasized that industry should develop alongside the progress of agricultural production and that its objectives should correspond with the needs of the local populations.

91. As regards the governmental machinery to be used, the information provided to the Committee showed that in many Territories governmental or mixed agencies of government authorities and private enterprises are active in financing or initiating industrial expansion. In the Territories under United Kingdom administration there were by the end of March 1954, apart from the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Food Corporation which are financed from United Kingdom Government funds, twenty-one locally instituted development corporations, either directly undertaking projects, or primarily interested in the financing of local industries. The Committee was provided with some details showing the wide range of activities of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority of Malaya and the Uganda Development Corporation and the initiative and enterprise shown by the Africans, Indians and Europeans who are directing its operations. In Territories under French administration, note was taken in particular of the operations in French West Africa of the Fonds d'équipement rural et de développement économique et social; of the development in French Equatorial Africa promoted by the Cotton and Textile Research Institute and the French Textile Development Company; and of the large-scale operations of the governmental or mixed corporations in North Africa. In this connexion the Committee emphasizes the value of semi-public agencies of the type of the *sociétés d'économie mixte*, which by associating private with public funds as well as individual initiative with government action make it possible to provide the maximum safeguards for the interests of the Territories while helping to hasten the local formation of capital.

92. The operation of many governmental agencies sometimes extends over a broad range of economic and social activities. Having regard to the points previously made that industrialization is only one aspect of the policy of economic diversification and that economic and social progress are part of a single process of

modernization, the Committee emphasizes its support for the conception that these agencies should be vested with broad functions, and hopes that those operating on narrower scales will be adapted to the needs of general policies. A second point of cardinal importance is that programmes should operate as far as practicable through the devolution of responsibility to territorial and local authorities representative of the inhabitants. A third point is the practical value, where the agencies work in conjunction with private operators, of associating these operators in the risks of the particular enterprise rather than using them on a commission or similar basis.

93. However much government investment through general development plans and through these agencies is expanded, a main objective, if industrial expansion is to be launched with reasonable chances of success, must be to attract private capital from overseas. The export trade of the important primary produce can usually secure all the capital it needs. It may be expected that the growing of food for local consumption will receive direct government assistance. But industrial undertakings will require new forms of investment, which should be appropriately encouraged. The Committee noted with interest the continuation and extension of policies by which fiscal and similar concessions were being made to private companies introducing new industries or expanding existing industries. The value of offering such concessions is a matter of business common sense. The possibility of making offers that will be recognized as advantageous to all parties and the creation thereby of a favourable atmosphere for investment will be determined to no small extent by the degree to which the concessions meet with the approval of the population and the real economic interests of the Territory. In general the rate of savings in the Non-Self-Governing Territories is far too low to permit the financing of industrial development by the inhabitants but in some cases the possibilities of capital savings in the Territories are increasing. The tendency to invest in land and other capital goods to the exclusion of industrial undertakings has to be overcome. Here again, the financial policy of the Territories should be designed to be consciously favourable to the investors for the savings that are so urgently needed.

94. This year the Committee did not enter into any new examination of questions of mining policy. It confines its comments to a confirmation of the 1951 report, when it formulated a number of views and general recommendations concerning the exploitation of the mineral resources, having regard to the economic and social welfare of the inhabitants. In particular it commended steps taken to develop a broad secondary economy around the mining economy, to obtain the use by the mines of local supplies and to encourage the reinvestment of profits in the Territories. Noting that, to a greater extent than in other economic activities, the indigenous inhabitants do not share in the ownership, management or technical work in the mines, it advocated, in paragraph 109 of its 1951 report, that "the objective of enabling the indigenous inhabitants to acquire the qualifications which they now lack in business and technical skills should be vigorously pursued in order to bring the local inhabitants into the operation and management of mines at all levels, and to ensure that a higher proportion

of mining wages and salaries is retained in the Territories".

## VII. Fiscal and customs systems

95. The fiscal systems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are to some extent determined by their stages of economic development. The existence of generally low levels of development imposes severe limitations on the ability of governments to introduce modern fiscal systems, embracing accepted principles of taxation. If a measure of an equitable fiscal system is the proportion of revenue obtained from direct progressive taxation, it must be concluded that in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories much needs to be done before such a system is achieved. At the present time most of these Territories derive the major share of their revenue from indirect taxation.

96. It would be useful to continue the study of national income and of the different branches of production in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a view to a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and possibly also to an increase in the tax yield.

97. A more efficient system of controlling the collection of income tax could no doubt secure a better yield in some cases. The yield is still extremely low in many Territories, not only on account of the paucity of taxable income but also on account of the difficulty of ascertaining the existence of taxable incomes and of preparing taxpayers' lists.

98. In the Territories where a proportionate tax is imposed on the incomes of individuals and corporations, the introduction of a progressive tax might usefully be considered in so far as such a system will not be an impediment to economic development.

99. The Committee recognizes that, despite its unpopularity and sometimes discriminatory character, the head tax still imposed in many African Territories cannot be abolished forthwith without the substitution of another form of taxation ensuring some contribution by all the groups of the population towards the public expenditure of the Territory concerned. The Committee recommends that steps should be taken for the suppression of this tax.

100. The educational value of the personal tax is heightened if, instead of being paid to the central government, it is levied by the local authorities of administrative subdivisions. The taxpayer is more easily reconciled to the payment of a tax if he sees that it is used to defray public expenditure of direct advantage to himself, such as expenditure connected with the building of schools, dispensaries, roads, etc. All sections of the population gradually come to play a part in the administration of public finance, first at the level of administrative subdivisions and later at the level of the Territory as a whole. The Committee notes with satisfaction that in Territories with local representative assemblies all sections of the population are already called upon to take important decisions on fiscal matters.

101. The Committee is of the opinion that the indigenous personal tax is not economically useful as a stimulus to production, which should be provided by the incentive of equitable remuneration. The Committee is glad to note the development of a trend towards the adaptation of tax rates not only to the resources

of different groups of the population, but also to the resources of economic categories within such groups. The personal tax, when levied in this way, does not have the defect of apportioning the tax burden without regard to the taxpayers' ability to pay.

102. Indirect taxes, which are ultimately taxes on consumption, represent a heavier burden on the population as a whole than other forms of taxation. The governments of the Non-Self-Governing Territories tend, however, to make greater use of them than of direct taxes, because they yield substantial returns, are simple to levy and to administer, and are not so obvious to the taxpayer.

103. Touching consumption as they do, entry duties affect all inhabitants regardless of their ability to pay, except in cases where essential commodities or commodities for the special consumption by certain sections of the population are the subject of special treatment. While a detailed study would be needed to ascertain the extent to which such special treatment is granted in each Territory, the Committee is pleased to find that provisions of this kind exist in a number of Territories. It would like to see periodic tariff reviews leading to a reduction in the duties on essential commodities such as foodstuffs and textiles.

104. The customs system should not be governed by fiscal considerations alone, but should increasingly become an instrument of economic policy. As has been stated above, custom tariffs have an appreciable effect on the cost of living, while, by placing heavier duties on luxury articles an economy in foreign exchange or savings may be achieved which can be channelled towards development expenditure of benefit to the community.

105. As regards customs duties, the Committee notes that policies are followed which favour the metropolitan country.

106. In addition, exchange control policies are combined with the customs policies mainly with a view to improving the balance of payments, but with the ultimate effect that the Territories' purchases are channelled in directions primarily benefiting the currency area to which they belong. Where the balance of advantage lies in each case would require detailed investigation. Nevertheless, although the Committee notes that the Territories may share to some extent in the prosperity of the currency area, it is of the opinion that any such policies should also take into consideration the basic principle of free trade as it is enunciated in international instruments. The Committee also feels that in some cases the inhabitants of the Territories, as a result of customs and currency measures and the absence of competition, may be obliged to pay whatever higher prices may be in effect in the countries of the currency area.

107. Article I, paragraph 2, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade states that the provisions relating to general most-favoured-nation treatment shall not require the elimination of any preferences in respect of import duties or charges in force between a number of metropolitan countries and their Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee cites the statement that in principle relations among all countries "in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective

demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding the production and exchange of goods".<sup>11</sup> These aims can be achieved, in particular, by "the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade" and by "the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international commerce".<sup>11</sup> Furthermore, Article 74 of the United Nations Charter, which states that the policy of the Administering Members, in respect of the Non-Self-Governing Territories no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, should be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness in social, economic and commercial matters, stipulates that due account must be taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world. In this connexion, the Committee notes with interest that many Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa are under an international system which prohibits all commercial discrimination.

### VIII. External trade

108. Most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories have an economy predominantly dependent on export. As their exports are generally limited to one or several primary commodities, the economy of these Territories is exposed to the serious consequences of considerable fluctuations in the prices of these commodities. As revenue from export varies considerably, this leads to some differences in the income of the inhabitants and the budgetary revenue of the governments.

109. Whatever measures are taken to reduce this instability and whatever may be the effect of the action taken by the agencies created in some of the Territories for this purpose, such as marketing boards and *caisses de compensation*, they may not overcome the instability sufficiently to bring about an appreciable improvement in the living conditions of the inhabitants. Moreover, this instability may tend to make governments hesitate to undertake new economic and social expenditure lest they should be unable to keep up the rate of such expenditure during subsequent years. It is even more difficult for governments to draw up long-term development plans to be supported from the revenue of the Territories themselves, if such revenue is largely dependent upon earnings from exports.

110. The Committee referred to this problem in its 1951 report, when it took note of the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council concerning the stability of the prices of basic commodities. This question has since been re-examined by the Economic and Social Council. The most recent decision taken by the Council was at the eighteenth session, in July-August 1954; by resolution 557 F (XVIII) the Council decided to set up immediately a Commission on International Commodity Trade, in accordance with resolution 512 A (XVII) of the Council. One of the main tasks entrusted to the Commission is to examine measures designed to avoid excessive fluctuations in the prices of and the volume of trade in primary commodities. The Commission will consider measures aiming at the maintenance of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of primary commodities and the prices of manufactured goods in international trade.

<sup>11</sup> See *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade-Final Act adopted at the conclusion of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment*, United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1947.II.10, vol.1, p. 1.

111. In this connexion, the Committee has already noted the operations of marketing boards and similar bodies. Furthermore, the Committee takes note of the recent signature of the International Tin Agreement and appreciates the aims of the 1953 International Sugar Agreement. These agreements are particularly designed to ensure markets at equitable and stable prices for countries which are producers and exporters of the commodities concerned, thus providing adequate returns to the producers and making it possible for them to maintain fair standards of labour conditions and wages.

112. The question of the exports of Non-Self-Governing Territories raises the problem of the preference given on the markets of the Administering Members to certain products of the Territories. The latter clearly find it advantageous for their production to be supported by an assured outlet on the metropolitan market. Such a policy may, however, have some drawbacks. It is for the Non-Self-Governing Territories to judge whether these drawbacks are adequately offset by the advantage of a stable metropolitan market and the financial assistance given in certain cases by the Administering Members during periods of falling prices. Some long-term agreements providing for mass purchases of the Territories' products by the Administering Members have proved beneficial, particularly when the Administering Members have accepted the principle of a periodic review of the terms of these contracts, in the light of conditions on the international markets and the trend of the prices of the imports paid for by these exports.

113. The same problem of trade policy arises with regard to imports. There is no fundamental objection to the Territories obtaining most of their supplies from the Administering Members, or from the same currency area provided that this trend is not forced and that prices in effect in the metropolitan country are not too high. The import policy of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be based on world prices, in order to benefit from international competition.

### IX. Standards of living

114. The Committee in its 1951 economic report, and again in 1952 in its consideration of social conditions; drew attention to the importance of the problem of the determination of standards of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to the need to ascertain the actual effects of economic development on the living conditions of the indigenous peoples. This year it received new information from recent inquiries into the cost of living, family budgets and general living conditions. It appreciates that valuable inquiries into these subjects have been and are being made by the services of the Administering Members, or through the co-operation of institutions of research in an appreciable number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

115. As is generally recognized, where most people live largely within a subsistence economy, attempts to present a reflection of living conditions in monetary terms and statistical data may be confusing and artificial without interpretation. A number of figures indicate little more than changes in price levels and variations in cash incomes; in some cases it is not clear whether figures of consumption merely show

that more articles are bought from the neighbourhood store or trader and reflect a decline in the growing of home food or in the making of domestic articles rather than increased consumption. It would be useful if more direct inquiries could be undertaken. Representatives of the Administering Members furnished interesting information on this subject, showing the results of their own experience. It has been found that sample inquiries of a simple nature may give good results. To supplement or verify such inquiries it has proved of value to measure the amount of goods actually consumed or services hired, without regard to the method of purchase or origin of income. Another rough and ready guide is often provided by a Territory's imports of selected articles of use that are neither basic necessities nor luxuries, i.e., bicycles, sewing machines, radios, clocks and watches, etc. In a still more general way the extent to which the percentage expenditure on food declines may indicate a rise in the standards of living and at the same time figures showing an increased variety in the food consumed may also be an indication of higher standards.

116. The Committee, though interested essentially in the *per capita* level of living, only briefly touched on the subject of statistical methods. It noted the *Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living*, prepared by the 1953 United Nations Committee of Experts.<sup>12</sup> The experts had advocated the use of the component approach to such measurements, which, avoiding the use of any single monetary index or other synthetic index, provides for consideration of a wide range of economic and social conditions in the determination of standards and levels of living as affected by economic development. This report is now being examined by a number of authorities, and it is not appropriate for this Committee to join in any technical examination of the complex proposals in question. But the Committee, in considering information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, has in a way applied what may be described as a component approach to the question of standards of living through its analyses of economic, social and educational conditions. These studies, spaced over three years, cover practically all the area of facts which may be regarded as components of the levels of living and contain much statistical and descriptive material relating to these components.

117. The Committee in 1955 will pay special attention to social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is hoped that by its next meeting there will have been further technical consideration of the proposals of the experts. At that time, accordingly, it should be possible for the Committee to discuss further the applicability of the component approach to conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its relevance to its own programmes of work.

### X. Co-operative societies and community development

118. In 1951, the Committee noted that effective intervention in the field of rural credit on the part of the governments had often become an urgent necessity. Many groups of the inhabitants, who live mainly on the food they produce or within a narrow range of local exchanges, have become earners of a cash

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Publications, Sales No. 1954.IV.5.

income and may incur cash debts. The Committee accordingly emphasizes the need for a co-ordinated system of rural societies through which the credit needs of the peasants, the terms of loans and the manner of repayment can be satisfied and kept within reasonable bonds through the assistance of the local community. While the information brought before the Committee this year indicates effective action in a number of Territories to prevent indebtedness and to provide credit facilities suited to the changing agricultural systems, some representatives considered that it shows far too little is being done in this respect in many cases. Where banking institutions operate, even those founded as agricultural banks, the practices followed are frequently those of ordinary banking policy. The loans may be provided on terms reasonably advantageous to the borrower, only if securities are furnished that may not exist in the peasant communities, or on the security of the proceeds of the harvest, which may lead to a perpetuation of peasant indebtedness and adversely affect market prices. The Committee was accordingly interested in the measures of which it was informed that are being taken in some Territories to provide rural credit to farmers of good local repute even though they cannot offer as guarantees the formal securities normally required in banking practice. The Committee recommends that more vigorous action should be taken on these lines.

119. In the development of rural credit the co-operative movement has been widely supported by the governments of a number of Territories. The Committee, commending these instances, paid attention also to the broad functions which the co-operative movement can play in the transition from a subsistence to a money economy and in the further transition of local trade towards a marketing economy for export or other large-scale sale. In this connexion, it is appreciated that the co-operative movement can only operate to the full if developed among peoples with high educational standards and long traditions of business principles and practice. At the same time, co-operative principles broadly interpreted are proving of outstanding value in the traditional circumstances of a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Representatives of the Administering Members declared for example that the development of co-operative societies is a vital factor in social progress and that to prepare a people for the transition to modern economy, co-operative organization is essential.

120. In regard to this development, the Committee drew attention in its 1951 report (para. 69) to the resolution adopted in 1950 by the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation; and this year expressed its continued interest in the valuable work of the ILO in its assistance to the co-operative movement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

121. In line with the ILO resolution of 1950 the Committee stressed the need for simple, flexible co-operative legislation dealing solely with co-operative societies and governing all types of such societies. It also commended action taken to establish departments or agencies of the government primarily concerned with the guidance of the co-operative movement and the promotion of co-operative activities. The information furnished the Committee this year indicated that further progress has been made particularly in the Territories under Australian, French, Netherlands and United

Kingdom administrations. The number of credit, consumer and marketing co-operatives in the Territories under United Kingdom administration has more than doubled since 1945. In Papua the societies increased from 80 societies with 12,000 members in 1950 to 100 societies with 17,000 members in 1953. In the Territories of tropical Africa under French administration a new triple programme is being developed to reform the agricultural credit institutions so as to provide credit for all persons offering satisfactory guarantees, to transform the indigenous provident societies under administrative management into mutual rural production societies managed by boards comprising, together with nominated technical members, elective representatives of the producers.

122. Another point made in 1951 was that, if a wider measure of government intervention may be required than is desirable in countries with a long experience in business traditions, a constant objective in co-operative policy should be the increasing application of co-operative principles of democratic management. In a number of cases where rural production is undergoing vital changes, the community spirit of collective work can be, as was indicated by the Administering Members, translated into forms of co-operative organization if government encouragement, assistance and control are forthcoming. Examples of this are provided in particular in respect of community fishing enterprises, communal forestry, housing schemes and in general production during the period of the enlargement of the exchange sector of the economy.

123. At the same time, the government should not press new co-operative movements to accept regulatory standards beyond their capacity. Co-operatives may fail if required to accept the full range of obligations suited to undertakings in advanced business communities.

124. The Committee will in 1955 again take up points connected with general community development programmes. This year, in commending the role that co-operative organizations of all types may play in the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee does not intend to overlook other community development activities intended to help the people themselves initiate and carry out schemes for their own betterment. Methods and organization necessarily vary from one Territory to another according to local conditions, but the information before the Committee suggests that the general principle of community development is proving of considerable value in a number of Territories.

125. The Committee was gratified to learn that notable progress had been made in some Territories in the organization of community development councils and other types of local planning bodies which enable the inhabitants of the Territories to participate in the formulation of development plans. The Committee urges that such organizations be extended and that particular attention be given to the organization and servicing of community agricultural planning councils in all areas where agriculture is of economic significance. These agricultural planning councils should be composed of a representative cross-section of the rural families in the community. They should be encouraged to undertake the systematic study of the agricultural problems of their communities and to recommend remedial actions to be taken by farmers themselves as

well as those requiring community-wide co-operation or assistance from government. Such studies of agricultural problems should be initiated immediately even though much of the desired scientific information concerning land resources may be lacking. Experience has demonstrated that such community planning councils can, from their own observations and experience, prepare practical and useful resource inventories, land-use classifications, problem-area maps and descriptions, and simplified land-productivity ratings. They also can formulate recommendations on good land-management practices applicable to the particular conditions of their communities, develop integrated community agricultural programmes, examine and propose improvements in local markets and marketing facilities, promote standardization and improvement of the quality of local produce and numerous other actions that can be taken in the community by rural families with little or no outside financing. Aside from their value in speeding up the process of rural development, such planning councils provide one of the best media yet discovered for the promotion of adult education in the rural environment.

## **XI. International co-operation**

126. In its special reports on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee has endeavoured to take account of action by the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which are relevant to the problems before it. Similarly it has consistently supported the doctrine that the Economic and Social Council and the organs of the specialized agencies should have regard to the circumstances and needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in considering world or regional

problems common to these Territories and to other countries. This year it is not necessary to do more than refer to these concepts of international responsibility in the belief that Article 73 d and Article 74 of the Charter contain in broad but clear terms an indication of the general forms of international co-operation applicable to the Territories.

127. Information laid before the Committee this year provides particulars of the technical assistance furnished to the Non-Self-Governing Territories for economic development and the operations of particular value to the Non-Self-Governing Territories undertaken by the specialized agencies and regional inter-governmental organizations. This information was welcomed by the Committee. It suggests that in accordance with the Standard Form, the Administering Members themselves may be able in future to provide more information on the participation of Territories in regional and functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, in organs of the specialized agencies and in regional commissions or conferences. Information supplied by them would also be of value on the use of technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, or from other international sources, and on the manner in which such technical assistance has been integrated into long-range programmes in the Territories. It is believed that such information will indicate that the Administering Members are taking many steps to promote to the full the application of Article 73 d of the Charter by furthering constructive measures of development, by encouraging research and by co-operating with one another and with the specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the purposes of Article 73.

## ANNEX

### Studies on economic problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions at its fifth session on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee should be regarded as part of its present report.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Development plans in Non-Self-Governing Territories (General) (United Nations Secretariat)                             | A/AC.35/L.156            |
| 2. Development plans in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Africa) (United Nations Secretariat)                              | A/AC.35/L.156/Add.1      |
| 3. Development plans in Non-Self-Governing Territories (South Asia and the Pacific) (United Nations Secretariat)          | A/AC.35/L.156/Add.2      |
| 4. Development plans in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Caribbean) (United Nations Secretariat)                           | A/AC.35/L.156/Add.3      |
| 5. Factors affecting the progress of development plans in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.156/Add.4      |
| 6. Land distribution in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)                                       | A/AC.35/L.158 and Add.1  |
| 7. Structure of budget expenditure and revenue (United Nations Secretariat)   | A/AC.35/L.159            |
| 8. Soil conservation (United Nations Secretariat)   | A/AC.35/L.160            |
| 9. The structure of tax revenue in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)                            | A/AC.35/L.161            |
| 10. Agricultural credit and co-operative institutions (United Nations Secretariat)  | A/AC.35/L.162            |
| 11. Fisheries in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)  | A/AC.35/L.163            |
| 12. Adequacy of government services to agriculture in Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO)                                | A/AC.35/L.166 and Corr.1 |
| 13. Standards of living in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)                                    | A/AC.35/L.167            |
| 14. The relative progress of production for local consumption and export in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO)      | A/AC.35/L.169            |
| 15. Livestock (United Nations Secretariat)  | A/AC.35/L.172            |
| 16. External trade (United Nations Secretariat)   | A/AC.35/L.174            |

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NATIONS

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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY****OFFICIAL RECORDS : TENTH SESSION****SUPPLEMENT No. 16 (A/2908)**

NEW YORK, 1955

( 42 p. )





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## **N O T E**

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### **Report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

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## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### I. Constitution of the Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 646 (VII) adopted on 10 December 1952, during the seventh session, decided to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as set forth in resolution 332 (IV) for a further three-year period with the provisions relating to its work as set out in resolution 333 (IV).

2. The terms of reference of the Committee set forth in resolution 332 (IV) are as follows:

"...to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

"...to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly ... reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories".

3. With regard to the provisions relating to its work set out in resolution 333 (IV), the General Assembly considered:

"that the value of the work of the Committee would be enhanced if without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, special attention were given to one field each year".

4. The Committee consisted of fourteen members, comprising the seven Member States transmitting information and an equal number of other Member States elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.<sup>1</sup> The membership of the Committee in 1955 was as follows:

#### *Members transmitting information*

Australia  
Belgium  
France  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

#### *Elected members*

Brazil  
Burma  
China  
Guatemala  
India  
Iraq  
Peru

<sup>1</sup> Denmark formally withdrew from the Committee at the conclusion of its 1954 session as a result of Greenland having attained a constitutional status equal to other parts of Denmark. As a consequence of Denmark's withdrawal and the expiration of the terms of office of Ecuador and Indonesia, Peru was elected by the General Assembly, at its ninth session in 1954, to fill one vacancy only, thereby preserving the balance in membership as between Administering and non-Administering Members.

All members were present with the exception of Belgium.

5. The Committee met in New York, and held twenty-four meetings from 15 April to 13 May 1955.

6. The representatives of the following specialized agencies took part in the discussions of the Committee: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

### II. Officers

7. The officers elected by the Committee were:

Mr. J. V. Scott (New Zealand), *Chairman*,  
Mr. Sergio Armando Frazao (Brazil), *Vice-Chairman*,  
and  
Mr. Riki Jaipal (India), *Rapporteur*.

### III. Sub-Committee

8. A sub-committee was appointed at the 114th meeting of the Committee to prepare a special report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was composed of the representatives of Australia, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The representative of Guatemala, Mr. Emilio Arenales, was elected Chairman and the representative of Australia, Mr. Allan Henry Loomes, Vice-Chairman. The Sub-Committee set up a working group on public health comprising representatives of France, Guatemala, India and the United Kingdom, together with the representatives of FAO and WHO. Sir Eric Pridie (United Kingdom) was chairman of the working group. The Sub-Committee held ten meetings from 26 April to 6 May 1955 and submitted its report at the 127th meeting of the Committee.

### IV. Agenda

9. The agenda as adopted by the Committee, together with references to the relevant documents and to the summary records of the discussions of each item, is set out in annex I.

### V. Preliminary statements

10. At the opening meeting of the Committee, the representative of France reaffirmed statements made at previous sessions of the Committee defining the constitutional position of the French Government in regard to the limitations on the competence of the Committee.

11. In the course of a subsequent intervention, the representative of India, referring to this formal declaration, stated the views of his delegation in support of

the legality of the Committee and the value of its work, and expressed regret at the continued absence of Belgium.

12. The representatives of Guatemala and of the United Kingdom reserved the positions of their respective Governments with regard to the question of sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize Territory).

## VI. Social conditions

13. In accordance with the provisions of its work as set forth in resolution 333 (IV) and resolution 846 (IX), the Committee at its present session devoted special attention to the subject of social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

14. The Committee had before it documents prepared by the Secretary-General dealing both with a review of general developments since the 1952 special report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as with other social and public health subjects not previously treated in detail. A number of studies prepared by ILO, UNESCO, WHO and FAO and WHO jointly were also submitted to the Committee.

15. Specialist advisers on social affairs were included in the delegations of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, in response to resolution 745 (VIII). The specialist adviser on the United States delegation was an inhabitant of the United States Virgin Islands.

16. The Committee discussed social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, item 6 of its agenda, from its 109th to 122nd meetings.

17. Statements in the general debate on developments considered in the light of the 1952 report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 6 (a) of the agenda) were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom and by the representatives of ILO and UNESCO. General Assembly resolution 645 (VII) had invited the Committee to consider the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter in the light of the views expressed in the special reports on education, economic and social conditions. Accordingly, the debate provided an opportunity for a general review of progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the policies and activities of the Administering Members within the framework of general observations expressed by the Committee in 1952.

18. Following the general debate, the Committee examined particular aspects of social conditions: namely, social effects of urbanization and industrialization; community development; race relations; employment problems and living standards as well as a number of public health aspects including trends and factors in relation to mortality; principal communicable diseases; major developments in public health administration; training of medical personnel; environmental sanitation and nutrition and health. The representatives of Australia, Brazil, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America took part in the discussion on these subjects. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO, ILO and WHO.

19. During the examination of the information before the Committee in the form of the documents prepared by the Secretariat and by the specialized agencies, further information was offered and attention was drawn to various aspects of social policy and conditions.

20. A number of representatives stressed the importance of education in improving social conditions; the great value of community development schemes; mass-education programmes, co-operative endeavours and self-help projects; the need for energetic efforts to eradicate discriminatory laws and practices in all fields of activity; the ratification and application of ILO Conventions to Non-Self-Governing Territories; and the usefulness of collective bargaining and other forms of trade unionism for improving the position of labour. Some representatives expressed an interest in the component approach as a means for measuring standards and levels of living among the inhabitants of the Territories, but noted that many obstacles were presented owing to the unavailability of certain basic statistical data.

21. In the public health field, representatives referred to the inadequacy of mortality and morbidity data; the decreases in mortality rates in many Territories; the progress made in the control of epidemic and endemic diseases, some of which continue to demand vigorous efforts in combating them; the general rise in public health expenditure which has resulted in a corresponding increase of medical and technical personnel; the still relatively small percentage of physicians in relation to the total population of most of the Territories; the increasing delegation of responsibility for health services to local authorities; the growing health services for the rural population; the broadening of medical training facilities within many Territories and in the metropolitan countries, in some cases with the co-operation of international agencies; the serious malnutrition in a number of Territories and the necessity for further remedial action; and finally, the vital importance of advancing the economic and social conditions of the inhabitants of the Territories without which health conditions could not be appreciably improved.

22. Representatives of the Administering Members replied to queries raised and supplemented the documents with additional and more up-to-date information.

23. A few representatives referred to the valuable assistance which could be provided by non-governmental organizations generally in the matter of improving social conditions, and particularly in connexion with community development activities and establishing better race relations. The representative of Burma drew the attention of the Committee to letters from the Friends World Committee for Consultation and other non-governmental organizations which had been informally circulated to the members of the Committee. He continued that it was difficult to decide the exact form in which the Committee could consider statements from these organizations, but wished to note the interest shown in its work by them. In this connexion, the Committee wished to note with appreciation the work of non-governmental organizations in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

24. Following the procedures of previous sessions of the Committee, a sub-committee was established, the details of which are given in paragraph 8 above.

25. Introducing its report at the 127th meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee expressed appreciation for the co-operation of other members of the Sub-Committee, of the Secretariat and of the representatives of the specialized agencies. The Committee considered this report at the same meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Burma, France, Guatemala, Iraq and the United Kingdom, who reserved the right of their delegations to comment on the substance of the Committee's report in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Following the acceptance of minor corrections in the text, the report was approved unanimously and forms part two of the present report.

26. The representatives of Australia and Guatemala introduced a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would approve the report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories which would be considered as a supplement to the 1952 report, and the Secretary-General would be invited to communicate the report for consideration to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously at the 127th meeting. The text is given in annex II.

## VII. Educational conditions

27. Following its discussion of social conditions, the Committee, at its 121st, 122nd and 123rd meetings, considered educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee had before it a report on technical and vocational training policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the ILO (A/AC.35/L.197), a statement prepared by the Secretariat on procedures adopted and offers of assistance received from Member States in respect of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) on educational advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.200), and an annual report<sup>2</sup> on measures for the eradication of illiteracy prepared by UNESCO (A/AC.35/L.208 and Add.1).

28. Statements were made by Australia, Brazil, Burma, China, France, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The representatives of ILO and UNESCO provided further information respectively concerning technical and vocational training policies and measures for the eradication of illiteracy in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

29. The representative of France noted that, as regards French overseas Territories, France had increased its efforts in the social field; 76,000 million francs were being used in this effort under the New Plan including 19,000 million francs for education and 34,000 million francs for housing.

30. The representative of the United Kingdom, in reviewing some of the main developments during the year in various United Kingdom Territories, stated that there were approximately 4,000 students attending the three territorial universities and four university colleges. Additional students were enrolled in universities in the United Kingdom and facilities in the

Territories themselves were undergoing expansion. In regard to primary and secondary education, including teacher training, advances were noted in several Territories, particularly in the Federation of Malaya, and in Nigeria, the Gold Coast and other African Territories. In these and in other Territories, the number of pupils and teachers had risen and school facilities had been expanded. Progress had been made in the education of women and girls and the technical side of education had been considerably developed.

31. The representative of Burma, in referring to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), expressed his gratification with the steps that had been taken toward its implementation and informed the Committee that the Government of Burma intended to offer educational facilities in Burma to candidates from Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, five at the university level and more at technical and agricultural institutes. The representative of Burma hoped that, in conformity with resolution 845 (IX), Administering Members receiving offers of educational facilities on behalf of the inhabitants of their Territories, would also make available such facilities from their own resources. While he appreciated the necessity for giving priority to study at the university level, he considered that educational conditions in the Territories called for the offering of facilities at lower educational levels. That view was supported in the Report of the Commission for Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa, to which reference was made in document A/AC.35/L.193. He hoped that at its 1956 session, the Committee would give special attention to the question of secondary education as well as the recruitment and training of teachers. The Committee should also examine the question of the publication of literature in the vernacular languages.

32. The representative of the Netherlands recalled that at previous sessions of the Committee, his delegation had pointed out that the educational policy in Netherlands New Guinea stressed the improvement of the quality of teachers and schools more than the mere extension of educational facilities. In most areas educational facilities were adequate but a shortage of qualified teachers was a problem. His Government believed that in Netherlands New Guinea, formal education had to be supplemented in such ways as would assist the inhabitants in adapting themselves to new ways of life. In this respect, a high priority was given to the training of teachers. During the post-war period, the entire educational system had required revision. Much work had been done in the fields of legislation and preliminary research. During the past year, considerable attention had been given to teacher training, training methods and new textbooks and in various ways the quality of the educational system had been improved. Consequently, no appreciable increase in the number of pupils or of schools could be reported for 1954. Later figures were likely to present a more encouraging picture.

33. The representative of the United States observed that the encouragement of education was a sound step in the direction of self-government. Since January 1950, several thousand students from Non-Self-Governing Territories had studied in the United States, and about 150 students had been awarded United States scholarships and grants of aid. Educational programmes were being developed for many African Territories and Puerto Rico was a focal point

<sup>2</sup> For previous reports, see documents A/AC.35/L.16, L.63, L.99, L.136 and L.173.



for Caribbean area students who had been extended assistance.

34. The representative of India drew attention to the high percentage of illiteracy among the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the need for its eradication. Moreover, education policy in the Territories required continuous review in order to meet the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter. A certain balance in policy was necessary, for unequal stress on primary, secondary or higher education might create fresh disturbances. In this connexion, he commended the ILO report on technical and vocational training policies (A/AC.35/L.197). There was a need to improve teacher salaries, reduce costs on school buildings, at the same time integrating school construction in rural areas with community development activities. The Government of India had recently increased the number of scholarships awarded to students from the Territories, 121 being reserved for the year 1955-56.

35. The representative of Australia, in providing supplementary information on educational conditions in Papua, informed the Committee that a special Technical Industrial Training Division was now responsible for technical and vocational training throughout the Territory and a centre near Port Moresby provided various types of vocational and technical training. Moreover, progress was observed in implementation of the 1952 Native Apprenticeship Act and in-service training was also made available. Other programmes provided home economics courses and handicraft training for boys and girls. In the general educational field, past progress had been maintained. A temporary decline in the output of teachers was expected to be reversed shortly. The number of administration schools had increased by four during 1953-54, and a further six had been opened by the end of January 1955.

36. The representative of Iraq, in congratulating Burma on its offer of assistance, associated himself with the proposals of the Burmese delegation regarding the Committee's work in 1956 in the field of education. He recalled that the problem of financing education was of particular importance in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and that the Committee, in 1956, would have to study higher education and its financing. Although education abroad presented great advantages, it should be regarded as a transitional stage and financial difficulties in the Territories must be overcome so that cultural centres, which would render possible the formation of an intellectual class, could be established. The representative of Iraq was gratified to learn of the action taken by the French Government to promote the teaching of medicine in the Territories, and was also pleased with the United Kingdom's view that higher educational institutions should be established in the Territories.

37. The representative of France pointed out that education in overseas Territories had the double objective of educating the masses and training leaders. At the start, educational development had been retarded by the need to improve sanitary and economic conditions, by the lack of a traditional system of education and by the opposition of the masses, but nevertheless progress had been great during the last forty years. In reviewing the educational system, he said that the former trend of assimilation had been supplanted by a more flexible approach designed to adapt educational policy to regional requirements and the different stages of development of the indigenous peoples. In view of

the multiplicity of vernacular languages, French had been adopted as the basic language of instruction, but wherever it was possible and in particular where there was a local language in extensive use, this language was used in support of the introduction of education at the elementary levels. The French Administration also endeavoured to train women leaders and prepare girls for their future careers as mothers and wives. The various forms of education had progressed in an unequal manner, the development of primary education being slower than secondary education, owing to particular difficulties arising from the extension of higher standards of primary education. Particular emphasis was being placed on technical and vocational education, and a number of training centres, technical schools and higher institutions for technical training had been established. With respect to higher education, he referred to the Institute of Higher Studies in Dakar and to developments in Madagascar. In addition, the number of metropolitan scholarships for African students was steadily increasing. Detailed statistical information on educational progress in French overseas Territories was provided to the Committee.

38. The representative of China observed that the problem of education was closely related to community development and to the standard of living; hence, notwithstanding the efforts of the administering Powers, many indigenous children were illiterate and did not attend school. He hoped that in 1956 the Administering Members would supply to the Committee complete and accurate information with respect to primary education, and to secondary training, without which the indigenous inhabitants would have no access to higher education. The Administering Members should also provide information on the financing of the various educational fields, the financial problems involved, the contribution of missions and of local communities to educational expenditure. As regards professional training, he considered it essential that employment should be found for persons who had received such training. Finally, he thought attention should be given to teachers' salaries in order that candidates would be attracted to the teaching profession.

39. The representative of Brazil, referring to his previous intervention on public health, supported the proposal of the representative of Iraq to include in the 1956 agenda the problem of financing higher education, and requested the Rapporteur to refer to this proposal in the Committee's report.

40. The Committee's attention was drawn to a communication from the Government of the United States (A/AC.35/L.200/Add.1) on General Assembly resolution 845 (IX). The communication indicated the course taken by the United States Government to assist Non-Self-Governing Territories in the field of education and vocational training, and the United States Government declared its acceptance of the procedure proposed by the Secretary-General to implement resolution 845 (IX). From 1950 to 1955, one hundred and fifty-one persons from Non-Self-Governing Territories had received training in the United States.

41. The communication also referred to the United States scholarship programme for students of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the role of international collaboration in the educational development of the Territories.

### VIII. Information on technical assistance

42. At its 108th meeting, the Committee gave some consideration to technical assistance in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 220 (III), information was submitted to the Committee at its fifth session on decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and on studies undertaken under its auspices which include within their scope conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories. This year, the Committee had before it document A/AC.35/L.201 providing summary information on technical assistance projects for the Non-Self-Governing Territories in operation in 1954 and approved for 1955, and on the activities of the United Nations Children's Fund within these Territories.

43. The representative of the United Kingdom drew the Committee's attention to the collaboration between his Government and the Governments of the United Kingdom Territories on the one hand, and the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the other, with respect to the programmes of technical assistance provided by the latter, and cited figures to show a substantial increase in the volume of technical assistance received by the Territories in 1954. However, funds available under these programmes were limited and the United Kingdom sought assistance only when territorial or United Kingdom resources were unable to provide it. He said that no unwelcome competition existed between regional commissions and specialized agencies. He then went on to give examples of the type of assistance granted and pointed out that the United Kingdom itself supplied the largest number of experts, 308 in 1953, while the United Kingdom Territories provided many training facilities to nationals outside the British Commonwealth. Reference was also made by the representative of the United Kingdom to the work of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara as providing a valuable mechanism for the pooling of experience in the technical fields of activity in Africa.

44. The representative of Australia informed the Committee that in respect to Papua the bulk of technical assistance was made available by the Administering Authority which called upon international resources only when it was unable to provide such assistance. He also drew the attention of the Committee to the work being done by the South Pacific Commission in relation to Papua in literacy, industrial development, rice growing and public health as well as the assistance provided by the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in the form of a land resources survey and the assistance extended by WHO and other specialized agencies. Contacts with the specialized agencies on these matters had been maintained.

45. The representative of the Netherlands then outlined the types of United Nations technical assistance projects and UNICEF aid made available to Netherlands New Guinea, particularly WHO and UNICEF projects which sought to improve conditions of health. The Netherlands Government's participation was chiefly in the provision of finance, personnel, material, supplies and equipment. He also drew attention to the useful work being carried out by the South Pacific Commission in infant care, literacy, nutrition and fisheries and to the collaboration which existed between Netherlands and Australian authorities

on problems common to their respective Territories. Scientific institutions and other governmental and non-governmental organizations in the Netherlands had contributed to the development of Netherlands New Guinea. For example, as the result of studies made by a government commission of agrarian experts, a number of experimental projects had been started, including one in mechanized rice farming.

46. The representative of the United States stated that considerable technical assistance was being provided directly to United States Territories by his Government. However, valuable assistance had been furnished to the United States Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies as well as by regional commissions which were playing an increasingly important role in the international technical assistance field. The United States was convinced that international technical assistance was a most effective form of international co-operation and would contribute to the development of self-government in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The more advanced Territories could also contribute effectively to technical assistance programmes.

47. The representative of France informed the Committee that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to French-administered Territories supplemented in a most useful way the efforts of the French Government in this field. He went on to relate the types of technical assistance provided by WHO, FAO and UNICEF to French Territories in Africa, e.g., supplementary feeding, malaria control and other preventive measures. The assistance was supplemented by a scholarship programme for the inhabitants. The French Government had provided matching funds for a number of projects.

48. Statements were also made by the representatives of Brazil, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq and Peru as well as by WHO.

49. The representative of Iraq observed that international assistance granted to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, although encouraging, was as yet on a small scale and he expressed the hope that the Committee would be supplied with information on other forms of international and regional assistance extended to the Territories under Article 73 d of the Charter.

50. The representative of India, in referring to statements made by representatives of the Administering Members, expressed the view that the problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories demanded attention by both intergovernmental bodies and international organizations. He felt that while the percentage of allocation of funds under United Nations Technical Assistance Programmes had increased, the figures were not impressive in relation to the needs of the Territories. The possibility of organizing campaigns on a regional basis also merited consideration. As regards the assistance provided by various regional inter-governmental bodies, full account should be taken of the work of international organizations, the full co-operation of which should be sought by the Administering Members.

51. The representative of Brazil hoped that in the future the Administering Members would provide more comprehensive information on economic and social development in their respective territories, and the extent to which technical assistance had been integrated into long-range development programmes in confor-

mity with section C, sub-paragraph 1 (c) of the Standard Form. He stressed that his delegation had always held the view that the Administering Members should provide the bulk of assistance to the Territories, using international technical assistance as a supplement only to their own efforts in this field. Otherwise there would be acute competition with under-developed States for the limited funds available.

52. The representative of Peru also expressed the view that international technical assistance was properly regarded as a supplement to national efforts but should be considered jointly in order to appraise development in the Territories. He thought that in future the Secretariat report should indicate the contribution of Administering Members, and he stressed the need for closer co-operation between regional commissions and the United Nations and specialized agencies. It would be helpful to know the contributions, if any, made to UNICEF and to the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme by the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

53. The representative of Guatemala stressed the fact that in view of the requirements of other under-developed countries, the main responsibility for providing assistance in the Non-Self-Governing Territories lay with the Administering Members. It was, therefore, important to measure assistance granted by international organizations in relation to the over-all efforts of the Administering Members in this field.

54. The representative of China considered that the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories made imperative the need not only for technical assistance provided by international organizations and by Administering Members, but also the participation of the indigenous inhabitants themselves.

55. In reply to points raised by some representatives, the United Kingdom representative suggested that the contribution of international technical assistance to the development of the Territories would be placed in better perspective when the Committee considered the items on social, economic and educational conditions. There was, moreover, a satisfactory working relationship in the United Kingdom Territories between inter-governmental bodies and United Nations agencies providing technical assistance.

## **IX. Economic conditions**

56. At the 109th and 110th meetings, the Committee discussed certain aspects of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, largely confining itself to questions arising out of the 1954 report on economic conditions prepared by the Committee and contained in document A/2729.

57. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China, France, India, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

58. The representatives of France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States stated that the Committee's 1954 report on economic conditions had been transmitted to the appropriate authorities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for their consideration.

59. The representative of India, while aware that the recommendations contained in the Committee's report had only recently been communicated to the Governments concerned, nevertheless hoped that the

need to make the Non-Self-Governing Territories as self-sufficient as possible, individually or regionally, would be borne fully in mind. In this connexion, it was inevitable that stress should be laid on agricultural development and consequently attention should be given to more intensive use of the land and greater diversification of production. The representative of India believed that greater financial aid should be directed towards economic development in all the Territories rather than to meet emergency conditions in a few Territories only.

60. The representative of China considered that in drawing up economic development programmes, many Territories were hampered by fluctuating prices, supply and transportation difficulties, a skilled labour shortage, limited financial resources and inadequate surveys. Further means of financing economic development, for example, the reinvestment of profits earned by foreign firms, should be explored. The participation of the inhabitants in development plans was also an important consideration.

61. The representative of the United Kingdom then reviewed the operation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act which represented the main channel through which the United Kingdom provided assistance to the Territories under its administration. Total expenditure by Territorial Governments on development programmes had increased from about £57 million in 1950 to about £110 million in 1953. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act supplied 13 per cent of the latter amount. While development programmes as a whole give priority to economic projects, almost 50 per cent of the funds provided under the Act had been devoted to education and other social services. Recent legislation, together with a carry-over of funds, made a total of £120 million available to Territorial Governments for the period 1955 to 1960. However, it was important to note that a large proportion of funds expended on development plans was derived from territorial revenues and other local resources.

## **X. General questions relating to summaries and analyses of information**

62. At its 1954 session the attention of the Committee was drawn to General Assembly resolution 789 (VIII) on the control and limitation of documentation. Having regard to previous action taken with a view to the reduction of reports prepared for the Committee and the General Assembly, members of the Committee had no suggestions to make at that time, but the Secretariat was asked to keep the question under review. At the present session, in the course of the 122nd and 123rd meetings, the Committee discussed the appropriateness of discontinuing the publication of the volumes containing the Secretary-General's summaries of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for the years intervening between the three-yearly publication of full summaries.

63. In reply to questions asked by the representative of Australia, the representative of the Secretary-General informed the Committee that information of this character prepared in the two years intervening between the three-yearly preparation of full summaries was partly of a statistical nature and that this statistical information was available in part in a number of annual publications of the United Nations and the

specialized agencies. The remaining information was not so readily available. It appeared that the present publication was being used widely by Governments and non-governmental organizations, libraries, universities, etc.

64. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Burma, China, France, India, Iraq and the United States of America. The representatives of Brazil, Burma, India and Iraq expressed the opinion that the publication of this information, as information specifically supplied on Non-Self-Governing Territories in the terms of Article 73 e of the Charter, was highly desirable and indeed necessary in terms of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions. The representative of the United States said that his Government, while recommending economy wherever possible, considered that the present publication should be continued. The representative of France, in drawing attention to the fact that the Departments of the French Government were giving wide publicity to United Nations documentation relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories, proposed that the Committee leave the matter to the Secretary-General. He pointed out that his delegation favoured the widest possible dissemination of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representative of Brazil emphasized that there was no objection to the suggestion that the matter be left to the discretion of the Secretary-General, but the opinions expressed in the Committee should be brought to his attention. The representative of Australia expressed his appreciation of the light thrown by this discussion on the question as being of assistance to the Secretary-General and the Fifth Committee in reaching an appropriate decision.

## **XI. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter**

### **COMMUNICATION FROM THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT REGARDING SURINAM AND THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**

65. In resolution 747 (VIII) adopted on 27 November 1953, the General Assembly, in the preamble, took note "of the statement<sup>3</sup> of the representative of the Netherlands that the negotiations between representatives of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, which were adjourned in the year 1952 will shortly be resumed", and in the first five paragraphs of the operative part, (1) noted "with satisfaction the progress made by the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam toward self-government;" (2) considered "that the new status of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam can only be rightly appraised after the said negotiations have led to a final result and this has been embodied in constitutional provisions;" (3) expressed "to the Netherlands Government its confidence that, as a result of the negotiations, a new status will be attained by the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam representing a full measure of self-government in fulfilment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter;" (4) invited "the Government of the Netherlands to communicate to the Secretary-General the result of these negotiations as well as the provisions mentioned in paragraph 2 above;" and (5) invited "the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine these communications in

connexion with the information already transmitted and to report thereon to the General Assembly."

66. In pursuance of the terms of resolution 747 (VIII) the Government of the Netherlands had transmitted to the Secretary-General a communication (A/AC.35/L.206) dated 30 March 1955 in which it related the constitutional developments leading to the promulgation on 29 December 1954 of a Charter for the Kingdom of the Netherlands comprising the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, and enclosed a copy of the Charter together with an explanatory memorandum. As a result of the changes brought about in the constitutional position and in the status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the Netherlands Government regarded its responsibilities according to Chapter XI of the Charter in respect to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles as having terminated.

67. The Committee discussed this item of the agenda at its 125th and 126th meetings. At the 125th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands introduced the relevant documentation and the two representatives of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles respectively who were included in the Netherlands delegation. The two representatives then reviewed the constitutional changes which had been enacted, and explained the main provisions of the Charter for the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Charter was based on the principles that the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had expressed freely their will to accept a new constitutional order in the Kingdom of the Netherlands which comprised the aforementioned three countries; that the three countries each exercised autonomy in internal affairs; that decisions on Kingdom affairs had to be taken jointly by the three countries on a basis of equality; and that the three countries accorded each other aid and assistance. Except in matters of defence, foreign affairs, nationality and a few other subjects, which were the prerogatives of the Kingdom, the three countries had exclusive authority to take final decisions. Moreover, each country could draw up and amend its own constitution. The Queen was head of the Kingdom as well as the head of each of the countries, and the parliamentary system was the system of government for the Kingdom and each of the countries. Statutes for the Kingdom were enacted by the Netherlands Parliament which for this special function acted as Parliament of the Kingdom. However, the Parliaments of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, by various means, could influence in varying degrees the decisions of the Netherlands Parliament. In view of the Netherlands no longer being the Administering Member in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, but an equal partner in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Netherlands had neither the right nor the power to transmit information on these countries as provided for in Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter. Publications on Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were presented to the Committee by way of explanation of certain salient features of the two countries but not as an obligation under Article 73 e of the Charter.

68. Following the presentation of information by the Netherlands representatives, the representatives of Brazil, Burma, China, Guatemala and India addressed a number of questions to them regarding various aspects of the constitutional changes in respect to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles which had re-

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Fourth Committee*, 343rd meeting, para. 70.

sulted from the promulgation of the Charter for the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

69. The representative of Guatemala wished to know: (1) whether in the election of parliaments by universal suffrage, illiterate persons were permitted to vote, and whether public or secret balloting prevailed; (2) in what way the Governor in Surinam and in the Netherlands Antilles derived his powers as indicated in article 2 of the Charter; (3) the reasons for making separate provisions for legislative and administrative measures in Surinam and in the Netherlands Antilles as distinct from those prevailing in the Netherlands as indicated in article 50 of the Charter; (4) whether the inhabitants of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had been consulted with respect to the new constitutional status which now prevailed; (5) the method of nomination of judges in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles and whether these countries had themselves requested that the judges be appointed by the Queen; (6) whether the three-fifths majority rule of the Second Chamber of Parliament of the Kingdom applied equally to the Netherlands Parliament; (7) whether the representatives of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles in the Parliament of the Netherlands Kingdom had the right to vote and whether there was any limitation on their numbers; (8) whether the Kingdom of the Netherlands would have similar responsibilities to those of the Netherlands Government in transmitting information in pursuance of Article 73 e of the Charter. The representative of Guatemala was interested to know the extent to which Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were on a footing of equality with the Netherlands.

70. The representative of Brazil asked (9) whether there was any legislation providing for the powers of the Governor in Surinam and in the Netherlands Antilles as indicated in article 2 of the Charter; (10) what body had the legal competence to decide upon the inconsistency of laws in relationship to the Charter and whether the Queen had the power to make null and void any laws which were inconsistent.

71. The representative of India requested information as to: (11) whether the elections of November 1954 were held in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam or in the former only; (12) whether the provisions of the Charter were placed before the electorate prior to the holding of elections.

72. The representative of China asked (13) whether Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles could freely regulate their currency and (14) whether the Queen could raise local recruits in the two countries without the consent of the two respective Governments.

73. The representative of Burma asked: (15) how equality of partnership of the three countries was reflected in article 12 of the Charter under which Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were in a minority in all organs of the Kingdom; (16) whether Ministers Plenipotentiary were elected or nominated; and (17) whether there were any provisions in the Charter permitting Surinam to amend its constitution and sever its relations with the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

74. In reply to specific questions, as well as to other points raised in the course of discussions, answers were given by the Netherlands representatives from Surinam and Netherlands Antilles.

(1) With respect to the voting rights of illiterate persons, there were no provisions prohibiting them from exercising the right to vote and, in any case, illiteracy was not a problem in the two countries. Balloting was secret. (2) The Governor in Surinam and in the Netherlands Antilles represented the Queen as constitutional head of the Government of the countries and the executive power of the Kingdom. The post was not a political one which would in any way duplicate the powers of the prime ministers of the respective countries, but was primarily a symbolic post. (3) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 50 of the Charter contain different provisions, because the Charter has left in force and applicable to the Kingdom as a whole various articles of the Netherlands Constitution, among them the provision that the Parliament of the Netherlands can also act as Parliament of the Kingdom under special conditions (articles 15 to 19 of the Charter). As a result of this construction differing provisions were necessary. (4) As to whether the inhabitants of the countries had been consulted with respect to the constitutional changes, the parliaments had been elected by universal suffrage and there had been no opposition in the parliaments with respect to the constitutional changes. (5) The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and not the Netherlands Government itself was responsible for the appointment of judges. This provision had been made in response to the wish of the two countries themselves, in order to safeguard the independence of judges in these small communities. As far as the judicial branch was concerned, local laws as well as the Charter protected judges from any local influence which might arise. (6) Laws of the Netherlands were not binding upon Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, but only those which were passed by the Parliament of the Kingdom. (7) The delegates specified in article 17 of the Charter did not have the right to vote. Surinam and the Antilles had preferred to have the right to send an indefinite number of delegates to the Parliament of the Kingdom and the right that measures opposed by them could only be passed by a three-fifths majority, rather than having voting rights for their delegates who could easily be outvoted. They considered this provision more favourable to them than voting rights would have been. The number of delegates attending the Parliament of the Kingdom was therefore of no consequence. (8) There could be no question of transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations by the Kingdom in regard to one of the equal parts jointly making up the Kingdom. The transmission of information on Surinam or the Netherlands Antilles would be as unthinkable as the transmission of such information on the Netherlands. (9) The powers of the governor in Surinam and in the Netherlands Antilles were specified in the constitutions of these countries which were adapted to the Charter. (10) The Government of the Kingdom as a whole was the body competent to decide upon inconsistency of laws in relationship to the Charter. (11) Elections were held in the Netherlands Antilles in November 1954 and at a later date in Surinam. (12) It was not deemed necessary to hold special elections on this issue since all political parties had supported the constitutional changes. (13) Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were free to regulate their respective currencies. The Surinam and Netherlands Antilles guilders had twice the value of the Netherlands guilder. (14) The Government of the



Kingdom could not raise local recruits in Surinam or in the Netherlands Antilles. As indicated in article 31 of the Charter, this could only be done pursuant to local legislation. (15) The representatives from the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam clarified those points regarding the equality of partnership of the three countries. (16) Ministers Plenipotentiary were appointed by their respective Governments. (17) The countries had the right individually to amend their respective constitutions and could in joint consultation modify the relationship existing between the three parts of the Kingdom. The representatives referred to the statement made by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands to the effect that no political partnership could endure unless supported by voluntary acceptance and fidelity of the overwhelming majority of the citizens, and that it would be contrary to established policy to prevent a partner from leaving the Kingdom if it so wished.

75. A number of representatives extended their thanks to the Netherlands representatives for their comprehensive information and replies to questions.

76. The representative of the United States expressed the view that there was no doubt in the mind of his Government that Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had achieved full self-government.

77. The representative of Australia stated that the Committee should take note of the statements made by the Netherlands Government to the effect that, in view of the constitutional changes which had been brought about in respect to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, information could no longer be transmitted in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter for only that Government was competent to take such decisions. Moreover, the Netherlands Government had furnished the United Nations with ample evidence to show that the new constitutional arrangements had the full consent of the inhabitants of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

78. The representative of France associated himself with the views expressed by the representative of Australia and emphasized that since Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were fully self-governing and equal partners in the new Kingdom of the Netherlands, there was no further justification for the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter. He stated that the Committee should not discuss this matter, but merely take note of the information supplied by the Netherlands delegation.

79. The representatives of Brazil, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, and Peru, while expressing appreciation for the comprehensive information provided by the Netherlands representatives, stated various reasons why further consideration in respect of this item might be deferred until all the Governments concerned had had an opportunity to examine more fully the information provided by the Netherlands Government. It was suggested that the Committee should adjourn and meet again sometime prior to the convening of the General Assembly in September in order to continue consideration of this item. The representative of Iraq, while agreeing to this, thought that it might be better to leave the matter to the General Assembly.

80. The representative of the Netherlands, although regretting that the Committee would not take a decision

at this stage, did not object to a postponement until a later date.

81. The representative of Australia noted that a number of representatives could not reach any conclusions at this time and he would agree to a postponement of a decision. He was, however, opposed to any suggestion that the question be deferred, without prior decision by the Committee, to the General Assembly.

82. The Chairman put to the vote the question whether the Committee favoured postponing further consideration of this item during the present session. By a show of hands, 7 were in favour, none against and 5 abstained. It was further decided that the Committee would meet at a time prior to the convening of the tenth session of the General Assembly, the precise dates to be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the Secretary-General.

## **XII. Procedures for the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information**

83. General Assembly resolution 850 (IX) invited the Committee to include in its present report any proposals it considered desirable on the implementation of the resolution which aimed at perfecting the methods and procedures to be followed in connexion with cases of the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e.

84. The question was briefly discussed at the 129th meeting of the Committee. The representative of Brazil observed that in many aspects procedures had already been evolved in dealing with this question. In particular the Committee's competence to consider such communications had been recognized; the three Governments concerned in specific instances of the cessation of information, the United States, Denmark and the Netherlands, had complied with the terms of General Assembly resolution 222 (III) and provided detailed information on the constitutional changes effected; these three Governments had also included in their delegations persons from the Territories able to give information on the changes from a territorial point of view; a procedure of exposition, question and answer, had also developed in the Committee; the Committee had adopted in the first two cases resolutions indicating certain tentative conclusions within the limits of its terms of reference and without anticipating the final disposal of the questions by the General Assembly. Within these procedures the one point of detail which seemed to require further consideration was whether a time limit should be suggested within which communications received from the Governments should be considered by the Committee. It must be kept in mind that some questions may have to be referred by the delegations to their Governments. The General Assembly resolution, however, had wider implications for the consideration of which the Committee had insufficient time at its present session. The representative of Brazil therefore suggested that this should be explained in the report to the General Assembly so that further consideration of the submission of any proposals deemed desirable in terms of resolution 850 (IX) might be deferred to the Committee's session in 1956. The representative of Guatemala associated himself with this motion which was approved by the Committee.

### **XIII. Renewal of the Committee; and representation on the Committee and participation of indigenous representatives**

85. In the course of its discussions, the Committee decided to consider as a single item the three items of the agenda relating to: Future studies; Renewal of the Committee; and Representation on the Committee and participation of indigenous representatives.

86. Resolution 646 (VII), adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1952, in operative paragraph 1, decided "to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis for a further three-year period", and in operative paragraph 3, decided "that, at its regular session in 1955, the General Assembly will examine the question whether the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should be renewed for a further period, together with the questions of the composition and terms of reference of any such future committee".

87. At its 123rd, 124th, 127th and 128th meetings the Committee discussed the question of its renewal and, in conjunction therewith, future studies of the Committee and the question of representation on the Committee and participation of indigenous representatives.

88. The representative of India introduced, on behalf of his delegation and those of Burma and Iraq, a joint draft resolution (A/AC.35/L.209), the text of which was as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Having considered the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories which was constituted by resolution 332 (IV) adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949,*

*"Recognizing the value of further constructive work by the Committee in the interests of the advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the attainment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter,*

*"1. Decides to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories;*

*"2. Decides that as provided in resolution 332 (IV) and 646 (VII), the Committee should be composed of those Members of the United Nations transmitting information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and of an equal number of non-administering Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly on as wide a geographical basis as possible;*

*"3. Invites the Members of the Committee to continue to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview;*

*"4. Invites the Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;*

*"5. Authorizes the Committee, with the consent of an Administering Member, to admit as observers persons appointed by the Governments of Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, the inhabitants of which have attained a large measure of responsi-*

bility for economic, social and educational policies as adopted within their Territories;

*"6. Instructs the Committee to examine in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;*

*"7. Instructs the Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally or where common to Territories in a single regional group but not with respect to individual territories;*

*"8. Considers that the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories."*

89. The representative of India observed that the work of the Committee in the past had accelerated economic, social, cultural and educational advancement in the Territories. Some Administering Members had also volunteered to submit political information. The future of the Committee should be assured by establishing it on a permanent basis. Recent developments in the colonial world, in addition to the fact that the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly would require some organ such as the present Committee, made it necessary to consider the establishment of a permanent Committee. The representative of India then outlined his views in respect to each of the paragraphs contained in the draft resolution.

90. The representative of Iraq observed that conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories would always be a subject of international discussion and this made necessary the need for a Committee of this kind. He felt that the Committee had achieved positive results in the past and, for his part, he would be prepared to accept a reasonable solution which did not imperil the principle of safeguarding the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories. He reviewed briefly the position of his Government with respect to the paragraphs contained in the resolution which, in his view, was based largely on General Assembly resolutions. However, he thought the sponsors of the draft resolution were prepared to accept amendments, provided there was no compromise of principle.

91. The representative of Burma considered that the question of the renewal of the Committee was one of principle rather than of procedure. He believed that Administering and non-administering Members alike supported the Committee as an instrument for promoting the welfare of non-self-governing peoples in conformity with the spirit which prevailed at the time

the Charter was drawn up at San Francisco. The sponsors of the draft resolution preferred the establishment of a permanent Committee. They were prepared, however, to accept a compromise solution which would provide for the continuation of the Committee.

92. The representative of the United States of America voiced approval for the renewal of the Committee. The question of self-government was a continuous and evolving one. While on the one hand, considerable progress was evident in the implementation of Chapter XI of the Charter, there were forces which were depriving a far greater number of people of self-government.

93. With a view to effecting a compromise between the various views of representatives of the Committee, the representative of Brazil introduced a working paper containing amendments to the three-Power draft resolution (A/AC.35/L.211), the text of which was as follows:

"1. Delete the 2nd paragraph of the preamble and insert the following in place thereof:

"*Taking note* of the opinions expressed by Member States on the value of the technical work of the Committee, on the contribution made by its Reports to fuller understanding of problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the useful guidance they may provide to the solution of these problems;"

"2. Insert the following as the 3rd paragraph of the preamble:

"*Considering* that the Committee should continue the constructive work carried on under its present terms of reference in the interests of the advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the attainment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter;"

"3. Delete the 1st paragraph of the operative part and replace it by the following:

"1. *Decides* to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis for a further period of three years and to confirm its terms of reference as set forth in Resolution 332 (IV);"

"4. Delete paragraph 3 of the operative part and replace it by the following:

"3. *Invites* the Members of the Committee to continue to attach to their Delegations technical advisers specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview;"

"5. Insert the following as the 4th paragraph of the operative part:

"4. *Expresses* its appreciation of the presence of those technical advisers on the Delegations and notes with satisfaction that due to the supplementary information provided by these experts to the discussion, the quality of the work of the Committee had been improved;"

"6. Delete paragraph 4 and insert the following, which will become paragraph 5:

"5. *Also notes* with satisfaction that certain of the Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories have attached to their Delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the useful contributions that they have made to the work of the Committee;"

"7. Insert the following as paragraph 6:

"6. *Expresses the hope* that the Administering Members will increasingly follow the practice referred to in the preceding paragraph;"

"8. Delete the original paragraph 5 and replace it by the following, which will become paragraph 7:

"7. *Considers* that the Administering Members may consider it useful to appoint persons as observers on behalf of the governments of Non-Self-Governing Territories the inhabitants of which have attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies in their territories."

"9. Insert the following as paragraph 8.

"8. *Authorizes* the Committee, when requested by the Administering Member concerned, to admit, in the capacity of observers, the persons referred to in the preceding paragraph;"

"10. Renumber original paragraph 6 as paragraph 9.

"11. Renumber the original paragraph 7 as paragraph 10 and delete the following words from it: 'or where common to territories in a single regional group'.

"12. Insert the following as paragraph 11:

"11. *Authorizes* the Committee, in the spirit of resolution 847 (IX), and in order to clarify its reports and improve their scientific and technical character, to make appropriate references in its functional studies to groups or categories of territories having similar problems or features in common as a result of such factors as their stage of advancement, their economic and social structure or their geographic location."

"13. Renumber the original paragraph 8 as paragraph 12."

94. The representative of Brazil considered that the Committee's work was indispensable in promoting the advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories and should therefore be renewed. The working paper which he had introduced represented an attempt to reconcile outstanding differences. The Administering Members as well as non-Administering Members had expressed views in the past to the effect that the technical work of the Committee had been useful. The representative of Brazil then explained the underlying reasons for the suggestions he had introduced in the working paper.

95. The representative of the United States of America supported the proposals contained in the Brazilian working paper as constituting a satisfactory basis for compromise. For his part, he would support any proposals which would continue the Committee's existence and obtain the continued co-operation of the two principal Administering Members represented on the Committee.

96. The representative of Peru favoured the continuation of the Committee for an indefinite period. The Committee was indispensable for the consideration of information furnished under Article 73 e and also to the promotion of international co-operation in the economic, social and educational fields in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He, therefore, supported the proposals contained in the Brazilian working paper. With reference to paragraph 5 of the joint draft resolution, the representative of Peru was of the opinion



that the Committee should be authorized, with the consent of the Administering Members, to admit as observers indigenous persons appointed not by governments of Non-Self-Governing Territories, but by the local authorities of those Territories so indicated. With reference to paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, he would suggest the insertion of "prepared by the Secretariat on the basis" after the words "summaries and analyses".

97. The representatives of Australia, China, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States then indicated their views with respect to the three-Power draft resolution and the Brazilian working paper before the Committee.

98. The representative of China submitted a number of arguments for and against the renewal of the Committee. On the one hand, there were the basic distinctions between Chapter XI and Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter in respect to submission of political information; doubts expressed as to the usefulness of the Committee's work; differences in opinion with respect to the application of Article 73 e of the Charter and restrictions placed upon the Secretary-General in the comparison of information transmitted. On the other hand, various provisions of the Charter; the views expressed on the usefulness of the Committee's work; the progress shown in the development of non-self-governing peoples; and the psychological effect on public opinion if the Committee were not renewed, constituted arguments for renewal of the Committee. The representative of China was of the opinion that the issues involved in the development of non-self-governing peoples were so important as to demand the casting aside of the various arguments referred to above. He urged that the Committee should be renewed for a further three-year period.

99. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, in varying degrees, were unable to accept the joint draft resolution in its present form, or as amended by the Brazilian working paper.

100. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government remained opposed in principle to the existence of the Committee for which it saw no justification under Article 73 and which had not made any real contribution in the fields within its jurisdiction. The United Kingdom representative then referred to the provisions of the joint draft resolution to which his Government took exception. Paragraph 5 was unacceptable because, among other things, it would bring about a duality of representation if adopted. Paragraph 7 was similarly unacceptable since the inclusion of the middle phrase relating to Territories in a single regional group represented a fundamental change in the Committee's terms of reference.

101. The representative of Australia stated that his Government had participated fully in the work of the Committee. However, its expectations of the co-operation it would find in the Committee had not been entirely fulfilled; for example too much accent had been placed on political functions and too little on the technical functions of the Committee. There were, indeed, strong constitutional grounds for opposing the right of discussion of any questions relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Committee and in the General Assembly. He then indicated his views in respect to the terms of the draft resolution and the

Brazilian working paper. He was opposed to the re-establishment of the Committee on a permanent basis. He was also opposed to the inclusion of paragraph 5 partly on the grounds that the principle of unity of representation of Administering Members should not be violated and equally because the paragraph was made unnecessary by the existence of paragraph 4. Moreover, he expressed disapproval of consideration of problems and recommendations involving regional groups of Territories, since it was unlikely that this approach would help the Committee in its work, and might have the effect of singling out Territories or groups of Territories administered by one country.

102. The representative of the United States, in pursuance of the view of his Government that it was of major importance to secure the continuation of the Committee with the participation of the Administering Members, considered that the discussion indicated that the best course was to provide that the Committee should be renewed on the present basis.

103. The representative of the Netherlands for his part was also not opposed to a renewal of the Committee along its present lines, but not along those which had been proposed in the joint draft resolution. The representative of the Netherlands indicated that, in particular, renewal of the Committee for an indefinite period and the inclusion of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution were unacceptable. Moreover, the Netherlands representative was also opposed to any reference in paragraph 7 involving the consideration of problems and recommendations concerning regional groups of Territories. The inclusion of such a reference would give rise to endless confusion and discussion as to the precise delineation of regional groups.

104. The representatives of China and the United States then introduced amendments to the three-Power draft resolution (A/AC.35/L.215), the text of which was as follows:

"1. In substantive paragraph (1) of the three-Power draft add, at the end of the paragraph, the words: 'on the same basis for a further three-year period'.

"2. Delete paragraph 5.

"3. In paragraph 7, delete the words: 'or where common Territories in a single regional group'."

105. Further statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Burma, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru and the United States.

106. The representative of India, in defending the draft resolution, was of the opinion that its provisions subscribed fully to the spirit of Article 73. With reference to paragraph 5, he thought it useful that observers from the more advanced territories should participate in the work of the Committee, since they could contribute considerably to its deliberations. He would suggest a small amendment in the first line of paragraph 5 of the draft resolution so that it would read: "Authorizes the Committee, with the consent of the Administering Members concerned,".

107. The representative of Iraq viewed the draft resolution and the Brazilian working paper as being expressions of moderation. With reference to the draft amendments introduced by China and the United States, he could accept the first amendment but would have to abstain on the second and third amendments.

108. The representative of Brazil referred to statements made by Administering Members in past meetings of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly in order to illustrate their endorsement of many of the points reflected in the draft resolution, and in the Brazilian working paper. He was prepared to agree to the renewal of the Committee for a further three-year period as a means of reconciling the divergent views in the Committee.

109. The representative of the United States expressed the fear that while the Brazilian working paper would have been acceptable to his delegation, its approval might have the effect of bringing about the withdrawal of some of the Administering Members from the Committee.

110. The representative of France recalled the desire of his Government to fulfil the obligations contained in Chapter XI of the Charter toward the Territories under its administration, but that it was unwilling to go beyond the terms of the Charter to which it had originally subscribed.

111. The representative of Guatemala, although favouring the draft resolution as it stood, would have accepted as a measure of conciliation, the Brazilian proposals had the Administering Members also accepted them. He had abstained from discussing the substance of the question because he realized the difficulty of obtaining a resolution which would meet the approval of all Members. He would, however, agree to the renewal of the Committee and the extension of its terms of reference.

112. By a vote of 4 in favour, 2 against and 5 abstentions, the Committee decided to take an immediate vote on the joint draft resolution and amendments proposed by China and the United States.

113. The representative of India requested that a vote be taken paragraph by paragraph.

114. The representative of Peru requested that the first amendment proposed by China and the United States be voted on separately, first on the phrase "on the same basis" and on the phrase "for a further three-year period".

115. The vote on the joint draft resolution as amended by the representatives of China and the United States was as follows:

Paragraph 1 of the preamble was approved by a vote of 11 in favour, none against and 2 abstentions;

Paragraph 2 of the preamble was approved by a vote of 8 in favour, none against, and 5 abstentions;

In operative paragraph 1 the addition of the words "on the same basis" was approved by a vote of 8 in favour, none against, and 5 abstentions;

In operative paragraph 1 the addition of the words "for a further three-year period" was approved by a vote of 9 in favour, none against, and 4 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 1, as amended, was approved by a vote of 10 in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 2 was approved by a vote of 11 in favour, none against, and 2 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 3 was approved by a vote of 10 in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 4 was approved by a vote of 9 in favour, one against, and 3 abstentions;

The deletion of operative paragraph 5 from the draft resolution of Burma, India and Iraq, was approved by a vote of 6 in favour, one against, and 6 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 6 was approved by a vote of 10 in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions;

The deletion of the words "or where common to Territories in a single regional group" from operative paragraph 7 was approved by a vote of 6 in favour, none against, and 7 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 7, as amended, was approved by a vote of 8 in favour, none against, and 5 abstentions;

Operative paragraph 8 was approved by a vote of 10 in favour, none against, and 3 abstentions.

116. The draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by a vote of 9 in favour, none against, and 4 abstentions.

117. The text of the resolution as adopted by the Committee is given in annex II.

118. The representatives of Brazil, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, India, Netherlands, and New Zealand gave explanations of their votes on the resolution.

119. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government was opposed to the further extension of the Committee. His abstention should not be construed as indicating any change in the attitude of his Government in respect to the Committee if renewed by the General Assembly at its next session.

120. The representative of France associated himself with the views expressed by the representative of the United Kingdom and considered that paragraph 4 was discriminatory as between indigenous and non-indigenous persons.

121. The representative of India voted in favour of the first amendment, abstained from the second and third amendments and voted for the resolution as a whole, as amended. He reserved the position of his Government in respect to any future action to be taken in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

122. The representative of Burma abstained and reserved the position of his Government in respect to any future action to be taken in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

123. The representative of Guatemala abstained on the first part of the first amendment, voted in favour of the second part of the first amendment, abstained on the second and third amendments and voted in favour of the resolution as a whole. He reserved the position of his Government in respect to any future action to be taken in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

124. The representative of the Netherlands voted in favour of the resolution as amended and reserved the position of his Government in respect to any future action to be taken in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

125. The representative of China, in co-sponsoring the amendments to the draft resolution, had been motivated by a desire to achieve agreement on the renewal of the Committee without prejudice, however, to his position in respect to "indigenous participation" and "regional aspects".

126. The representative of Brazil voted in favour of the resolution as amended. His vote should not be

construed as favouring all those paragraphs of the resolution as amended but simply as a vote in favour of the renewal of the Committee.

127. The representative of New Zealand voted for the resolution as amended as well as for each of the amendments. He also expressed the view that the work of the Committee was useful.

#### **XIV. Future studies relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories: (a) Functional fields; (b) Regional aspects**

128. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 218 (III) and 846 (IX), full summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e should be provided to the General Assembly in 1956, and under the system established by resolution 333 (IV), 1956 would be a year in which special attention would be paid to educational conditions. Following indications expressed in the Committee, the Secretariat had prepared a note (A/AC.35/L.213) setting out a provisional list of subjects in the field of education, which would form the basis for the work programme of special studies in 1956. It was understood that the Secretary-General would have wide latitude in planning these studies in which he would seek the collaboration of the specialized agencies concerned.

129. General Assembly resolution 847 (IX) requested the Committee to consider matters relevant to the examination of information on problems common to regional groups of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Information was furnished the Committee on the methods followed in the preparation of summaries and analyses, and it was noted that in the studies for 1956 the information would continue to be treated and classified according to the principal topics, the Administering Member concerned, or the geographical group of Territories, as might be most appropriate in each case.

130. In addition, the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 847 (IX), was asked to study points arising out of any regional treatment of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

131. The account given in the present report of the discussions and votes on the draft resolution relating to the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories outlines the consideration given by the Committee to those questions. In the original text moved by the representatives of Burma, India and Iraq, it was provided that the Committee would be authorized to submit such substantive recommendations as it might deem desirable relating to functional fields generally "or where common to Territories in a single regional group" but not with respect to individual Territories. In the working paper submitted by the representative of Brazil, the possibility was suggested of amendments which would have deleted the reference to problems in a single regional group and have added a new paragraph authorizing the Committee, in the spirit of resolution

847 (IX), and in order to clarify its reports and improve their scientific and technical character, to make appropriate references in its functional studies to groups or categories of Territories having similar problems or features in common as a result of such factors as their stage of advancement, their economic and social structure or their geographic location.

132. As indicated above, the Committee voted on an amendment moved by China and the United States of America and by 6 votes to none with 7 abstentions voted to delete the words "or where common to Territories in a single regional group", which figured in the original three-Power draft resolution.

#### **XV. Amplification or amendment of the Standard Form for the transmission of information**

133. During the preliminary discussions on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, suggestions were made by the representatives of Burma, China and Iraq that the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the transmission of information under Article 73 e should be amended to provide for the furnishing of information on various aspects of community development. This question was considered in the Sub-Committee on social conditions, but, since the problem of any amendment of the Standard Form constituted a separate item on the agenda, the matter was referred back to the Committee without any specific recommendation.

134. At the 129th meeting of the Committee, the representative of Guatemala suggested that, since many valuable experiments in relation to community development were being carried out in many Non-Self-Governing Territories and should receive far wider attention, annual information should be requested regarding them under the Standard Form, and the General Assembly should accordingly so amend the Standard Form. In particular, he considered that such information should relate to the central administrative structure for community development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the administrative planning on the local level, action taken for the training of community development officers and local leaders and the facilities offered to acquaint the people and those engaged in social activities in general with the objectives and methods of the community development movement. The representatives of Brazil, Burma, China and India expressed their agreement that the amplification of the Standard Form in this sense should be considered by the General Assembly. The representatives of Australia, France and the United Kingdom reserved their right to comment on any amendment of the Standard Form that might be proposed in the General Assembly. No decision was taken by the Committee, as no formal proposal was put forward. The representative of India drew the attention of the Committee in this connexion to the current discussions in the Social Commission regarding community development, and suggested that they should be borne in mind in drafting any amendments.

## Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Summary records A/AC.35/SR.</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/Inf.11 and Rev.1, Inf. 12 and Rev.1, Add.1 and Rev.2	107
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		107
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/7 and Rev.1 and L.187	107
4. Information on technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.201	108
5. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories: Questions arising out of the 1954 report on Economic Conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/2729 and ST/TRI/SER.A/9/Add.1	109, 110
6. Social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories:	A/AC.35/L.210 and L.214	
(a) General developments considered in the light of the 1952 report on Social Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/2219 and ST/TRI/SER.A/7/Add.2	109, 110, 111, 112, 113
(b) Social effects of urbanization and industrialization	A/AC.35/L.190 and L.194	110, 111, 112
(c) Community development	A/AC.35/L.188	112, 113, 114, 115
(d) Race relations	A/AC.35/L.193	115, 116, 117
(e) Aspects of employment problems	A/AC.35/L.195 and L.196	116, 117, 118
(f) Factors in the consideration of standards and levels of living	A/AC.35/L.198 and L.207	116, 118
(g) Public health;		
(i) Trends and factors in relation to mortality	A/AC.35/L.190 and Corr.1	118, 119, 120, 121, 122
(ii) Principal communicable diseases	A/AC.35/L.205	118, 119, 120, 121, 122
(iii) Major developments in public health administration	A/AC.35/L.203	118, 119, 120, 121, 122
(iv) Training of medical personnel	A/AC.35/L.192 and Corr.1	118, 119, 120, 121, 122
(v) Environmental sanitation	A/AC.35/L.204	118, 119, 120, 121
(vi) Nutrition and health	A/AC.35/L.202	119, 120, 121, 122
(h) Other questions		121
7. Educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) Technical and vocational training	A/AC.35/L.197	121, 122, 123
(b) General	A/AC.35/L.200 and Add.1, L.208 and Add. 1	121, 122, 123
8. Future studies relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) Functional fields	A/AC.35/L.213	124, 128
(b) Regional aspects	A/AC.35/L.191	124, 128
9. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.199, L.209, L.211, L.215	123, 124, 127, 128
10. Representation on the Committee and participation of indigenous representatives	A/AC.35/L.189 and Add.1	123, 124, 128
11. Communication by the Netherlands Government relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of Netherlands Antilles and Surinam	A/AC.35/L.206	125, 126
12. Procedures for the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information [General Assembly resolution 850 (IX)]		129
13. Amplification or amendment of Standard Form for the transmission of information		129
14. General questions relating to summaries and analyses, additional to any treated under previous items	A/2892, A/2893, A/2894, A/2895 and Add.1 and 2, A/2896, A/2898	122, 123
15. Approval of the report to be submitted to the General Assembly	A/AC.35/L.212 and Add.1, Add.2, Add.3	130

## Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolutions for the consideration of the General Assembly:

### A. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that, by resolution 643 (VII) adopted on 10 December 1952, it approved the report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*Noting* the further report prepared in 1955 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on social conditions in these Territories,

1. *Approves* this further report as a supplement to the report approved in 1952;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate the report, for their consideration, to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned.

### B. DRAFT RESOLUTION ON RENEWAL OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories which was constituted by resolution 332 (IV) adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949,

*Recognizing* the value of further constructive work by the Committee in the interests of the advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the attainment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis for a further three-year period;

2. *Decides* that as provided in resolution 332 (IV) and 646 (VII), the Committee should be composed

of those Members of the United Nations transmitting information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and of an equal number of non-administering Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

3. *Invites* the Members of the Committee to continue to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview;

4. *Invites* the Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

5. *Instructs* the Committee to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports of information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

6. *Instructs* the Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories;

7. *Considers that the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.*

## Part Two

### REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES<sup>1</sup>

#### I. Introduction

1. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of the Members of the United Nations which, as responsible for the admin-

<sup>1</sup> The draft of the report was prepared by a sub-committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Australia, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The members of the delegations who served on the Sub-Committee were: Australia: Mr. A. H. Loomes and Mr. R. N. Hamilton; Burma: Mr. U Hla Aung; China: Mr. Hsi-kun Yang; France: Mr. M. de Camaret, Mr. G. Dulphy, Médecin-Colonel Bernard and Mr. Deniau; Guatemala: Mr. E. Arenales; India: Mr. R. Jaipal; the United Kingdom: Sir Eric Pridie, Mr. W. H. Chinn and Mr. E. G. G. Hanrott; the

administration of the Territories, transmit information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, together with an equal number of non-administering Members of the United Nations elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The Com-

United States of America: Mr. C. C. Strong. The representatives of FAO, ILO and WHO also participated in the work of the sub-committee.

The officers of the Sub-Committee were: Chairman: Mr. E. Arenales (Guatemala) and Vice-Chairman: Mr. A. H. Loomes (Australia).

The Sub-Committee set up a working group to draft sections on public health; this working group was presided over by Sir Eric Pridie (United Kingdom) and comprised Médecin-Colonel Bernard (France); Mr. E. Arenales (Guatemala); Mr. R. Jaipal (India) and the representatives of FAO and WHO.

mittee examines summaries and analyses of information on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is invited to submit to the General Assembly reports "containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories". (resolution 332 (IV)).

2. In 1952, the Committee prepared a special report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>2</sup> The General Assembly, by resolution 643 (VII), adopted on 10 December 1952, approved the report as a brief but considered indication of social conditions in the Territories and of the problems of social development. It invited the Secretary-General to communicate it for their consideration to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council, and to specialized agencies of the United Nations. The report was so communicated. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was informed that, as a general practice, the Administering Members concerned have transmitted the report to the territorial authorities in the Territories for which the Member is responsible.

3. The General Assembly in 1952 also adopted resolution 644 (VII) concerning racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The principles contained in the resolution had been examined in the report on social conditions. Their enumeration was designed to show still more clearly the General Assembly's desire to indicate how situations of racial discrimination contrary to the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights may be met by appropriate measures of reform.

4. In 1955, in accordance with the programme of work laid down in General Assembly resolution 333 (IV), the Committee was again called upon to pay particular attention to social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It has undertaken the examination of some of the main social problems arising with the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and some of the principal programmes of social advancement, on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of the Territories and in the light of the views expressed by the Committee and the General Assembly in 1952. In so doing, the Committee took into account resolution 645 (VII) by which the General Assembly expressed the hope that the Administering Members would furnish information on any action taken to bring the Committee's report to the attention of the authorities responsible in the Territories for the implementation of educational, economic and social policy, and also information on any problems which may arise in giving effect to the general views expressed in the reports.

5. The Committee had before it reports prepared by the United Nations Secretariat on various aspects of social conditions based on the information transmitted to the Secretary-General. It also had a number of studies prepared by specialized agencies. These documents are listed in the annex to this report, and, to-

gether with the summary records of its discussions on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, should be regarded as essential to a fuller understanding of the present report.

6. In connexion with these discussions, the Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance it received in the form of supplementary information and explanations on conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories from the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. By resolution 745 (VIII), the General Assembly commended the action of Members which had included specialist advisers in their delegations to the Committee, and expressed the hope that the practice of appointing specialist advisers would be extended. The Committee on this occasion had the advantage of such advisers attached to the delegations of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and notes the valuable assistance that it received from them. Finally, similar help was received from representatives of the non-Administering Members who provided information on policies and programmes of which they had had experience and which threw light on comparable problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

## II. Principles of policy

7. In its previous reports on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee referred to Articles 1, 55 and 73 of the Charter of the United Nations. It considers that once again these Articles should be noted. They are the principles which should govern any United Nations discussions of conditions in these Territories. As it stated in 1952, these principles, and also the declarations of national policy of the Administering Members, emphasize, as of primary importance in the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the interests of the inhabitants which are recognized as paramount by Article 73 of the Charter.

8. The Committee in 1952 went on to express the opinion that, in speaking of the inhabitants, it had in mind all peoples resident in a Territory who considered their future and the future of their children to be bound up with the welfare and the progress of the Territory and the welfare and progress of all the inhabitants. The contention has sometimes been advanced that the provisions of Article 73 of the Charter are directed to those inhabitants who at various times have been called the Native or the indigenous inhabitants in contradistinction to more recent immigrant stock. The terms of the Charter speak of inhabitants without qualification, but the Committee is concerned mainly with the welfare of those inhabitants who form a less advanced sector of the population which requires special attention in approaching the solution to problems of social advancement.

9. The Committee considers that social advancement and all other aspects of the advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories must be regarded as interrelated and as requiring co-ordinated measures towards the attainment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter and in particular, the objectives contained in Articles 73 a and b.

10. For practical reasons also, it is necessary to accept a broad definition of social development, since

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2219), Part Two, pp. 15-26.*



this development, if not thought of in isolation, requires the support of economic foundations and the stimulus of territorial objectives.

11. The Committee sees considerable merit in the broad definition of social development which is indicated in the following passage recording informal discussions undertaken in England in 1954:<sup>3</sup>

"By *Social Development* we mean nothing less than the whole process of change and advancement in a territory, considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and of the individual. It may be objected that this concept is so general and so fundamental to all the tasks of any government that it is incapable of short definition; but we nevertheless consider it important that the term should be used in order to keep constantly before the eyes of administrations and departments the need to foster a common objective and to co-ordinate their activities with that objective in view. This need applies equally to all departments charged with developmental functions and not merely to those whose operations are economic rather than social in the narrower sense. On the other hand, we cannot emphasize too strongly that social development is not just the sum of developmental activities carried out by those agencies usually grouped under the heading 'Social Services'. It covers and informs the economic, social, political and cultural fields."

12. The Committee said much the same in commenting on economic conditions in 1954. It claimed that a sound economic policy must be part of a general pattern, of which social and educational policies are other essential parts. The people living in healthy surroundings, protected against disease, adequately fed and housed, with their moral and intellectual needs provided for, will be able to adapt to their own purposes modern techniques of production, and sustained progress can best be achieved through the attainment by the peoples of the Territories of a full share in the formulation of policies and in the planning and implementation of programmes of development.

13. The direct action taken by public authorities to provide social assistance may conjure up among the peoples the illusion that Government will provide for all needs and bear all reproaches when the needs are not satisfied. For this reason again, it is essential to associate the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the efforts of the administrations to encourage leadership and to seek the collaboration of the leaders and the support of the people in the development of social policy and the implementation of social programmes. "To bring to every community a vision of the better way of life which, by their own efforts, they could build for themselves" points to an attitude which all concerned with social policy should encourage to the fullest possible extent.

14. Furthermore, social policy must be based on a recognition of the importance of human individuality and the dignity of man expressing his individuality in the service of the social communities. Social progress cannot be considered as no more than an accumulation of material factors; it depends more vitally on individual reactions to external influence; in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories it depends on the re-

action of those who are losing their attachments to traditional life and habits and are more and more meeting the influences from the outside world. Social development is not only determined by increased goods and by improved public services. It must take full account of spiritual needs.

15. In many instances, these spiritual needs are at present made all the more acute by a weakening of the sense of solidarity of the group. Cultural contacts have brought new ideas. They have also brought about a loss of old ideals. Man in a changing society finds that certain of his traditional loyalties may become unwanted burdens as he seeks the broader loyalties of modern life. Although the development of modern governmental authorities offers new opportunities, it is also a challenge to traditions, and the normal problems of bringing into operation new forms of local government have been complicated by the innate conflict between the old and new ideas.

16. In these phases, of chief importance will be the family, the measures that can be taken for the maintenance of its loyalties, and for its adaptation to changed conditions. There can be no success in fostering or in preserving individual self-reliance unless there is a strengthening and deepening of human relations within the family and the extension of the consequent loyalty to broader groups provided by the local community, local clubs and societies, and centres of territorial life. In the process the primary importance of the family as the basic social unit in a stable and progressive community cannot be over-stressed. The family does not live in isolation. In conditions that have passed or are passing, the family or the extended family produced all that was needed, or all that could be produced for living needs. It provided a form of social assistance for the sick, the old and the orphaned. With alternative and more attractive means of livelihood, family obligations in the traditional sense may disintegrate; or the principal and most enterprising earners in the family may find themselves overburdened with obligations resulting from a family relationship which has lost its basic characteristics. The family accordingly needs to be strengthened as a vital part of the new society, so that a new community feeling can develop based on a sense of belonging. This will engender a new code of behaviour involving feelings of obligation, personal values and codes of conduct.

17. In the evolution of social policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the first call for public effort laid stress on the development of the Territories' resources, on the provision of economic equipment, and on the expansion of productivity. With economic development, with its successes as with its failures, social problems assume pre-eminent importance. Social programmes have to be adopted and applied, intended not only to overcome long-standing problems of ill-health and poverty but also problems of social adjustment emerging with economic change. The opening of communications, the development of industry and trade, the adoption of a cash economy and general economic progress have tended to disrupt established forms of social organization and traditional responsibilities and ideals. They have called, and still call, for a number of remedial methods. Public welfare services are required to cover such matters as family, child and youth welfare, the care of homeless and delinquent children, the relief of distress and provision for old age. Much has been done in a number of the Territories. Very much

<sup>3</sup>United Kingdom: Colonial Office, *Social Development in the British Colonial Territories*, Report of the Ashridge Conference on Social Development, 3rd to 12th August, 1954, p. 14.

more needs to be done and increasing recognition is needed for the importance of extending social security measures and social medicine.

18. The objectives of particular programmes of social policy may often be, or appear to be, short-term, so that they are within the understanding and reach of the people. This concept must be subject to the consideration that the cure of immediate and obvious evils may be of limited importance if steps are not also taken to remove the basic causes of the evils. Policy needs to be based not on a choice between cure and prevention but on the integration of these two as complementary aspects of a single programme.

19. In recent years, and to a noteworthy extent even since the Committee's report of 1952, there have been a number of trends of policy gaining force in several of the Territories where active policies of social development are being pursued. These may be summarized as the fuller participation of the people in social programmes, the extension of measures for the prevention of social evils, the extension of efforts to the rural populations, increased co-ordination in social policies and as between social and other aspects of public policy, provision for training of qualified social workers and the development in those fields of international and regional co-operation.

20. In these processes wide use needs to be made of the services of non-governmental organizations. They have in many cases preceded the government in the field of remedial action; they have contributed and have much to contribute in constructive prevention. It is essential that governmental social development services, central and local, should work in closest co-operation with these organizations. In particular, it may be of service in appropriate cases to establish or encourage the establishment of councils of social services whereby the interests of non-governmental organizations can be made known and their effective co-operation secured. In some Territories, such councils have been found to be effective.

21. In non-governmental organizations, as in the government services, the consent and whole-hearted support of the inhabitants of the Territories must be sought through the stimulation of their own aspirations and through their education as to the means by which they can realize these aspirations. In many different forms this thought has been expressed before and will be expressed again. It should be a constant and vital feature of any social planning that aims at more than furnishing palliatives for immediate evils or perpetuating a paternalism that will prevent the development of local and territorial initiative.

22. With the appeal to the inventiveness and enterprise of the inhabitants and with the assistance of varied social organizations, it should be the objective to develop an integrated general policy. In this policy diversification of methods and emphases may be inevitable, for the inhabitants will be formulating policies to meet the problems which they themselves regard as of chief urgency. This diversification in social effort and the varied character of the immediate projects that will be adopted, do not detract from the necessity for long-range plans aiming at the co-ordination of all social projects in a programme, integrated with economic action designed to improve living conditions and allied to educational action designed to increase

the individual strength of the inhabitants and their common sense of civic responsibility.

23. As discussions have developed in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and in the present Committee, on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the objectives of these aspects of policy have been indicated.

24. In 1953, the following objectives of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories were included in resolution 743 (VIII):

(a) To develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs;

(b) To raise the standards of living of the peoples by helping them to improve their economic productivity and standards of health;

(c) To promote the social progress of the Territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned;

(d) To secure the extension of the intellectual development of the peoples so as to provide for them access to all levels of culture.

25. In 1954, this Committee in its report to the General Assembly (paragraph 17) affirmed that the fundamental aim of economic policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories must be to develop these Territories in the interest of all sectors of the population, to raise the standard of living by increasing individual purchasing power, and to increase the total wealth of each Territory in order to make possible a higher standard of social services and administration. From this fundamental aim the Committee enumerated the following concrete objectives:

(a) To remove the obstacles to economic development by modifying where necessary the basic structure of the economy;

(b) To stimulate economic growth through which the standards of living of the peoples will be raised and an increase obtained in their national output and improvement in their productivity;

(c) To establish and improve the capital equipment of the Territories so as to provide a firm basis for future development;

(d) To promote those types of economic activity, whether primary or industrial production, in which the Territories are best fitted to engage, having regard to the balance of their economies and the advantages of external trade;

(e) To secure the equitable distribution amongst the peoples of the material benefits of the economy as expressed in the national income;

(f) To create a firm economic basis for political, social and educational programmes taking into account the basic cultural values and aspirations of the peoples;

(g) To conserve and develop the natural resources of the Territories for the benefit of the peoples;

(h) To create conditions conducive to standards of health and of social welfare which will help to develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility so as to enable the people to take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs;

(i) To work towards fully developed economies capable of taking their appropriate place in the world economy.



26. The Committee this year considers it useful to follow a similar course and to enumerate the principal aims of social policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It holds that social policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be designed:

(a) To study, alleviate and remedy the social problems which now face all communities, having particular regard to the problems arising from the contact of cultures and economic, political and social changes;

(b) To watch trends and policies in all aspects of development in order to anticipate and guide so far as is possible their effects in the best interests of the individual and the community;

(c) To develop programmes of social policy, to establish and encourage the establishment of social organizations which will take account of the basic cultural values and aspirations of the peoples concerned;

(d) To seek means by which the moral and civic consciousness and responsibility of the peoples will be developed so that they will take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs and, to an increasing extent, form and direct their own social programmes in harmony with universal ideals of human betterment and their own cultural characteristics;

(e) To stimulate or encourage initiative in the organization of, or participation in, schemes of community development or other forms of community effort, as effective instruments toward the progressive well-being of society and of the individual;

(f) To develop the family so that as a basic social unit it will contribute effectively to the welfare of its members and to meeting the needs of the local and territorial community;

(g) To provide for the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, considered as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, so as to promote general physical and mental development;

(h) To improve living conditions in the broadest fields of family and community life and to assist the peoples in the attainment of higher standards of living;

(i) To encourage a balanced progress of all sections of the community;

(j) To achieve an integrated society on the basis of the free contributions of each section of the community;

(k) To co-ordinate all programmes of social policy in order to achieve the above purposes.

### III. Urbanization and industrialization

27. The social effects of urbanization and industrialization are of vital concern in the numerous Territories where industrial development is taking place at an almost unprecedented rate. In the early days of the industrial revolution in western Europe and America, technical progress seemed much more important than the improvement of living conditions. The resulting social problems, the slums, the insanitary conditions, above all the loneliness and soullessness of life in the big towns still leave their legacies of problems. In those Non-Self-Governing Territories where similar processes are taking place at a rapid pace, the social effects of changes are of particularly vital concern for the future and the well-being of the Territories. This is not only on account of the numbers of

people directly involved, but primarily because of the way in which these processes affect, or are likely to affect, the whole society, rural as well as urban. In the towns, economic and other factors introduced by the expansion of the modern economic system attain their maximum development, leading to the concentration of influences which must either substantially assist or impede the progress and modernization of the whole country.

28. The chief causes for the attraction to urban centres are furnished by economic and psychological factors. The towns provide facilities for production and trade; they create a demand for man-power all the more potent when the interior fails to provide a prosperous agricultural life. Drawn by these economic attractions, the people hope to find in the towns the advantages of the material civilization of the West. They are tempted to consider the social institutions of the town as more important than those of their village, to emancipate themselves from village responsibilities without accepting urban duties. Although in numbers the rural masses still predominate, urbanization and industrialization are the stronger factors in social change in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

29. The important feature, which contributes to the gravity and dimension of the urban problems, is the speed at which industrialization and urbanization are taking place. Changes which took 150 years to develop in the West are now taking place within the lifetime of a single generation. Towns are springing up almost overnight and the older towns are expanding at a rate which renders difficult any orderly process of town planning. Moreover, in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Africa these changes are happening in societies still based on a primitive agricultural economy and bound by tribal law and custom.

30. The towns act as a magnet. They tend to draw the most enterprising elements from the rural areas. Sometimes as a result, agricultural production declines which may lead to shortages and high costs of living in the towns. Another effect may be a disintegration of the traditional structure in the countryside. At the same time in the towns the people lose contact with their own society and are deprived of the feeling of group solidarity. The disintegration of divided families and of family and other social groups is one of the consequences. The economic unit formerly represented by the rural family can no longer be maintained. The parental authority is undermined first by the mere fact of separation and then by the economic independence afforded the young by their earnings. The traditional concept of marriage is also shaken. Marital unions, concluded outside the customary social framework and no longer assured by economic safeguards, are unstable, particularly as the status of women in society is deeply affected by the numerical disproportion between the sexes.

31. The word "detrribalization" is often used to describe the phenomenon of assimilation to urban conditions in Africa. If the rejection of ties with the customary community is taken as the criterion, very few town dwellers may be regarded as entirely "detrribalized". But the new generations grow up in ignorance of village traditions, and those who receive a school education acquire ideas which often conflict with the beliefs and customs of their family environment.

32. In this development, a factor of considerable importance is an incomplete and partial assimilation of the people who migrate to the towns to industrial employment and urban ways of life. In the early stages of industrialization, industries have been largely manned by migrant workers who come to earn cash for particular purposes and then return to their rural areas. Gradually the need for goods and services which can be obtained for money has spread, and more and more men leave their villages for work in the towns, and stay for longer periods. These workers, even though they become more familiar with urban life, have not only no training in industrial skills but as unskilled manual workers are not adapted to the rhythm of industrial life. Some receive training and fit themselves with success into the new conditions. Others remain in the towns, deprived of the support of traditional life, insufficiently paid for urban needs and faced with numerous material difficulties with respect to housing, food, transportation and social amenities.

33. But the core of the social problem lies essentially in the changes which occur in the traditional family structure and the effects of these changes upon the behaviour of the individual. The disintegration of the traditional family system, with the breakdown of kinship solidarity, is a regular accompaniment of the transition to the urban environment, in which the very conditions of employment and residence militate against the reconstitution and continuation of the rural forms of family life. The old kinship obligations are easily renounced while the formation of new stable family bonds has to compete with preferences for individual independence and comfort. The weakness of the family bond and loose family structure which tend to become the dominant features of life among the transient town-dwellers contribute to the social amorphousness of the urban agglomerations and impedes the development of a stable urban society. Integrated and interdependent units, based on kinship, break down into small and independent units. The transition to the new form, in which the family should be the firm basis on which broader relations can be established, finds a major obstacle not only in the social, but also in the material conditions of the urban situation, particularly where wage policies are based on the assumption that the families of the workers normally support themselves by the land in the rural areas. With the resulting predominance of males and the young average age of town-dwellers, the tendency towards improvised and flexible patterns of social relationships further affects the family relationship and the lack of stable family and organized family life hinders the emergence of public opinion which would set norms of behaviour between sexes, within the family, and within the community. The woman in particular is vulnerable to the changes imposed by urbanization. She is no longer supported by traditional customs and yet she has not found other recourses and may be left to every type of degradation and temptation, save where religion strengthens the network of tradition.

34. Another factor impeding the social evolution of the towns is the lack of cohesion and a community sense resulting from the heterogeneous composition of the populations. This is a feature common to such disparate urban groupings as traditional indigenous towns, which in some parts of Africa existed before the arrival of Europeans and which still remain immune from modern urban problems, and the large

urban Territories in Asia which present problems of social administration demanding all the machinery of modern urban life. Different racial, ethnic or tribal groups live apart from each other, each in its own world, with little contact or interaction between them. The largest sections of the population, represented mostly by indigenous inhabitants of different tribal or ethnic origins follow interests and ways of life, derived from their non-urban parent cultures, in many cases sharply variant from each other. They are for the most part in the town but not of it.

35. The social effects of these changes, in their numerous ramifications and manifestations, are still imperfectly known. Much systematic social research may be needed to trace all the relevant implications of the industrial impact and of urban expansion upon the indigenous societies and to forecast the consequences of this impact for their future growth and to provide for future policy.

36. The Committee was informed that the study of the effects of industrialization has been on UNESCO's programme since 1950, and that a particular project has been undertaken with the co-operation of the International African Institute into conditions in Stanleyville in the Belgian Congo. Other activities of UNESCO in this field include the holding of a Conference of Social Scientists on the Social Impact of Industrialization and Urban Conditions in Africa, which met in 1954 at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), the establishment in co-operation with the International Social Science Council of the International Research Office on Social Implications of Technological Change and the publication of the manual *Cultural Patterns and Technical Change*, prepared by the World Federation for Mental Health. The Committee learned with interest of these studies and hopes that UNESCO, in collaboration with other organizations where appropriate, will expand its activities in this field and also hopes that national organizations engaged in social or sociological research will develop their studies in this field in collaboration with UNESCO.

37. This account of the problems that have arisen in some urban areas, and tend to arise in others, while it is not a description of particular situations, should not be read as dictated by pessimism. On the contrary, in many areas the migration from rural to urban centres and a change to urban life has been taking place for generations more to the profit than loss of the rural and urban communities and the Territories as a whole. If the movement is new, strange and dangerous, it is part of the adventure of change from which families and nations no less than individuals may benefit. Difficulties have been mentioned here, not in any idealization of past conditions but as a spur to constructive social efforts in what may prove to be the key situations to future progress and prosperity.

38. Whatever are the more specific problems of these highly diversified urban formations, the ultimate and all-embracing goal of social policy is the creation of conditions which will hasten and facilitate the evolution of the impermanent and badly integrated urban structures of the present transitional stage into stable and progressive urban communities. Imaginative social planning is required, giving full consideration to the needs of the family, planning new towns as whole social units in which the welfare of the community is regarded as of chief importance, and adapting existing

towns to meet the challenge of modern conditions and to solve the problems caused by rapid development.

39. The attainment of these goals requires a close integration of the economic and social policy of development programmes in respect where feasible of whole Territories or regions. Evolution in the social pattern requires changes in the economic pattern; the economic pattern should be modified to promote social evolution. A substantial increase should be sought therefore, in the general productivity of the country through a greater output not only in industry but more particularly in the basic industry of agriculture. Another objective is the stabilization of the dual form of existence based on the old rural and the new urban. This stabilization makes of urgent necessity a modernization of the rural community in its economic, social and cultural life paralleling the progress achieved by the urban communities. Without such modernization, the attraction of the cities will continue to depopulate, in a chaotic and disorderly way, the stagnant rural areas, with a resulting decline in agricultural production and rising prices in the overcrowded towns. No less essential is the family and the restoration of its functional adequacy and institutional efficacy both in town and country. Among the other major factors needing careful attention is that of the professional adaptation of the rural migrant to the exigencies of modern production and the requirements of industrial employment. Lack of this adaptation contributes to the perpetuation of the migrant labour system and the growth of masses of people uprooted from their rural surroundings and attached only loosely to the urban residence and the new occupational structure.

40. Moreover, the process of industrialization should not be regarded as inevitably necessitating urbanization on the scale of the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century. In an age of new forms of power the technical means can be made available for rural and village industries which will bring industrialization to the countryside instead of training labour from the countryside.

41. This point was made by the Committee in 1951 in a report on economic conditions and problems of development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In particular, the Committee noted that:<sup>4</sup>

"It may often be easier to raise capital for a number of small local enterprises than for single large plants located in larger towns. In rural areas and provincial centres, sources of capital may exist which it may not be possible to attract into investment unless the investment takes the form of local enterprise which is a part of the daily experience of the local population. Village and cottage industries are valuable examples of this type of development and in addition, provide opportunities for increased employment without the displacement of population associated with large industrial concentrations. Moreover, in small plants, a larger proportion of investment can be used for actual productive equipment. In contrast to the small manufacturing plant, large-scale industry needs capital-consuming services such as workers' houses, power plants, administrative offices and large storage facilities."

42. Urban welfare policies, directed towards the improvement of living conditions, have developed

from action taken to deal with particular problems, frequently with each problem considered separately, according to its urgency. The first preoccupations of the administrations in meeting the needs of new or rapidly expanding towns have been to provide the basic public utilities and public health and educational services. Action in these fields has been accompanied or soon followed by the provision of some improved housing, the establishment of machinery for the relief of distress, the care of the homeless child, and the treatment of delinquency. While these problems are inseparable from urban conditions and remain a primary public responsibility, a broader concept of urban welfare is being accepted which stresses the long-term aims of social planning based on the recognition that the improvement of urban living conditions and the progressive evolution of urban society to modern forms, is not only a matter for direct administrative action, but also calls for profound changes in the traditional social structure and the reorganization of the changing society on a new basis.

43. Once again, this aspect of policy calls for emphasis on the basic importance of the family as the basic social unit. In so strengthening the family and adapting it to its new role the most important factors are, on the spiritual side, sound ethical education; and on the material side, good housing, secure employment and sufficient wages to keep the whole family. With these to assist, the family will be able to become part of the larger communities and to have an interest in the urban and national life. Local friendships, loyalties and interests will gradually grow and the formation of various clubs and societies will be a result and a contribution to a sense of community and shared interests. The smaller the community, the greater the sense of "belonging". Hence the importance of residential neighbourhoods, with their own schools, clubs, clinics, councils, etc., which break down an urban area into a number of smaller communities.

44. Where there are racial, religious, language, economic or social differences among the inhabitants of a town, the obstacles to the development of a sense of community can be tackled by trying to remove the differences by developing the points of contact. Hence the importance of inter-racial clubs and societies with common interests or purposes, mixed universities, and other educational and cultural institutions. Still more important are social service groups and welfare associations where persons of different races work together and where a feeling of fellowship among different kinds of people grows and persists.

45. In 1952 this Committee discussed a number of points relating to the provision of suitable low-cost housing in the towns. This year it had before it the conclusion on economic and social aspects of workers' housing with particular reference to responsibilities for its provision reached by the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories, and also noted the responsibility for the study of broader aspects of housing and town and country planning assigned to the United Nations. The present Committee did not therefore engage in any further examination of the details of housing policies which may be most relevant to urban conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It emphasizes, however, the basic social importance of rapid action to provide suitable housing particularly in the towns. It also has learned with appreciation that the Governing Body of

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14, Part Three, para. 97.*

the International Labour Office has authorized the Director-General:

(a) To communicate the suggestions of the Committee of Experts to the Governments of the States Members concerned, requesting them to draw the attention of the Governments of the non-metropolitan territories to them;

(b) To work out in close collaboration with the international and regional organizations concerned, making appropriate use of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as far as possible, arrangements to ensure the fullest co-operation in giving to the Governments the maximum practical assistance in carrying out the Committee's suggestions.

46. In the general evolution of social services in towns in which the development of self-reliance and community loyalty among the inhabitants is a basic objective, concrete and co-ordinated programmes of action are needed on the part of the Government, municipal and non-official agencies concerned. Such programmes may require to be far more diversified than necessary in rural conditions. They will also need a more complex administrative organization with staff trained on a wide variety of forms of social action.

47. In the information provided to the Committee the variety of social measures required in the larger towns was exemplified by the development of the work of the social services in Territories in Africa south of the Sahara under French administration. The extension of the social services to overseas Territories had been provided for by French legislation of November 1943. When local services were set up, their commitments proved to be so heavy and the problems facing them so serious and urgent that programmes of collective action became essential, particularly in the African towns. However, once the most pressing welfare needs were met, it became possible to direct attention to the prevention of social problems and to adjust the individual and the family to changed living conditions by educational action. In particular these services are developing principles which will guide their programmes for the replacement of the traditional customary assistance and for the social education of women and children in order to provide for their adaptation to new social forms. To achieve these ends the social services are directing their efforts towards general assistance and mass social education combined with specialized instruction in many fields. Assistance and social education for the detribalized are provided through social centres where home craft training activities for children and premises for meetings and cinema shows are available. Other activities which are being undertaken in some of the larger towns include the operation of community restaurants, child welfare centres, and municipal stores.

48. Examples of action taken within the social development programmes to establish remedial services and to take the first steps in measures of social security were supplied by a number of the Governments. Some indications of action in Territories under United Kingdom administration, for instance, show that in a number of Territories legislation based on United Kingdom legislation has been adopted for dealing with children and young persons deprived of a normal home life. The treatment of delinquency has been the concern in all Territories, and there are now few areas in the

Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration without legislation for juvenile courts or alternatives to imprisonment for the treatment of young offenders. Recently a work party has been appointed to examine the treatment of young offenders. As regards the relief of distress, many of the Territories, including all the major Caribbean Territories, have public assistance legislation and non-contributory old age pension schemes. Social security measures on a broader scale are being studied in several Territories. Information was also provided on measures taken in French Territories relating to abandoned or delinquent children; measures such as investigation into the question of child delinquency; provision of children's homes; the setting up of a probationary system and centres for the rehabilitation of delinquent children.

49. Many of the above measures cited merely by way of example apply throughout various Territories. They have been mentioned in the present section, since the conditions with which they attempt to deal are of chief urgency in urban conditions under the impact of industrialization.

#### IV. Community development

50. Community development is a form of social development which in recent years has been the subject of much consideration among those responsible for the advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories and which in some Territories has made striking progress in practice. In concept, it is neither a substitute for the expansion of government social services—however much its specific projects may improve these services—nor is it a form of public action outside the scope of government planning and assistance. Community development is not a political movement but it is a phase in providing for the economic, social, cultural and political development of peoples, which is designed to promote better living for the whole community by stimulating the active participation and initiative of all members of the community. In its operations, the enterprise of unofficial groups is sought, and at the same time government services, territorial and municipal, are associated with local initiative and over-all assistance is provided by the specialized advice of those with training in the particular techniques that are called into play.

51. The concept of mass education corresponds closely to that of community development, or mass education may be regarded as a phase of community development. Starting from the need to supplement the educational structure and to provide for those who have had no effective schooling when young, it similarly embraces all forms of betterment that can be carried out with local resources and skills and with suitable assistance and stimulation. The co-operative movement operating for multiple purposes; agricultural extension services seeking the stimulation of local rural groups; rural reconstruction teams; the system of community colleges by which any type of education is provided which any group of people in the community may reasonably request; and various forms of rural welfare societies may have many of the characteristics of community development. Their principal aim is not so much to remedy any particular situation or to promote public works for any immediate need as to start a chain reaction of discussion, organization, action, achieve-

ment and renewed discussion of the next phase in development. The connexion is also close between community development and the evolution of democratic local government. Community development, moreover, while originally considered as predominantly a rural movement, may also apply to the towns, particularly in their early phases of development if the organization of municipal services is little advanced and is not being pressed for by an articulate public opinion.

52. In law and practice and in the varying circumstances of the different Territories, particular provisions may have to be made for the various movements in which the concept of community development can be found. In this report it is not necessary to draw distinctions among the large number of developments which are contributing to the general stream of evolution. Nor is it helpful here to suggest in what particular circumstances it may be desirable to lay chief stress on educational, economic, health or other social projects. In all cases the general purpose will be to provide for a joint effort by government and people in which the initiative of the people will be encouraged until they themselves are in a position to take over control of the movement. This does not mean that community development should be discussed as if the term were synonymous with all forms of social development and welfare. On the contrary, the Committee sees community development as a marked advance upon mere ameliorative measures. In the sense that it emphasizes the role of the people themselves in promoting better living for the whole community, community development represents a new emphasis in the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories. In addition to its social aims it provides training in local government.

53. The results of community development programmes are in some areas spectacular. The people's capacity for participation and the development of leadership has outstripped official expectations, indicating the latent strength of local skills and loyalties that can be released under the impetus of those who can gain the support and strengthen the self-confidence of the local societies. In all such programmes a vital role is played by the local village worker. His personality, leadership and training often determine the success or failure of a project and, what may be of more importance, whether the completion of a project marks the end of community effort in that area or serves as an introduction to new measures and the assumption of greater responsibilities. With a successful leader and with the increasing challenge to the villages to accept and work out new responsibilities, even in areas regarded as backward and isolated, the community development movement has proved capable of bringing to life forceful and enterprising elements in the population.

54. It is imperative that community development should not be conceived as consisting merely of a series of isolated projects with the injection of self-help or as more intensive administration in selected areas along familiar and traditional lines. Undue emphasis on particular projects tends to confuse the issue, for, under the concept of community development, the execution of projects is not an end in itself but a contribution to the initiation of new projects and the growth of new ideas. Furthermore, unless organized as a broad movement of the people with the necessary adjustments and adaptation of the whole administrative

structure to the needs and impetus of the movement, community development may easily fail as a policy. Yet, the concept of community development as a popular movement extending throughout society as a territorial policy raises many problems. The relation of local progress through local action to the changes in the wider society, the kind and degree of the assistance to be provided by the government administration and the part to be played in the action by the government agencies and voluntary efforts need to be under constant examination.

55. One of the principal points to be emphasized in considering conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories is the need for planning community development so that it will extend to more and more parts of each Territory. Although the system must take roots in the villages and in small groups of villages, isolated local movements may become sterile once the first initiative is lost. Local progress through local action should, therefore, be linked to changes in the wider society and the kind and degree of assistance to be provided by the central administration must also have in mind the development of a civic consciousness.

56. As a popular movement, community development calls for the informed participation of the inhabitants, the co-operation of government services among themselves and with the inhabitants, the active assistance of leaders of public opinion and branches of the administration that do not form part of the specific development machinery and the creation of a corps of workers with special responsibilities for community development. All this points to the need for education and training in many different forms. The community development staff will require at the various levels professional training or special instruction in village tasks. The members of the general public who form part of the local community councils or teams will require initial training followed by refresher courses and frequent encouragement such as may be provided by visits to projects in their vicinity. The officers of the administration and the public representatives at higher than village level need to be imbued with a spirit of community development in their approach to their public duties.

57. Even with a territorial movement providing an adequate administrative structure and suitable training for leaders of all types, it will remain necessary for community development policy and movements to be constantly surveyed with a view to ascertaining their place in the general evolution of the peoples concerned. While the search for community improvement will be unending, the community development movement should bring into play personal and mass attitudes so that the communities themselves, through their public or private organs of expression and action, will continue and expand the specific projects first stimulated from without in the initial stages of the movement. It may be expected that, once the emerging societies have reached a certain stage in their evolution towards self-expression and self-government, their activities whether directed through government machinery, central or local, or through private societies, will cease to depend on persistent stimulation from without. They will tend to rely increasingly on the functioning of services established as a part of the framework of their local institutions.

58. While dependence of community development upon the participation of the people has been fre-



quently stressed, it seems that not enough emphasis has been placed on the fact that the value of this participation will often be determined by the nature of the general administrative structure. In many cases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories profound changes will be required in the dominant administrative practice. As community development progresses, the responsibility for particular aspects of its programmes should be transferred to the local government units and, ultimately, the result should be to induce the local government, supported by the people, to carry out and extend those services which were first brought to execution by the community development movement.

59. These two aspects of the community development movement—its extension in depth in the local government structure and its extension in area over the whole territory concerned—are of particular importance in the formulation of general policies for Non-Self-Governing Territories. There is here a radical departure from previous social welfare concepts and a realization of the integration of all forms of betterment as having economic, social and cultural objectives, together with a realization of the importance of seeking for the inhabitants of the Territories a means of self-expression in all these fields.

60. Community development is under active consideration by a number of countries and interesting accounts of the progress of community development in their countries were given by the representatives of Burma, China and India. It is also under consideration by the United Nations and specialized agencies as applicable to conditions in many independent countries, in several of which community development programmes are at present in course of implementation. This Committee is not directly concerned with conditions in these countries but needs, in the technical sphere, to take full account of the inquiries which are being conducted on a universal basis and of the technical information which is, through them, elucidated. Accordingly, it has noted, in particular, the following basic elements which are being submitted by the Secretary-General to the Social Commission of the United Nations as necessary for successful community development programmes.<sup>5</sup>

(a) Activities undertaken must correspond to the basic needs of the community; the first projects should be initiated in response to the expressed needs of people;

(b) While local improvements may be achieved through unrelated efforts in each substantive field, full and balanced community development requires concerted action and the establishment of multi-purpose programmes;

(c) Changed attitudes in people are more important than the material achievements of community projects;

(d) Community development aims at increased and better participation of the people in community affairs, revitalization of existing forms of local government and transition towards effective local administration where it is not yet functioning;

(e) The identification, encouragement and training of local leadership should be a basic objective in any programme;

(f) Greater reliance on the participation of women and youth in community projects invigorates develop-

ment programmes, establishes them on a wide basis and secures long-range expansion;

(g) To be fully effective, communities' self-help projects require both intensive and extensive assistance by the government;

(h) Implementation of a community development programme on a national scale requires: adoption of consistent policies, specific administrative arrangements, recruitment and training of personnel, mobilization of local and national resources and organization of research, experimentation and evaluation;

(i) The resources of voluntary non-governmental organizations should be fully utilized in community development programmes at the local, national and international level;

(j) Economic and social progress at the local level necessitates parallel development on a wider national scale.

61. The Committee has also noted that a number of studies have been undertaken or are being planned by the United Nations and the specialized agencies on community development programmes and projects in various countries, including some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It will be pleased to receive, in due course, further information on these studies, and understands that in their execution account will be taken of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter as well as of the principles of social policy to which this Committee draws attention.

62. The Committee received much interesting information on community development programmes in a number of the Territories under United Kingdom and under French administration.

63. For the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the concept of community development was endorsed officially by the metropolitan Government in 1948, although before that time programmes had been undertaken in some of the Territories and to a large extent the doctrine as it grew up has been based on experience in the field. Since 1948, in a number of Territories under United Kingdom administration community development projects and activities, carried out on a limited scale or on an experimental basis, have been integrated into this new concept of social policy expanded into national-scale programmes. Indicative of the trend was a conference on community development held in 1953 in the Federation of Malaya, which recommended that "Government should announce at the earliest opportunity that community development was an integral part of Government policy". The United Kingdom view is that no hard and fast line can be drawn between urban and rural communities. Community development is the central feature of social work in the urban Territory of Singapore, and in Hong Kong considerable progress is being made in the development of co-operation between the governmental and voluntary agencies in accordance with principles of community development. In general, the specific schemes that are undertaken emphasize the paramount importance of strengthening family life and of providing for the needs of children and young persons. In many of the Territories mentioned, the imagination of the people has been captured and it is becoming increasingly possible to transfer responsibility to the local government units. At the same time, experience has proved that local action cannot be successful unless machinery is created for consultation

<sup>5</sup> United Nations, document E/CN.5/303, paras. 18-34.

at the highest territorial level where social development policy should be formulated.

64. In respect of Territories under French administration, the Committee was informed that social policy has been based on the adaptation of programmes to the particular communities concerned, assistance to enable the inhabitants to become aware of their own capacity and to find their own place in societies, the correction of social maladjustments, and priority to the educational functions of social policy. In the last few years a large-scale educational action of this nature has been undertaken, notably in French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa. In Morocco, the numerous agricultural modernization units (*secteurs de modernisation du paysannat*) are entrusted with the task of promoting the social evolution of the population, while at the same time, fostering agricultural development. Also, the system of the rural administrative *djemmas* is being expanded: at present, there are over 1,000 *djemmas*. They are empowered to debate all economic and social questions affecting the community they represent. In Madagascar, a re-organization of the village structure with a council responsible for the village administration and its adaptation to modern forms, has been effected. In the towns, the social services have been operated largely through social centres and it is now felt that more intense efforts are needed in the rural areas in order to check the drift from the land.

65. In addition, the Committee was informed that apart from the territory-wide community development programmes, in a number of areas pilot projects are being undertaken as a first step toward the elaboration of a wider policy. In particular, it noted the pilot projects sponsored by the South Pacific Commission and in operation in American Samoa, Cook Islands and the Netherlands New Guinea. The Committee notes with interest that a conference on community development is to be held under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission in 1956.

66. Mention has already been made of a number of other movements which are pursuing aims similar to that of community development. Among examples given to the Committee were the work of the extension services of the Department of Agriculture in American Samoa and the development of the community college system in Guam. The Committee, however, paid principal attention to the progress of the co-operative movement, in forms such as co-operative societies and rural progress societies. Information was provided showing the expansion and development of this movement in a number of Territories including Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Papua and Territories under French, Netherlands and United Kingdom administration. It is noteworthy not only that in many cases the co-operative movement is steadily growing in membership and scale of operations but also that the fundamental principles of co-operation are being more widely applied and the economic and social aims of the movement developed in unison.

67. The Committee has already indicated its interest in these movements in its previous reports. In 1954 in particular, it examined the relationship of co-operative societies to community development. It held that, while the co-operative movement can only operate to the full among peoples with high educational standards and long traditions of business practice, co-operative

principles broadly interpreted are of outstanding value in the traditional circumstances of a number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee also stated that the development of co-operative societies is a vital factor in social progress and that co-operative organization is essential in preparing a people for the transition to a modern economy. In considering social conditions, the Committee must again stress the importance of the co-operative movement. Working under the impetus of communal initiative, societies of the co-operative type provide invaluable services in promoting many aspects of better living, and stimulate in narrower fields the spirit of popular co-operation which is the vital essence of all programmes of community development. Their social and educational purposes are of great significance. There are many successful examples of cases where these purposes have been promoted by societies of a multi-purpose character and by other societies actively interested in measures of a social character such as the provision of housing or of medical assistance.

68. There are, however, many areas where the community development movement is not to be found and where co-operative organizations and educational institutions have not developed in such a way as to reflect the broader objectives of the community development approach. The territorial or local government and voluntary agencies may be undertaking similar social and economic activities with considerable resources as in the Belgian Congo. But there can hardly be said to be a movement in which the emphasis is on techniques for arousing and stimulating the initiative of the population in order to promote better living for the whole community through the exercise and expansion of that initiative. In some of these cases, where the strain of new conditions is relatively slight as in some Pacific Islands, the local organs of expression and action may be sufficient to perform or stimulate the services provided by community development projects; in others, as in parts of Africa, the initiative and direction of social and economic services are still primarily furnished from outside the community.

69. In commending the policy of community development as capable of wide application in the circumstances of many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee recognizes that the objectives of community development do not differ from those of general public policies, the aim of which is to encourage the evolution of the inhabitants of the Territories into modern societies adequately equipped with economic institutions, social services, cultural facilities, and organs of self-government. The chief novelty of the policy lies in the emphasis placed on the participation of the inhabitants within a general movement aiming at their social, economic and cultural advancement. As thus conceived, the community development policy and movement offer opportunities in close harmony with the principles of the Charter.

## V. Labour

70. In the 1952 report note was taken of the five Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1947, which are specially concerned with conditions in non-metropolitan Territories. The Committee recorded ratifications by the United Kingdom and expressed the hope that all Members concerned would at an early date ratify the relevant Conventions.

The present position as regards the ratification of these particular Conventions by Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories is as follows:

(a) The Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention has been ratified by Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom;

(b) The Right of Association (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention has been ratified by Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom;

(c) The Labour Inspectorates (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention has been ratified by Australia, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom;

(d) The Labour Standards (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention has been ratified by the United Kingdom;

(e) The Contracts of Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention has been ratified by the United Kingdom.

71. The Committee is pleased to note the marked progress in the ratification of these International Labour Conventions since 1952.

72. The Committee is also interested in the progress made in the implementation of these and other Conventions through the adoption of legislation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the implementation of this legislation. The information provided from the ILO was encouraging. The Committee was also informed of the progress of the French Overseas Labour Code and of the statements of the French Government that this legislation has resulted in many beneficial changes in labour conditions, has improved the situation regarding wages and productivity and has done much to improve industrial relations. The statement of the French Government is noted that the Overseas Labour Code is to be regarded as a measure of social progress in the fullest sense of the term, that it is applicable to all workers without distinction as to race, religion, sex, nationality or status and that it constitutes an important step in social progress.

73. Other interesting information on the development of labour legislation was provided in respect of the Territories under the administration of other Members and the North African Territories under French administration.

74. The Committee also wishes to comment briefly on questions of remuneration. Any attempt to assess the adequacy of wage levels in the Non-Self-Governing Territories to meet any particular standard or to permit comparisons of real wages among a number of Territories would not give satisfactory results since the basic elements of information do not exist. As regards the principles of wage rates, one advance that is taking shape deserves commendation. It is the recognition of the fallacy of the theory that, where a migrant worker possesses land for the partial support of his family, the wage to be paid to him when he is absent in employment need be sufficient only for his maintenance as if he were a single unmarried worker. The Committee believes that in fixing wages account should be taken of the needs of the family unit and not merely those of a bachelor. It holds that any transition to the concept of a family minimum wage should be made as rapidly as is possible in the light of local conditions.

75. The Committee has consistently emphasized that in the development programmes of Non-Self-Governing Territories the point of primary importance is that of the interests of the inhabitants. Similarly, the International Labour Conference, in adopting the Convention on social policy in non-metropolitan Territories has laid down that the improvement of standards of living should be regarded as the primary objective in the planning of economic development in the Territories concerned. The Convention further provides that measures should be taken to secure the independent producers and wage earners conditions which would give them scope to improve living standards by their own efforts, as well as measures to ensure the maintenance of minimum standards of living as ascertained by means of official inquiries into living conditions. Articles 14 to 17 relate to the remuneration of workers and it is noted with interest that the ILO Committee on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories, which will be meeting towards the end of the year, will be further discussing wage systems and policies in the Territories.

76. The Committee also noted the statement of the International Labour Office that the problem of incentives in employment needs further study, that training of all kinds and at all levels needs to be speeded up and that the present systems of payment by results should be examined and developed. In 1952 the present Committee stated that the raising of wages must be accompanied by increased productivity. It welcomed inquiries into the relationship of wages to productivity but emphasized that care should be taken to see that such inquiries are sufficiently broad, taking account of the educational, health and general social improvements which are necessary before examination of the techniques of the adjustment of wages to productivity. The evolution of social policy in the last four years reinforces the views expressed in 1952. Labour efficiency is interconnected with social advancement and is one factor in the general stimulation of the desire for social progress.

77. In this stimulation, the part that is being played and may be played by trade union organizations is now widely recognized. In some respects, the past economy and structure of many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories did not favour the development of trade unionism. With the development of modern forms of economic enterprise and the consequent changes in the economic and social structure of the Territories, the need for trade union organization has become more apparent and it is now government policy in many Territories to foster responsible trade unionism as the best means of promoting industrial harmony.

78. Information was supplied to the Committee showing the marked increase in trade union membership and the strength of the spirit of collective bargaining in a number of Territories under French, United Kingdom and United States administration, and showing the initial stages of a trade union movement in Netherlands New Guinea. The laws in these Territories largely follow the metropolitan patterns and permit trade union activities without discrimination. In some cases, there are differences both in the legal provisions and the practical situations and in others the practical situations between European and indigenous workers. The Committee recognizes that differences in the extent to which trade unions can usefully operate



as instruments of industrial conciliation may be wide according to the education, economic position and social experience of the trade unionists. It believes, however, that such differences point towards the need for trade union education rather than differential legislation. From French and United Kingdom Territories examples were available of the assistance given in the training of trade union leaders. The Committee considers that the work in this field being performed by the Governments, metropolitan trade unions and international organizations by contributing to the training, assistance and encouragement of workers' movements in the Non-Self-Governing Territories deserves commendation.

## VI. Living conditions

79. On many occasions in the past the Committee has emphasized the importance of the problem of the determination of standards of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the need of ascertaining the actual effects of development on the living conditions of the inhabitants of the Territories. In 1954, the Committee took note of the report on international definition and measurement of standards and levels of living prepared by a Committee of Experts of the United Nations.<sup>6</sup> The experts had elaborated a component approach to considering conditions of living in which would be included those elements, economic and non-economic, which go to make up the life pattern of the individual and which contribute to his well-being or ill-being so that the entire range of considerations which affect a person's sense of happiness would be covered. The component approach has to a certain extent been applied in the Committee's work. In particular, its studies of economic, social and educational conditions cover practically all the factors which may be regarded as components of levels of living. The Committee is therefore greatly interested in the proposals of the experts and the applicability of the component approach to conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

80. This year the Committee noted that further discussions and inquiries are taking place on the international level on the component approach to the study of standards and levels of living. In the circumstances of many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories a full application of this approach encounters difficulties owing to the inadequacy or unavailability of a number of forms of statistical data, the diversity of social and economic conditions and the lack of appropriate social research. The first priority task is to provide adequate basic statistics, especially agricultural and vital statistics and also valuable would be family living studies and community studies, as well as social and cultural analyses oriented toward the study of changing standards and levels of living among the various groups of the population. Such studies may contribute usefully to the initiation and extension of community development programmes and within the framework of community development it may be possible to obtain valuable data on family living conditions. However, in the Non-Self-Governing Territories the administrations may have to give priority to the meeting of immediate social problems; and these highly desirable studies might suitably be undertaken by research institutions

and by departments of the local universities and institutions of higher education.

81. In any event the Committee considered that it would be premature for it to press its inquiries into problems of method in connexion with the component approach on the present occasion. When the subject has been further considered under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, and when the results are available of the operations of the working group established by the International Labour Office in co-operation with other interested international organizations to consider the applicability of the methods in under-developed countries, the General Assembly may have far more precise indications of methods applicable to the Non-Self-Governing Territories or to particular groups of the Territories.

82. The Committee continues to be deeply interested in the collection and communication of information on standards and levels of living in the Non-Self-Governing territories. Even at present, the information available, although inadequate for the purposes of exhaustive study, is comprehensive enough to warrant a more detailed and comprehensive treatment of the subject, at least in respect of certain Territories. Information supplied the Committee during its present session threw new light on the improvement in living conditions in some areas which were cited by way of example. Although generalizations are not always possible concerning standards and levels of living in the Territories or even in a single Territory, a number of broad differences can be traced with the varying degrees of economic and social development and the varying extent to which such forms of development have reached all parts of the Territory and all sections of the population. These differences illustrate the importance for future progress of taking full account of the objectives of social policy in the formulation of programmes for the Territories, as has been pointed out in paragraph 24 of this report.

## VII. Race relations

83. In its 1952 report the Committee examined questions of race relations in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Recognizing the great significance of the question universally, it stated that the fact that in most Non-Self-Governing Territories the bulk of the inhabitants are of an ethnic origin and have a cultural heritage different from the peoples responsible for their administration makes of even greater importance collaboration among the races in these Territories.

84. In 1952 the General Assembly also adopted resolution 644 (VII). This resolution recognizes that the establishment of improved race relations largely depends on the development of education, and commends measures designed to improve the understanding of the needs and problems of the community as a whole, recommending:

- (a) (i) The abolition in Non-Self-Governing Territories of discriminatory laws and practices contrary to the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- (ii) The examination of all laws, statutes and ordinances with a view to such abolition;
- (b) The examination of laws which distinguish between citizens and non-citizens primarily on racial or religious grounds;

<sup>6</sup> *International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living*, United Nations publication. Sales No.: 1954. IV.5.

(c) The opening of public facilities to all inhabitants of the Territories, without distinction of race;

(d) The frequent examination of laws providing particular measures of protection for sections of the population, in order to ascertain whether their protective aspect is still predominant, and whether provision should be made for exemption from them in particular circumstances.

85. The Committee repeats its condemnation of race discrimination and race prejudice which are violations of human dignity and contrary to the Principles of the Charter. It continues to emphasize that the establishment of friendly relations based on mutual respect and a recognition of equality is of outstanding importance. Race prejudice and tension, wherever they exist, intensify the division of mankind and it is the Committee's duty to support the efforts being made to seek the co-operation of all peoples in implementing the Charter provisions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights concerning race relations. The Committee noted with interest in this connexion that in a resolution adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination held from 31 March to 4 April 1955 in Geneva under resolution 546 (XVIII) of the Economic and Social Council and participated in by the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, the conference condemned all discriminatory practices, in whatever form they assume and in whatever country or Territory they exist.<sup>7</sup>

86. In the statements of principle included in the Committee's previous reports and in General Assembly resolution 644 (VII), adequate and clear indications are given of the agreed views of the General Assembly on this question. The Committee on this occasion accordingly turns its attention to action that is being taken to give positive effect to the views expressed in 1952, to the difficulties that may have been encountered within recent years in giving effect to these views, and thirdly, particularly in multi-racial societies, to the growth of social relations among different groups which will strengthen race collaboration and contribute to the ending of race prejudice.

87. The aspirations of social policy, as seeking the development of all groups in the community, are in certain cases hampered by barriers of custom and religion, by illusions of cultural superiority and by the existence of separate racial or cultural groups, particularly if committed to the defence of entrenched economic interests. Any of these factors may lead to ethnic and cultural conflicts which one representative on the Committee described as being more lasting than the crude results of military conquest and occupation.

88. Yet progress has been made in many Territories and in many spheres. The Committee noted the following as among the principal encouraging developments in general policy since 1952. In the French Union, the law relating to publications for young people has been amended to include among prohibited publications those of a nature likely to inspire or maintain racial prejudice. The new text is based on the principle that the dignity of the human person possesses a universal value and should be respected without distinction of race or origin. French decrees of 1954 concerning the administration of justice under customary law re-

place terms involving the use of the word *indigène* (native) by terms such as citizens of special status, local courts, local tribunals, etc. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland it has been authoritatively stated that the association of the Territories would conduce to the security, advancement and welfare of all their inhabitants, and, in particular, would foster partnership and co-operation between their inhabitants. An African Affairs Board is established, whose particular function will be to draw attention to differentiating measures by which Africans are subjected or made liable to any conditions, restrictions or disabilities disadvantageous to them to which Europeans are not also subjected or made liable. In Northern Rhodesia resolutions passed in the Legislative Council in July 1954 declare that the objective of policy must be to remove from each race the fear that the other might dominate for its own racial benefit, and to make it clear that every lawful inhabitant of Northern Rhodesia has the right to progress according to his character, qualifications, training, ability and industry, without distinction of race, colour and creed. In Kenya, the Government has reaffirmed the principles of promoting racial harmony and friendliness, and of developing opportunities for all loyal subjects, irrespective of race or religion, to advance in accordance with character and ability.

89. These indications are encouraging. Two other examples of general policies are in harmony with the recommendation of General Assembly resolution 644 (VII) which provides that the necessity for laws which distinguish between citizens and non-citizens primarily on racial or religious grounds should be examined. The extension of citizen rights in Malaya to a greatly increased number of Chinese and Indian inhabitants has been noted, and also the action taken in some cases for the improvement of the position of *évolués* among the African population. While differentiations on grounds of culture may be acceptable, yet in certain instances the question arises whether the granting as a privilege of forms of equality to selected persons from among the local inhabitants may not become a new form of discrimination between favoured and other groups in the population.

90. The Committee also noted points arising in respect of different treatment in education. In Territories inhabited by communities of different races, a usual practice was to operate separate school systems for the different groups of the population; in a number of these Territories in recent years, there has been a marked tendency towards the strengthening of schools attended by pupils from all the different groups in the communities. This is notably the case in Territories under French administration where education is free at all levels for all children, without distinction of sex, nationality or religion, and where there is no discrimination on racial, religious or political grounds. In some of the British East and Central African Territories and also in Fiji, Papua and Bermuda various patterns of school segregation are maintained by reasons of language difficulties, different home circumstances and general opinion. In Malaya, greater integration has been reached, with 1952 legislation in the Federation providing for free and compulsory education in non-communal national schools for children of all races on the principle of (1) multi-racial schools; (2) English and Malayan as official languages; (3) a single system of education and a common content in teaching.

<sup>7</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution 546 (XVIII) and document E/NGO/Conf.1/8, resolution A.

91. While the question of the association of pupils from all races in junior schools is thus determined differently in various local circumstances, in respect of higher education the principle of inter-racial education, already applicable in most institutions of higher learning, is being strengthened. The University College of East Africa (Makerere) has been opened to all races. The Royal Technical College of British East Africa in Nairobi has been merged with the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College for Asian students, and will provide higher technical and technological education for all students. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Rhodesia University College, established in 1954, will provide university education for students of all races. The report of the Commission for Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa, which recommended the foundation of the University College, pointed out that it is contrary to university tradition to have regard to race, religion or class when selecting candidates for higher studies, and that admission should be solely dependent on the educational attainments and good character of the students.

92. The Committee holds that progress in the field of education is a first necessity. It draws attention to General Assembly resolution 328 (IV) which invites the Administering Members to take steps, where necessary, to establish equal treatment in matters related to education among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, whether they be indigenous or not. Practical difficulties, particularly those of language are held by some Members to justify school systems adapted to the special needs of groups of the population. But the Committee holds that, at the secondary level, this justification can only be accepted in very exceptional circumstances and as a temporary expedient and that at no level should the differences be established on a racial basis.

93. In its 1952 report on social conditions, the Committee drew attention to the importance of providing ways and means by which members of the indigenous population may have access to all ranks in the public service, together with the allied questions of facilities for training, opportunities for promotion and equality of remuneration. Opportunities for the employment of indigenous inhabitants in government service have since increased. The right of and opportunities for the indigenous population to public employment have been emphasized and encouraged in a number of policy statements and specific recommendations. The Minister for Overseas France in the National Assembly in December 1954, declared that the participation of the indigenous *élite* in the administration of the Territories is one of the main concerns of the Government. In order to improve the situation in practice, it is proposed to extend the age limit for the admission of indigenous candidates to public employment and to establish preparatory courses for admission to the *Ecole Nationale de la France d'Outre-mèr*. The Committee was also informed that in all probability the civil service in Morocco and Tunisia will shortly be entirely staffed by indigenous inhabitants with the exception of a few posts. In the United Kingdom, a 1953 government statement declares that the policy is to encourage the progress of the peoples of the Territories towards control of their own affairs by adapting the public services to local conditions and by staffing them to the greatest possible extent by local people. In the Gold Coast, measures have been taken to establish a

completely indigenous civil service staffed entirely by Gold Coast Africans. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it is provided that no person domiciled within the Federation who is a British subject or of British protected status may on ground of race only be ineligible for employment in the federal public service, and in appointing or recommending any person for such employment regard shall be had only to his competence, experience and suitability. In the Federation of Malaya, a Committee appointed to study the problems of Malayization of the public services, recommended in 1954 that the present policy of not recruiting expatriates if suitable Malaysians were available, should be continued. In Singapore, the Government early in 1954 adopted a ten-year programme to hasten the process of Malayization of the public service.

94. Information as given to the Committee on similar trends showing improved opportunities in general employment, resulting from both the disappearance of direct discriminations and improved facilities for training. The barriers to the advancement of Africans in some employments in Central and East Africa are, however, still considerable. This matter is not expressly treated in resolution 644 (VII). It forms an important feature of the International Labour Convention on social policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories. It is urgent for the Administrations and the employers and workers concerned to find ways and means by which openings can be provided for qualified workers from among the inhabitants of the Territories, without distinction of race, and which will create the appropriate institutions of courses of training. While this must be done without lowering the general standards of labour or upsetting the wage structure on which existing social standards are based, inaction motivated by reasons of existing race differences cannot be justified.

95. The above circumstances arise in particular in industrial and mining employment in a few of the Territories under United Kingdom administration. The Committee accordingly noted with all the more interest that in Uganda where the prospects of economic development are substantial, the Government has recognized that the people have a right to demand that in such development certain conditions should be fulfilled and in particular that there should be no colour bar in industries, that Africans must be trained for skilled work and increasingly responsible positions and that wherever possible there must be local participation in the financing of industrial development.

96. Resolution 644 (VII) recommends that all public facilities should be open to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories without distinction of race. Separate accommodations on public transport, in public offices, in restaurants and hotels are still a common practice in the few Central and East African Territories which are of a multi-racial character. Information was, however, supplied to the Committee indicating that in some instances steps are being taken to abolish discriminations in public facilities as well as to encourage private enterprises, to provide their services without regard to colour or race. The Committee did not enter into any examination of particular aspects of this problem. It was pleased to note that some advance has been made, especially as this is a sphere in which discrimination may cause conflicts between inhabitants who would otherwise be in the best position to promote satisfactory race relations.

97. The information before the Committee on race relations had in the main reference to discriminations and to action taken to mitigate or abolish such discriminations. The most effective way to rid the Territories of such discriminations is by positive measures to increase the co-operation by the races and to create more programmes, institutions and interests in which all races have a common interest. There are two particular aspects of race relations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: the attitude taken by the Administrations and the collaboration among different races in non-governmental organizations to promote better race relations. To promote better race relations the Governments should take the initiative and build up public opinion, provide the necessary leadership and organize public campaigns. However, moral preparation cannot be accomplished by the Government alone. The contribution which voluntary organizations can make in the promotion of better understanding among races is generally recognized. Their efforts in this field should be encouraged by all appropriate means.

98. In a multi-racial and multi-lingual community differences between races tend to heighten conflicts, and racial harmony is essential to human advancement. In 1952, the Committee recorded the views of experts appointed by UNESCO that differences between races are not fundamental and absolute, that some biological differences between human beings within a single race may be as great as the same biological differences between races, and that genetic differences are of little significance in determining the social and cultural differences between different groups of men and women. At its present session the Committee had before it the results of further studies by UNESCO, and in particular the report of the 1954 Abidjan conference of social scientists on the social impact of industrialization and urban conditions in Africa. It notes the attention called to the need for studies of legislation affecting race relations, to the new values and motivations that are now emerging, to the varying degrees of integration of groups of different ethnic origin and social status, to the effects of education upon the integration of communities. The results of further studies of this nature should be of marked interest.

99. Note may also be appropriately taken of the establishment of a number of new institutions for the study of problems of race relations, and of the causes of antagonisms in multi-racial communities. These initiatives are appreciated, particularly where they contribute to popular education on race prejudice and on the means of overcoming it. Yet, what is wanted most at present is not more inquiries but the application to existing situations of the widely accepted conclusions that distinctions based on race should no longer form any part of social policy or public administration.

### **VIII. Public health and health administration**

100. Statistical information on public health conditions in most Non-Self-Governing Territories is imperfect. That available on mortality rates indicates that in many Territories there has been a considerable decrease in mortality rates in recent years; but in only a few cases are there reliable data by cause of death, and morbidity data are even less satisfactory. Further and more accurate information is necessary if public health policies are to be planned so as best to meet existing needs and if economic and social policies are to take adequate account of the public health situation.

101. It is, however, evident that the major epidemic diseases are more or less under control and that even more vigorous action is now being taken against endemic diseases. Medical knowledge has advanced rapidly in recent years. Even so, experience in applying preventive methods of communicable disease control on a large scale has shown that results often cannot be correctly forecast; clinical and laboratory methods of proved efficacy in individual cases do not always yield the results expected when applied to communities on a large scale; public health measures effective under certain epidemiological conditions prove disappointing in others. A number of new and highly promising tools have become available, as for example insecticides in the fight against malaria, the sulphones against leprosy, single dosage treatment against treponematoses and new anti-tuberculosis drugs. More research through experience in the field is, however, needed. The importance of such research and of the inter-territorial and international exchange of experience should be fully realized.

102. With the decrease in mortality, there has been a marked increase in expenditure on medical services and facilities, and although the number of physicians in proportion to the population is still low in the case of most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, there has been a large increase in the personnel of all skills engaged in public health work. Moreover, following the improvements in medical facilities available in urban and semi-urban areas, the scattered rural populations have become more health conscious, and modern communications have made it possible to plan services to meet their needs.

103. These changes have deeply affected the planning and organization of public health services, the integration of public health in other forms of social policy, and the relation of the services with other government services and the general social organization of the Territories.

104. In 1952, the Committee pointed out that in seeking the maximum results at a minimum cost from public health organization, it is necessary to consider (a) the relationship between metropolitan and territorial services; (b) the relationship in other government services and non-governmental institutions; (c) the means of reaching remote areas; (d) the extension of modern methods for the control of disease; and (e) the co-ordination of curative and preventive services, research and training, central control and decentralization of operations. In all this the Committee stressed the necessity of obtaining, even in purely medical work, the support of all instruments of social and educational policy and of the population as a whole. Accordingly, the Committee now notes with interest the trend in United Kingdom Territories for Ministries to take over responsibility for health policy and for the administration of the health and medical services. While such Ministries differ in their internal structure to suit local conditions, in all of them the power and responsibility as regards health policies rests with the responsible Minister, and the Director of Medical Services or the Chief Medical Officer becomes the Minister's chief professional adviser.

105. Another point noted this year by the Committee is the increasing emphasis on the organization of services for the rural populations. Whether these services are provided by mobile teams or rural health

centres, the tendency is for them to carry out both curative and preventive work, to encourage the improvement of environmental sanitation, and to foster public interest in and knowledge of healthy living. It is recognized that, whereas the effects of modern medicine are widely appreciated, it is far more difficult to persuade a primitive people to follow the elementary rules of hygiene on which so much of general health depends. Bearing this consideration in mind, the Committee considers that the community development movement and similar forms of popular initiative can be used appropriately to support public health campaigns and that the public health services in their operations may well follow principles indicated by the community development movement. Rural co-operative societies might also be developed so as to provide medical services. In any event, a community interest, supported by the people, must provide a starting point and motivating force for public health activities and attitudes. The good will of the people should be enlisted and this can often best be achieved by securing their participation in planning and action.

106. As health development at the community level must receive the support of the members of the community, so health planning at the territorial level can only be dealt with realistically as part of a general policy in which all those concerned with economic and social welfare are associated. Modern public health services, if unassisted and working in isolation, will not succeed in effecting any great or lasting improvement in the health of the inhabitants. The improvement of levels of living depends on economic development, and to achieve a satisfactory level of economic activity, the health of the workers must be good. The Committee in this connexion agreed with the opinion expressed by an Administering Member that in their future work the health services must to a much greater extent than in the past, take into account the work of other social agencies and the requirements of modern economic life. Similarly, general social and economic policies require the co-operation of the medical officer in anticipating problems and in providing for their solution at the earliest possible stage and in taking an active part in all phases of the implementation of the resulting programmes.

107. Sanitation is fundamental and basic to individual community existence and the environmental sanitation programme in under-developed areas could also be integrated with general programmes for the development of the community. In spite of the complexity and difficulties of the problem, Governments have already started important developments either through the Departments of Health or other departments in the field of environmental sanitation, especially in the case of water supplies. However, much is still to be done in this field.

## **IX. Nutrition and public health**

108. With the extension of modern medicine to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its impact on human life as by the elimination, complete or partial, of a number of serious diseases and by the establishment of conditions permitting rapid economic development, it is necessary to create conditions for better living. For this, many people must be disabused of the idea that health can be regarded negatively as the absence of disease, and persuaded to act for themselves

in improving their own immediate circumstances. In this evolution, the improvement of nutrition, quantitatively and qualitatively, is of first importance.

109. Information submitted to the Committee shows that malnutrition is a serious problem in many Non-Self-Governing Territories. The development of transport and communications, improved agricultural methods, action against animal and plant diseases and pests and the introduction and expansion of modern facilities for the processing and storage of agricultural products, have made it possible to avoid the worst effects of lean years due to drought, locusts, other pests and diseases. Yet, while in some Territories the general state of nutrition is good and deficiency diseases rare and unimportant, in others unsatisfactory diet is a major cause of death, disease and debility, particularly in certain age groups.

110. The solution to the problem of malnutrition lies primarily in economic development in general and particularly in the appropriate expansion of food production. The effectiveness of modern public health measures has caused a rapid growth of population in a number of Territories. This process tends to outstrip the development of food production, even though it increases the physical efficiency of food producers. In a great number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the development of agricultural production has kept pace with the increase in population; in certain territories the consumption indices even have a tendency towards rising. However, the production of food crops should be increased adequately, so that the levels of consumption, as a whole, reach a satisfactory standard. In 1954, the Committee, in examining economic conditions, raised the question of the relative emphasis in agricultural development which should be placed on production for local consumption on the one hand, and on production for export on the other. It held that for many Territories the desirable objective is to provide for the local production of sufficient food crops to permit adequate nutrition, so that other agricultural land can be used for export purposes through the cultivation of the crops most suited to local conditions and world markets.

111. While the long-term solution lies in the development of the natural resources, much can be done to improve nutrition through programmes yielding more immediate results and leading to the better utilization and distribution of food resources which are now available. The age group one to five is particularly susceptible to malnutrition, a fact which calls for an expansion of maternity and child welfare services and a strong emphasis in the work of these services, on the prevention of malnutrition. The distribution of cheap surplus foods of high nutritive value, such as skimmed milk, can be of great benefit. Such distribution must, however, be regarded as a temporary expedient, the imported product being largely replaced in due course by suitable locally produced foods of high nutritive value. The Committee notes that increasing interest is being shown by the Governments of various Non-Self-Governing Territories in the production and processing of foods of this nature, and that research is being carried out on this question.

112. The supplementary feeding of school children is again a valuable measure, even though in present circumstances it can often benefit only a proportion of children of school age.



113. The prevention of malnutrition may require not only appropriate food production, distribution and preservation programmes, but also a knowledge of the other influences which decide dietary practice. Education must play an all-important role, but it is only likely to be effective when conditions responsible for nutritional disease in the different Territories are fully understood. Mothers must be taught better methods of feeding their families and especially how to make best use of the foods and food resources available to them. Much serious malnutrition in young children could be eliminated even in present circumstances by educational means. The development of education in nutrition depends, however, on the availability of workers appropriately trained in nutrition and home economics and the creation of active "extension" services in these fields. The need for more workers with such training is abundantly evident and is realized in most Non-Self-Governing Territories. In a number of instances facilities have been organized to provide the training required. Trained nutrition workers are also required to take part in the planning of food production programmes designed to make available a better balanced diet for the community.

114. The Committee noted the services in this field that are being performed by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Children's Fund in co-operation with the Governments concerned. Because of their wide experience in many countries throughout the world, these organizations are often in a position to render effective help. The Committee hopes that wide use will be made of them in all appropriate circumstances.

## **X. The training of public health staff**

115. The Committee noted the increase in facilities for the training of fully qualified medical officers in a number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the increase in the number of scholarships by which students could obtain professional training in the metropolitan countries or abroad. This training is of fundamental importance because local professional officers are urgently required to fill the more responsible posts in their own health services, to help in the training of their own people at the lower levels and to take part in the teaching in the local faculties of medicine.

116. The attention of the Committee was drawn to certain calculations which suggest that the cost of establishing a properly equipped teaching hospital in some of the Territories is out of proportion to the cost of constructing a hospital for local needs but without teaching facilities, and also that it is far less expensive to send and train students in metropolitan countries than to provide for their full professional training in their home Territories. The Committee holds that calculations of this character should be scrutinized with the utmost care. It is not clear, for example, whether the capital cost of founding a territorial teaching hospital plus the total recurrent costs have not been compared with the recurrent costs of lodging, board and tuition alone in the case of students attending established schools in the metropolitan countries. Furthermore, insufficient account may have been taken of the contribution to the capital equipment of a Territory which may be provided by the construction of the various buildings and facilities needed by those who serve a major teaching hospital. In any event, the existence

of a faculty of medicine raises standards of public health, and nursing stimulates research, provides specialized treatment, and confers other benefits on a Territory. There are advantages in training doctors who will be working in the tropics in the conditions with which they must be familiar. In principle the Committee considers that no health service is complete without a faculty of medicine provided territorially or regionally. A faculty of medicine, a training or teaching hospital, a cadre of locally qualified doctors are well worth the money expended.

117. Information also showed increases in the facilities for the full professional training of nurses and midwives. With improvements in education, it appears that more candidates should be available with higher standards of general education. In these circumstances and given the possible competition of other employments, more steps have been taken in many Territories to overcome prejudices against the training of girls away from their homes and their work when qualified. The information is of interest and further action on this question merits attention.

118. Recently there has been considerable increase in training facilities and raising of standards for the numerous ancillary and auxiliary personnel required for the public health services of Non-Self-Governing Territories. In this development, it has been necessary to provide great flexibility in the training programmes so as to allow the experienced staff to undertake more responsible duties, even though the basic education each man or woman may possess does not meet the requirements which are being established for new trainees.

119. Another point of policy which has become even more apparent with the development of training facilities is the desirability that the subordinate staff where reasonably possible should be drawn from the communities in which their future work will lie, and that on the completion of training the new recruits should be encouraged to return to work where they will be readily accepted as members of the community. Concurrently with the close attachment of this staff to the local community, every opportunity must be given to inculcate in all health workers a realization of their position in the developing societies and the responsibilities involved by this position.

## **XI. Training and leadership**

120. In the evolution of changing societies, the recruitment and training of competent staff, able to undertake efficiently the new tasks and to discharge responsibilities in all fields of social administration and social action, is of first importance. The creation of a corps of officers in sufficient numbers, based on territorial recruitment and embracing all levels of the administrative structure, is an inevitable corollary of a policy aiming at a permanent transformation of the peoples so that they may contribute to a society adequately equipped with the economic institutions, social services and cultural attributes which make possible higher standards of collective and individual life. No such transformation can be achieved unless the people are able to run the services themselves, to expand, to develop and adjust them, according to their own changing needs as realized by themselves.

121. The magnitude of the personnel requirements, and the resulting training needs arise in many Territories, not only from the distance which traditional

societies have to travel to achieve modern standards, but also as a result of the rapid change which necessitates the establishment of all kinds of social services covering the whole social field: public health, industrial relations, remedial social welfare services, town planning, co-operatives, mass education, community development, etc. This calls for a systematic effort in developing training institutions and programmes to meet present needs and those which are expected to arise or multiply in the future. In this respect much progress has been made in a number of Territories, particularly in respect of territorial training facilities at a pre-professional level, designed to train the personnel for junior or auxiliary posts in various social fields. In the more advanced Territories no adequate solution to the problem can be found without developing centres of professional training at the university level as a part of the total educational system. Training programmes should be directed towards the formation of the cadres of professional workers, if possible through the territorial or regional training facilities, completed or supplemented by wider experience, as in the universities and colleges of the metropolitan countries. They should take into account not only the need of the Territories for competent personnel acting in its own professional capacity, but also the part which this personnel is to play in the training of junior and auxiliary workers.

122. The formation of the specialist officer and of his auxiliaries in various technical fields and at all levels of the administrative structure, although important, is only part of the problems of training. Progress depends not only on an adequate expansion of the government-administered social services, but primarily on the activities of the inhabitants supported by a climate of informed opinion. The task of building a new society requires the creative participation of inhabitants on various levels and in various types of activities through which progress can be achieved, reaching all members of the community, embracing all the local groups and releasing the initiative of the people to diagnose their own problems and to find solutions for them. The development of the potentialities of the peoples, individually and collectively, so as to make them creative and efficient in building the new forms of their lives, is the ultimate goal of community development policies and the central problem of training. It is also essential in all other social programmes which cannot succeed, unless the specialist officer finds support from among all the inhabitants where he is working.

123. This raises the question of popular leadership in modern society. Widespread and resourceful popular leadership is an inseparable element of a modern social structure and necessary for social progress. In the societies that are undergoing a rapid evolution from the traditional framework to modern economic, political and social forms of life, the part played—or to be played—by popular leadership is of primary importance. The evolution of the society in transition depends upon men and women of superior intelligence, character and ability, capable of exercising vigorous and imaginative leadership in the social development and reconstruction to be undertaken by the people. The promotion of popular leadership, in all areas of social reform and in all segments of the community, and the training of the people for leadership is to be viewed as the most immediate task of social policy and a primary responsibility of government. The difficulties

encountered spring from the isolation of many local groups, the recession of traditional systems and new obstacles in the form of social cleavages arising as the changing societies adapt themselves to the new occupational and administrative structure.

124. In particular, training for new professional skills and new public responsibilities carries with it various degrees of westernization which may alienate from the rest of the people those who acquire western traits. In this way occupational differentiation based on new standards of training may create a situation in which the distance between the educated and the rest of the people becomes accentuated and which results in a tendency to form a small *élite* group, taking part in activities resembling those of the Europeans but losing contact with the bulk of their fellow-countrymen and unable to assume leadership among them.

125. The Committee was informed of the research programme that is being carried out by UNESCO as part of its campaign against racial discrimination. Studies have been undertaken in Dahomey, the Gold Coast and Nigeria and among African students in Paris. Other studies are to be made among women in one or more African societies. Such inquiries are matters of great interest, particularly when they are based on a broad view of the attributes of emerging leadership to meet changing needs, since the development and spread of popular leadership throughout the community is inconceivable if various groups remain insulated by barriers of class, status or culture.

126. The development of popular leadership calls for the appraisal of the training policies and programmes both in respect of its scope and extent, and also in terms of its social content. With the expansion of community development in its various forms, there is an increasing need for the decentralization of training facilities and for the integration of the training policies and programmes in the social field over a broad geographical area. At present, the main function of territorial training programmes of this type is the training of professional and specialist personnel required by official organizations. All this is necessary but also a broader conception should be formed of the place and function which should be assigned to central training institutions in the total field of social development.

127. Such training institutions should not be regarded as merely schools for professionals, officials or technicians of various types and levels. They should be conceived as workshops of social thought and as places of training and orientation for many kinds of agents and leaders in social development, official and non-official, employed and voluntary. In addition to the task of preparing men and women as full-time workers in the fields of social welfare and community development, these training centres should provide courses of various duration and content for chiefs, local government officers, members of voluntary agencies and other traditional and natural leaders of the community. They should also offer facilities for re-orientation or training in the methods of group-work to personnel engaged in different types of social action: teachers, agriculturalists, health workers, local government employees, trade union officers and industrial welfare workers, probation officers and others active in similar specialist fields. The purpose of the training should be the perfection of skills, the increase of technical efficiency, and above all the development of the creative poten-

tialities of the people through better understanding of each other, encouragement of individual and collective initiative and the formulation of common ideals and purposes capable of uniting and guiding the people despite their ethnic affiliation, occupation or status.

## **XII. The planning of social development**

128. In recent years there has been an expansion of programmes of social action in countries at all levels of economic development.<sup>8</sup> This expansion has been accompanied by changes in the form, character and underlying philosophy. The principle of social rights has become widely established. Increasingly, social policies aim at anticipating need and preventing it from arising rather than meeting individual cases. The extent of social action depends to a large degree upon the level of economic development and the availability of financial resources, but the economically under-developed countries are able to study the past experiences and the present standards of living of the developed countries and profit from the lessons of the past by introducing the necessary social measures in good time.

129. On the other hand, as these countries are faced with the problem of widespread poverty a strong emphasis is consequentially placed upon higher productivity. The practical conclusions to be drawn involve difficult problems of social and economic programming. Countries have no simple formulas to guide them when faced with the problem of deciding how much of their resources should be devoted to future production and how much to the immediate improvement of social conditions. There has been a trend toward greater emphasis on immediate raising of levels of living, but the trend is uncertain. In several fields of social action there has been a growing reliance upon the combination of welfare and production objectives by which the Governments assist individuals to mobilize and apply their own resources to the solution of their problems. Use of this self-help method requires that, as Governments assume increasing responsibilities in the field of social welfare, those who are to benefit likewise assume increasing responsibilities.

130. In the under-developed areas with their predominantly rural populations, modern health measures continue to cause a sharp decline in death rates while birth rates remain largely unaffected. Questions of population growth and distribution bear directly upon social policies, and population trends may in turn be influenced by these policies.

131. Special services for transitional population groups have proved necessary, and, in particular, urban community organizations in a few cases have been established to substitute for rural communities and kinship groups. Orientation, guidance and occasionally temporary accommodations have been provided by public service agencies or voluntary organizations. Consideration has been given to the need for consumer protection and guidance for groups who have little experience in the use of money.

132. In connexion with practically all types of social programmes, there are three problems that constantly arise. These are problems of obtaining: (1) adequate staff to execute the programmes; (2) adequate information to guide the programmes; and (3) adequate resources to finance them. In their efforts to provide

staff for their social programmes, the less-developed countries have increasingly turned to auxiliary workers who have less than full professional qualifications and who can undertake responsible duties while releasing the fully trained professional staff for other tasks. The problem of obtaining adequate information for social programmes is, in part, one of balancing the use of limited resources. There has been a clear trend toward greater reliance upon social research in recent years, as a basis for formulating systematic plans and programmes, spurred by concrete instances of failures of programmes founded on poor information and mistaken assumptions. The problem of financing social programmes is not only that of the limitation of the total amount of funds available, but also that of the competition for these funds. There has been considerable emphasis in recent years on balanced economic and social development. There is, however, little agreement as to what constitutes balanced development or a balanced allocation of funds for development. Nor is there agreement as to the order and timing of expenditures on different types of programmes.

133. The above general considerations apply to under-developed areas generally including most Non-Self-Governing Territories except for the few that have attained a comparatively high level of development. The position of Non-Self-Governing Territories considered as such, differs principally in that their social policies are determined to a greater or lesser extent by the directives of the countries responsible for their administration.

134. In 1954, the Committee examined the major plans of economic and social development by which the Administering Members have made available appreciable sums, by way of grant or loan, in order to supplement local resources and to stimulate development. The Committee noted that, broadly speaking, in comparison with arrangements made under the original plans, there is now a tendency to allocate a greater proportion of new resources to schemes of economic development likely to be productive of increased revenue in preference to schemes aiming at social improvement only.<sup>9</sup> This does not lessen the urgency of the social reforms which are essential parts of the economic programmes. Peoples deficient in health, education and welfare may be unable to increase their productivity unless a vigorous policy is pursued for the expansion of social and educational standards and services. Forms of social policy which stimulate action by the people may contribute directly to economic development, to the expansion of facilities assisting development and to the increase of productivity.

135. For economic as well as social reasons, the participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of development plans is an essential of public policy. It is through their understanding of general aspects of social policy that popular participation can be obtained in the implementation of particular programmes, while the association of popular and expert opinion at the planning stage should result in an impetus to action far less costly than the advocacy by official publicity of schemes determined without initial popular support.

136. Accordingly, it is held that no social policy is likely to be fully successful without the understand-

<sup>8</sup> United Nations: *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development*, E/CN.5/301, 1955, p. 9.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2729)*, Part Two, paras. 36-38.



ing of the inhabitants obtained in advance through the consent of their representatives obtained at the stage of the formulation of social policy. In 1952, the Committee stated in this connexion that it had been encouraged in the information supplied on progress of this kind showing that in some Territories representatives of the inhabitants were already in charge of their own social affairs, and that it hoped for a rapid attainment of this result in all Non-Self-Governing Territories. This point is reiterated, but it is further suggested that the participation of the inhabitants can best be solicited when positive programmes of social advance, based on their own needs, are presented to them.

### **XIII. International and regional co-operation**

137. In this process, the chief contributions in technical skills and in finance come from the expanding resources of the Territories themselves and from the aid supplied by the Administering Members. It was pointed out to the Committee that a considerable part of the efforts of the administrators and technical experts in the Territories is devoted to transmitting the necessary technical knowledge to the local peoples, so that in all fields they will be equipped to deal effectively with their own problems and that thus, to a considerable extent, the function of officials in the Territories may legitimately be described as technical assistance. Moreover, the Administering Members are large contributors to international technical assistance schemes by the experts they can provide for other under-developed countries; and some of the more advanced Non-Self-Governing Territories, as, for example Hawaii, are themselves making valuable contributions to present programmes.

138. Although the total funds available for international technical assistance are necessarily limited and such assistance is only a supplement to that provided from national sources, it nevertheless should be regarded as of substantial importance by reason of the needs of the Territories, the particular problems that arise and the general principles of international co-operation that are applicable to them. The Territories and their peoples in many cases need every possible source of assistance since they are grappling with deep-seated problems of poverty, climatic and other natural disadvantages, and lack of general education and training in modern skills. Their particular problems can be best examined in the light of comparable problems elsewhere and it is highly desirable that their own territorial experts should learn from and contribute to the solution of similar problems elsewhere. Thirdly, if international technical assistance is necessarily on a small scale in terms of the money and services provided, it can supply to technicians an invaluable impetus to their inquiries and activities and to the inhabitants a realization of the interest of the outside world in their problems.

139. Once again, this year the Committee had before it particulars of the technical assistance furnished

to the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It noted that France, on 30 May 1954, and the Netherlands, on 6 October 1954, had signed agreements with the Technical Assistance Board for the provision of assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and other Territories for which these countries are responsible, following similar action previously taken by the United Kingdom. It noted that in the percentage of allocations of the total sums there had been an increase in the percentage of allocations made to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories between 1954 (2.79 per cent) and 1955 (4.89 per cent) and of the total sums (\$626,000 in 1954 to \$812,000 in 1955); that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) had approved in 1955 an expenditure of over a million dollars for African Non-Self-Governing Territories and \$150,000 for certain Territories in the Caribbean and Pacific; and that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had made loans for the use of a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, as for example to the Belgian Congo, French West Africa and the Territories served by the East Africa High Commission.

140. This information was welcomed by the Committee. It was considered that, even though the assistance is to be regarded as supplementary, consideration should be given to the possibility of making more available to the Territories. More information is desirable on the manner in which international assistance of this nature is integrated in the territorial development plans, and how particular pilot schemes are developed on a wider and more lasting basis, how UNICEF grants operate with a view to the progressive improvement of the welfare of children, or how fellowships and scholarships are used to broaden existing or contemplated programmes and to enhance the expert knowledge of those taking part in the territorial development of these programmes.

141. Finally, in the field of social development, the Committee received information on aspects of the work of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the inter-governmental regional commissions of the Caribbean, the South Pacific and Africa South of the Sahara.

142. The usual forms of such assistance are well known: the provision of fellowships, scholarships and experts; conferences and seminars; surveys, reports and exchange of information by many formal means of discussion. Less publicized but no less useful may be the opportunities for informal contacts among officers of the administrations, representatives of the local peoples and leading private citizens, which the international and regional organizations can furnish.

143. As previously, the Committee holds that the United Nations, as through the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the regional bodies, can and should provide services to the Non-Self-Governing Territories valuable in their concrete results and contributing to the growth of international co-operation, as indicated by Article 73 d and Article 74 of the Charter.

## **ANNEX**

### **Studies on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions at its sixth session on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee should be regarded as part of its present report:

1. Community development policy and administration in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.188
2. Public health development in the light of mortality data (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.190 and Corr.1
3. Training of ancillary and auxiliary medical personnel (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.192 and Corr.1
4. Race relations in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.193
5. Contribution of the social sciences to the study of social conditions in the African Non-Self-Governing Territories (UNESCO) A/AC.35/L.194
6. Information on industrial relations in Non-Self-Governing Territories as furnished under Article 73 e (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.195
7. Economic and social aspects of workers' housing with special reference to the responsibilities for its provision (ILO) A/AC.35/L.196
8. Social change and standards of living in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.198
9. Nutrition in Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO and WHO) A/AC.35/L.202
10. Major developments in public health administration (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.203
11. Environmental sanitation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO) A/AC.35/L.204
12. Principal communicable diseases (WHO) A/AC.35/L.205
13. Aspects of systems of wage payment and the use of cost-of-living indices in adapting wages to living costs (ILO) A/AC.35/L.207

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OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES  
Addendum**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OFFICIAL RECORDS : TENTH SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 16A (A/2908/Add.1)**

NEW YORK, 1955



**UNITED NATIONS**

**REPORT OF THE  
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### NOTE

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# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

## ADDENDUM

1. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories resumed its sixth session on 7 September 1955 to consider the communication from the Netherlands Government relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.

### I. Election of the Vice-Chairman

2. At its 131st meeting, the Committee, under rule 107 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, elected Mr. Emilio Arenales (Guatemala) as Vice-Chairman in replacement of Mr. S. A. Frazão (Brazil) who was unable to continue to serve.

### II. Communication by the Netherlands Government relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam

3. At its 131st meeting, the Committee resumed consideration of the item on its agenda relating to the communication by the Netherlands Government (A/AC.35/L.206) on the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. This item had been previously considered at the 125th and 126th meetings of the Committee held on 10 May 1955.<sup>1</sup>

4. The representative of the Netherlands pointed out that the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands had been communicated to the Secretary-General and that, at the 125th and 126th meetings, the representatives of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had reviewed the constitutional changes and explained the various provisions of the Charter of the Kingdom. He reminded the Committee that an exchange of questions and answers had followed between a number of representatives and the two representatives of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, and that at the conclusion of the debate the Committee had been unable to reach a decision since some delegates had not then received instructions from their Governments.

5. The representative of the Netherlands considered that it was not intended that the Committee should again go over all the ground that had been so well covered in the previous part of the session. In the view of the Netherlands Government, it was no longer appropriate for information to be transmitted to the United Nations in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles under Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter. Under the constitutional order set up by the Interim Orders, these two countries had had an oppor-

tunity to familiarize themselves during a number of years with the practice of democratic government. Meanwhile, there had been elections and new Governments had taken over. These new Governments were as staunch supporters of the Charter of the Kingdom as their predecessors. The promulgation of that Charter had marked the beginning of full and equal partnership between the three countries forming the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

6. The representative of Guatemala sought information on the extent to which the factors contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII) had been fulfilled in respect to the recent constitutional changes. In particular, he referred to the third part of the list of factors "indicative of the free association of a Territory on an equal basis with the metropolitan or other country as an integral part of that country or in any other form". The representative of the Netherlands replied that the attitude of the Government of the Netherlands in respect of resolution 742 (VIII) and its annex were well known. He reserved the position of his Government with respect to the resolution and the list of factors; in its opinion, each case as it arose had to be judged on its own merits. Moreover, the competence of the General Assembly in this field was not recognized by the Netherlands Government.

7. The representative of Guatemala put a number of questions to which the representative of the Netherlands replied as follows:

(i) With respect to whether the opinion of the populations of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had been freely expressed by informed and democratic processes, the answer was in the affirmative. The freely elected Parliaments in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had unanimously accepted the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Negotiations with respect to the Charter had been under way for a number of years, and the questions at issue had been freely discussed in the local Press. As a consequence, the population of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had been kept fully informed with respect to the constitutional changes which had subsequently been enacted.

(ii) As to the freedom of the populations of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles to modify their present status, the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Surinam and the Antilles had the right to introduce a bill for amendment of the Charter and modification of the status of the countries in the Parliament of the Kingdom. Her Majesty the Queen had made a statement prior to the promulgation of the Charter to the effect that no political partnership could endure unless supported by the overwhelming majority of the citizens. It would also be contrary to the established policy of the Netherlands to prevent a partner from leaving the Kingdom if that partner desired to do so.

(iii) As to the respective competence of the countries and of the Kingdom, article 3 of the Charter

<sup>1</sup> For the discussions at the 125th and 126th meetings, see the previous report of the Committee, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908)*, paras. 65-82.



set forth those matters which were affairs of the Kingdom and these included defence and foreign relations. In all other respects, each of the three countries comprising the Kingdom was completely self-governing. In matters of defence, the citizens of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles could only be called into the armed forces pursuant to their own local legislation. In the field of foreign relations, each Government had the right to decide whether it would take part in any international agreement under consideration by the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Except in rare cases where it was impossible to do so, each Government had the right to abstain from such agreements.

(iv) There was no discrimination in respect to the appointment of citizens from the three countries to government posts within the Kingdom; each of the three countries could summon its own citizens only for service in the armed forces.

(v) The Council of Ministers of the Kingdom of the Netherlands decided upon the amount each country would contribute to the support of the armed forces. This decision, however, had to be taken unanimously under the provision of article 35 of the Charter, and no contribution could therefore be imposed on Surinam and the Antilles without their consent.

(vi) With respect to voting rights of illiterate persons, appropriate provision was made by the use of symbols on ballot forms. The percentage of illiteracy in the Netherlands Antilles was less than one half of 1 per cent. In Surinam, the percentage was slightly higher.

(vii) The populations of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were very mixed in origin. In Surinam, the population was predominantly of mixed white and coloured origin. There were also other ethnic groups, but smaller in number. The group of Dutch origin constituted a small minority of the total population. Apart from the Dutch language a vernacular was spoken by people in the interior. With respect to the Netherlands Antilles, Dutch was the common language of the islands, although Papiamentu was also spoken in those islands lying off the coast of Venezuela, and English was spoken in the three islands of the Leeward Group.

(viii) With respect to political development in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the transition had been one from a completely colonial régime through various stages of self-government. At first, representative bodies were made up of partly elected and partly appointed members having limited powers. Gradually, the powers of these bodies had been increased and the system of appointing members had been relinquished. Eventually a stage had been reached when the representative bodies assumed full powers in all internal matters. The forerunners of the parliamentary bodies in the two countries had been in existence for nearly a century.

(ix) Amendment of the Charter was provided for in article 55. An amendment had to be voted upon and accepted by a majority in Surinam and in the Netherlands Antilles before being enacted for the Kingdom. Representation of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles in the Kingdom Parliament was provided for in articles 17 to 19 inclusive. If Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had been given representation in the Kingdom Parliament on the basis of population, they could have exerted only a negligible influence in Kingdom affairs. Thus, a different system of repre-

sentation for the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam in the Kingdom Parliament had been provided for by which their representatives would have a larger voice in Kingdom affairs than under a numerical system of representation. Actually, under articles 12 and 18 of the Charter, Surinam and the Antilles now could exert influence equal to two fifths of the votes.

(x) Only one nationality—Netherlands nationality—prevailed throughout the three countries comprised in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

(xi) Residence for purposes of voting in each country was a matter regulated by the country concerned.

8. Following the above replies, the Committee discussed the procedure to be adopted in the preparation of a draft resolution. The Chairman suggested the establishment of a working group to prepare a text for the consideration of the Committee. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, Peru and the United States of America. The representatives of Iraq and Peru were not in favour of the suggested working group, and the Committee finally agreed that the Chairman would undertake to consult the representatives on the preparation of a draft resolution.

9. At the 132nd meeting, the representatives of Brazil and the United States of America introduced the following joint draft resolution (A/AC.35/L.216):

*"The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,*

*"Recalling that by resolution 222 (III), adopted on 3 November 1948, the General Assembly, while welcoming any development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter,*

*"Recalling that by resolution 747 (VIII), adopted on 27 November 1953, the General Assembly invited the Government of the Netherlands to communicate to the Secretary-General the result of the further negotiations which were to be undertaken with respect to the status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles,*

*"Recalling that by resolution 747 (VIII) the General Assembly further invited the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the communications referred to in the previous paragraph in connexion with the information already transmitted and to report thereon to the General Assembly,*

*"Having examined a communication, dated 30 March 1955, by which the Government of the Netherlands transmitted the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands promulgated on 29 December 1954 together with an explanatory memorandum thereon,*

*"Having heard the explanations given in relation to the basic principles of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII) by the representatives of the Government of the Netherlands,*

*"1. Commends the action of the Government of the Netherlands in including in its delegation to the Committee representatives of the Governments of*

Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles for the purpose of explaining the new constitutional situation;

"2. *Notes with satisfaction* the political advancement achieved by the peoples of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles;

"3. *Notes* from the documentation submitted that the peoples of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles have expressed, through their freely elected Parliaments, their approval of the new constitutional order negotiated with the Government of the Netherlands;

"4. *Expresses the opinion*—within the limits of its terms of reference and without anticipating the final disposal of this question by the General Assembly—that, on the basis of the information before the Committee, the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles is no longer necessary or appropriate."

10. The representative of Brazil, in introducing the resolution, stated that the aims of Article 73 e of the Charter had been satisfied and that transmission of information was no longer necessary or appropriate. In his opinion, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles had become self-governing countries whose freely elected parliaments had approved the Charter of the Kingdom making them equal partners with the Netherlands. The Committee had also been informed that it would be contrary to the established policy of the Netherlands Government to prevent these two countries from leaving the Kingdom if they wished to do so.

11. The representative of the United States of America endorsed the comments of the representative of Brazil and hoped that the resolution would meet with a wide measure of support.

12. The representative of Iraq regretted that he was unable to support the resolution. His Government's opinion, based on the available information, was that the measure of self-government provided for in the Charter of the Kingdom did not warrant a release from the obligations of Article 73 e. It was not certain that the Charter gave full promise of real self-government, and to accept such an arrangement would be to make inroads into the meaning and validity of Article 73 e. In his opinion the terms of General Assembly resolution 747 (VIII), which had requested the Netherlands Government to continue to supply information under Article 73 e, could not be abrogated unless by the General Assembly, and the Netherlands Government could not by its unilateral action cease transmitting information. The Government of Iraq maintained the principle that an Administering Member should not alter the status of a Non-Self-Governing Territory without the approval of the General Assembly. He felt therefore that the question before the Committee was one for the General Assembly alone to decide.

13. The representative of Peru referred to the position of the American States in respect of the dependent territories and colonies in America of extracontinental countries, mentioning resolution 97 of the Tenth Inter-American Conference of Caracas on which his delegation's attitude was based. He recognized that Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had advanced considerably towards full self-government, but that the present constitutional system should not be considered as the final or definitive stage, and pointed out that the explanatory memorandum presented by the Neth-

erlands Government (A/AC.35/L.206) did not give it a definitive character. It was pertinent, therefore, to express the hope that the political progress of these Territories would continue in the future and that they would attain full self-government through the exercise of the right of self-determination. With regard to General Assembly resolution 747 (VIII), the Committee should limit itself to the examination of, and reporting on, the documentation received without taking a decision on the substance of the question. His delegation considered that the Committee could not take a decision until it had fully explored the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, especially as regards the concept and conditions of "full self-government", with a view to their strict observance. In his opinion, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had attained some measure of political autonomy as well as complete autonomy in respect of their economic, social and educational affairs, which was the subject matter of the information supplied; it might therefore be impossible for the Netherlands Government to continue to transmit the information required by Article 73 e of the Charter. This Article rendered the transmission of information dependent, among other things, on constitutional considerations, and even if this special obligation should cease, Chapter XI contained other obligations which would continue to exist until the Territory had attained a full measure of self-government, at which point the entire Chapter became inapplicable. It was clear that, under the new constitutional structure, Surinam and the Antilles, although juridical collectivities or entities forming part of the Kingdom, remained, nevertheless, in a state of dependency in important respects within the juridical system and under the authority of the State which had been administering them; but it was no less certain that they enjoyed autonomy in the specific fields to which Article 73 e of the Charter referred. He could not support the draft resolution and would abstain in the final voting because the said resolution did not make it clear that the cessation of information was a consequence of the autonomy of the local Governments from the point of view of the subject matter of the information supplied and that the information would be accepted only for institutional purposes, but implied that the cessation of information was a consequence of the achievement of full self-government.

14. The representative of France, commenting on the remarks of the representative of Iraq, stated that, with the exception of Trust Territories, the General Assembly did not have under the Charter to pass judgment on the change in political status of a Territory.

15. The representative of China expressed his general approval of the text of the draft resolution although, in respect to operative paragraph 4, he thought it preferable that the words "necessary or appropriate" should be replaced by the word "feasible".

16. The representative of Netherlands explained that, in the opinion of his Government, it had the right to decide when its Non-Self-Governing Territory had reached a status where the obligation under Article 73 e ceased. However, subject to this principle, he had no objection to a reference to resolution 742 (VIII) in paragraph 5 of the preamble. He felt that the omission of the question of competence in the draft resolution would enable a larger measure of agreement, and he hoped that this point would also be left out

of discussion in the Fourth Committee. The draft resolution had also omitted to state explicitly that Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had attained a full measure of self-government. The Netherlands delegation, in order to avoid unnecessary controversy, was prepared to accept that omission because the conclusion reached in the draft resolution that transmission of information was no longer necessary or appropriate implied that those countries were no longer non-self-governing. The Netherlands delegation would therefore be able to vote for the draft resolution.

17. The representatives of India and Peru then introduced certain amendments to the draft resolution. The representative of India proposed the substitution of "representative bodies" for "Parliaments" in operative paragraph 3. This was accepted by the sponsors.

18. The representative of Peru proposed substitution of "feasible" for "necessary or appropriate" in operative paragraph 4; this proposal had originally been suggested by the representative of China but was not accepted by the sponsors.

19. The draft resolution was voted upon as follows:

	<i>In favour</i>	<i>Against</i>	<i>Abstaining</i>
<i>First to fourth paragraphs of the preamble</i> .....	8	0	5
<i>Fifth paragraph of the preamble: the words "in relation to the basic principles of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII)" (separate vote requested by India)</i> .....	3	3	7
<i>Fifth paragraph of the preamble (remainder)</i> .....	9	0	4
<i>Operative paragraph 1</i> .....	8	0	5
<i>Operative paragraph 2: the words "with satisfaction" (separate vote requested by India)</i> .....	6	0	7
<i>Operative paragraph 2</i> .....	6	0	7
<i>Operative paragraph 3</i> .....	11	0	2
<i>Operative paragraph 4: the words "within the limits of its terms of reference and without anticipating the final disposal of this question by the General Assembly" (separate vote requested by France)</i> .....	7	0	6
<i>Operative paragraph 4: to substitute "feasible" for "necessary or appropriate" (amendment of Peru, originally suggested by China)</i> .....	2	6	5
<i>Operative paragraph 4: the words "or appropriate" (separate vote requested by India)</i> .....	6	3	4
<i>Operative paragraph 4</i> .....	7	1	5

20. The revised draft resolution as a whole, as amended, was approved by a roll-call vote (requested by the representative of Iraq) of 7 to 1, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Brazil, China, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

*Against:* Iraq.

*Abstaining:* Burma, France, Guatemala, India, Peru.

21. The text of the resolution as adopted by the Committee is as follows:

*"The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,*

*"Recalling that by resolution 222 (III), adopted on 3 November 1948, the General Assembly, while welcoming any development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter,*

*"Recalling that by resolution 747 (VIII), adopted on 27 November 1953, the General Assembly invited the Government of the Netherlands to communicate to the Secretary-General the result of the further negotiations which were to be undertaken with respect to the status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles,*

*"Recalling that by resolution 747 (VIII) the General Assembly further invited the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the communications referred to in the previous paragraph in connexion with the information already transmitted and to report thereon to the General Assembly,*

*"Having examined a communication, dated 30 March 1955, by which the Government of the Netherlands transmitted the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands promulgated on 29 December 1954 together with an explanatory memorandum thereon,*

*"Having heard the explanation given by the representatives of the Government of the Netherlands,*

*"1. Commends the action of the Government of the Netherlands in including in its delegation to the Committee representatives of the Governments of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles for the purpose of explaining the new constitutional situation;*

*"2. Notes with satisfaction the political advancement achieved by the peoples of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles;*

*"3. Notes from the documentation submitted that the peoples of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles have expressed, through their freely elected representative bodies, their approval of the new constitutional order negotiated with the Government of the Netherlands;*

*"4. Expresses the opinion—within the limits of its terms of reference and without anticipating the final disposal of this question by the General Assembly—that, on the basis of the information before the Committee, the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles is no longer necessary or appropriate."*

22. The representatives of Australia, Burma, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America gave explanations of their votes.

23. The representative of India abstained from voting and reserved the position of his Government regarding any future action to be taken in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. He pointed out, however, that the Netherlands Government had claimed that the draft resolution implied that all its responsi-

bilities under Chapter XI had terminated, that the two Territories had become fully self-governing under the new Charter of the Kingdom and that it was therefore no longer necessary to transmit information under Article 73 e. He considered that the two countries had not yet attained a full measure of self-government, and he could not therefore be a party to a decision which conveyed any other implication.

24. The representative of the United States regretted that the non-Administering Members of the Committee, with the exception of Brazil and China, had abstained from voting on the draft resolution as amended. His Government thought that the efforts of dependent peoples towards a greater degree of self-government should be recognized. In the present case the people of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles would have been encouraged by a larger vote in favour of the draft resolution.

25. The representative of France said that he had abstained from voting on the draft resolution, as amended, and in particular on those paragraphs of the resolution which implied a recognition of the competence of the Committee or of the General Assembly to decide whether the Netherlands Government should cease to transmit information on Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

26. The representative of Guatemala stated that he had abstained from voting on the draft resolution as amended in order to provide freedom of action for his delegation in the General Assembly. His abstention should not be interpreted as disputing the Committee's competence to decide on questions of this character or as affecting Guatemala's support of decisions taken on colonial questions by inter-American bodies.

27. The representative of the United Kingdom voted in favour of the draft resolution as amended despite certain reservations which his Government maintained. His vote should not be construed as implying that the United Kingdom Government recognized the competence of the United Nations to intervene in political matters affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories or to decide on the question of the cessation of the transmission of information on Surinam and

the Netherlands Antilles under Article 73 e of the Charter.

28. The representative of Iraq stated that he had voted against the resolution as amended for the reasons which he had previously given.

29. The representative of New Zealand stated that he had voted in favour of the draft resolution as amended despite certain reservations which his Government held.

30. The representative of Australia said that he had voted in favour of the draft resolution as amended without prejudice to the previously held position of his Government that the decision to cease the transmission of information on Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles under Article 73 e of the Charter was within the sole competence of the Netherlands Government. His Government adhered to the view that Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were now equal partners in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and that the decision by the Netherlands to cease the transmission of information on these formerly dependent Territories was fully justified. The Australian Government could not accept the view that the General Assembly was competent to take decisions in this matter and it was opposed to the thesis that the Administering Member could be required to submit information to the General Assembly and to the Committee on Information on political developments, or that either organ was empowered to examine or pronounce upon such information. He reserved the position of his Government in respect of any future action to be taken in the General Assembly.

31. The representative of Burma said that he had abstained from voting on the draft resolution, as amended, and reserved the position of his Government in respect to any future action to be taken in the General Assembly. He did not consider that Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were equal partners in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and that as a consequence the Netherlands Government should continue to transmit information on these Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter.

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**UNITED****NATIONS**

**REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY****OFFICIAL RECORDS: ELEVENTH SESSION****SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/3127)****NEW YORK, 1956**

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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: ELEVENTH SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/3127)**

**NEW YORK, 1956**

## N O T E

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## Part One

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

#### I. Constitution of the Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 933 (X) adopted on 8 November 1955, decided to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as set forth in resolutions 332 (IV) and 646 (VII), for a further three-year period.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee set forth in resolution 933 (X) provide that the General Assembly:

"5. Instructs the Committee to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. Instructs the Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories".

3. In relation to the Committee's programme of work, the General Assembly considered, in resolution 933 (X):

"That the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories".

4. The Committee consists of fourteen members: the seven Member States transmitting information on Non-Self-Governing Territories and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The membership of the Committee in 1956 was as follows:

#### Members transmitting information

Australia  
Belgium  
France  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

#### Members elected by the General Assembly

Burma  
China  
Guatemala  
India  
Iraq  
Peru  
Venezuela

All members were represented at the seventh session of the Committee, with the exception of Belgium.

5. The Committee met in New York at the Headquarters of the United Nations and held nineteen meetings between 27 April and 22 May 1956.

6. Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Committee and took part in the discussions: the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

#### II. Officers of the Committee

7. At its opening meeting on 27 April, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman:	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalan (Guatemala)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. Adnan Pachachi (Iraq)
Rapporteur:	Mr. J. Vixseboxse (Netherlands)

#### III. Sub-Committee

8. A Sub-Committee was appointed at the 139th meeting of the Committee to prepare a special report on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was composed of representatives of Australia, Burma, France, Guatemala, India, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela, and was assisted by the Rapporteur. The Sub-Committee elected Mr. T.W. Cutts of Australia as its Chairman. It held six meetings between 9 and 15 May.

#### IV. Agenda

9. The Committee, at its 133rd meeting, considered the provisional agenda prepared by the Secretary-General. On the proposal of the representative of India it decided, by 5 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions, to include under item 4 a new sub-item entitled "Race relations in education". It also decided to replace sub-item 7 (d) of the provisional agenda relating to future studies on economic conditions by a separate item concerning the future studies of the Committee. The agenda as amended was adopted and is reproduced in annex I to the present report.

#### V. Preliminary statements

10. At the 133rd meeting, the representative of India noted that no special procedure had been followed by the Committee to consider the credentials of representatives accredited to it. He expressed the views of his Government on the representation of China. On the same matter, views were expressed by the representatives of Australia, Burma, China, France and the United States of America.

11. At the same meeting, the representative of France reaffirmed statements made by his delegation at previous sessions of the Committee concerning the position of his Government regarding its participation in the work of the Committee. References to the reservations of their respective Governments were subsequently made by the representatives of Australia and the United Kingdom. The representative of Guatemala stated the position of his Government on the competence of the Committee.

12. At the 134th meeting, the representatives of Guatemala and of the United Kingdom reserved the position of their respective Governments with regard to sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize Territory).

13. At the 135th meeting, the representative of India stated that, in view of the dispute over the sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian) he wished to reserve the position of his Government. The representatives of Burma and Iraq, at the 135th and 136th meetings, similarly reserved the position of their Governments. The representative of the Netherlands reaffirmed the de facto and de jure sovereignty of his Government over Netherlands New Guinea.

#### VI. Educational conditions

14. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 933 (X), the Committee at its seventh session gave special attention to the examination of information on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. As persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview, specialist advisers on education were attached to the delegations of France, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

15. The Committee discussed education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, as item 4 of its agenda, from the 134th to the 144th meetings inclusive. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Venezuela and by the representative of UNESCO.

16. Following the general discussion, the Committee considered a number of specific aspects of education: the eradication of illiteracy, provision of reading material for new literates, wastage and retardation in primary schools, secondary education, teacher training and status of teachers, financing of higher education and race relations in education.

17. A number of representatives pointed out that, under Chapter XI of the Charter, the problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories required the particular attention of the Committee, which had been instructed to examine the information before it in the light of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter. Reference also was made to the objectives of education endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 743 (VIII), particularly with emphasis on the need to take into account the basic cultural values and aspirations of the peoples and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs.

18. The representative of UNESCO described the work of his organization, especially in the field of eradication of illiteracy, and gave an account of the assistance given to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

19. A number of representatives stressed the value of co-ordinated planning in drawing up educational policies and the need for provision of increased educational facilities. In particular, vigorous efforts were required for the eradication of illiteracy. The representative of Burma suggested that more direct assistance could be given by UNESCO and that the Committee should consider requesting the Administering Members to fix a time-table for the achievement of universal primary education. The representative of China considered that steps must be taken to stimulate the interest of the peoples in Non-Self-Governing Territories and to help them raise their standards of living. The representative of Peru drew attention to the social and economic repercussions of illiteracy, and emphasized that its eradication would facilitate the full exercise of civic rights by the peoples and, eventually, the right of self-determination. The representative of India stressed the importance of adapting education to the needs of the people, the provision of instruction in the local languages and the establishment of institutions of higher education in the Territories. He urged the speedy abolition of discriminatory practices in education. The representative of Iraq also considered that literacy was indispensable for political advancement; campaigns against illiteracy should form part of a comprehensive plan of educational development.

20. The representative of Guatemala considered that one of the tasks before the Committee was to appraise educational policies and to verify whether any action was being taken on the recommendations of the Committee and of the General Assembly. Commenting on educational conditions in the Territories, he emphasized the need of a broad concept of education. He suggested that basic education programmes, using all media of mass information and organized as part of a general programme of land tenure, economic development, cultural progress and public health, should be initiated for those inhabitants who were unable to benefit from regular instruction. The representative of Guatemala also referred specifically to the educational situation in British Honduras (Belize Territory).

21. The representative of Venezuela stated that the Committee should consider means of assuring the attainment of the objectives of education which formed part of resolution 743 (VIII). In particular, education should prepare the inhabitants for self-government. To that end, the development of the necessary machinery for the initiation and execution of educational programmes was of the utmost importance.

22. The representatives of the Administering Members outlined points of educational policy in the Territories under their administration, and informed the Committee of more recent developments and of the progress made.

23. In the Territories under the administration of France, efforts had been directed to improving education in the village and primary schools. Education budgets had increased both in absolute amounts and as percentages of territorial budgets; new techniques were being applied. In all the Territories under the administration of the United States there was compulsory education; local bodies which were responsible for the administration of education and the provision of finance were making efforts to adapt educational facilities to the needs of the growing population. The representative of the United Kingdom provided illustrative examples of the progress made in the Territories under United Kingdom administration, as reflected in increased enrolments in primary and secondary schools as well as reduced wastage; the establishment of new teacher-training facilities; and the growth of new universities as well as an increase in university enrolments.

24. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands and New Zealand described the developments in the Territories under their respective administrations, and outlined some of the problems and difficulties met. The representative of Australia noted the increase in school enrolment and in educational expenditure in Papua, and mentioned some of the measures which were being taken to extend primary and secondary education. In Netherlands New Guinea, the immediate aim was to improve existing standards. Progress had been made, particularly in the improvement of the village school systems. Under recent legislation private schools received increased subsidies, including subsidies for re-

search into the adaptation of educational methods to local conditions. One of the main achievements in recent educational developments in New Zealand Territories was the establishment of a college to provide secondary education for selected students from the primary schools of each island.

25. At the 143rd meeting, the representative of India expressed his appreciation for the letters from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and from the Friends World Committee for Consultation which had been informally circulated by the Chairman. He hoped that non-governmental organizations would keep the Committee informed of their work in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

26. At the 139th meeting, the Committee appointed a sub-committee of eight members to draw up a report on educational conditions. The composition of the Sub-Committee is given in paragraph 8 above.

27. The Sub-Committee held six meetings and submitted a report on educational conditions for the consideration of the Committee at its 150th meeting.

28. Introducing the report, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee stated that it represented in general a consensus of views of the representatives on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. As such, its approval was subject to reservations any delegation might wish to make.

29. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee indicated, also, that the section of the report relating to international and regional collaboration might need supplementing since the discussion of the relevant item in full Committee had not been completed in time for adequate consideration by the Sub-Committee.

30. Following this explanation, the addition of new paragraphs was proposed by the representative of Australia (A/AC.35/L.235) and by the representative of Guatemala (A/AC.35/L.238). The representative of India introduced an amendment (A/AC.35/L.236) to paragraph 78 of the draft report. These amendments were adopted, subject to verbal change.

31. The Committee adopted the report as a whole by 11 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

32. The representatives of Australia and of the Netherlands explained that they had voted in favour of the report because they found the report in general satisfactory, although they were not entirely in agreement with some of the views expressed. The representative of Australia stated that the report would receive the consideration of his Government.

33. The representative of France stated that the French delegation, noting the constant implication in the report that the Committee had political functions — an assertion which the French Government had always contested — regretted that it had consequently been unable to approve the report, despite its satisfaction with the technical contents.

34. The representatives of Burma, Guatemala, India and Venezuela explained that they had voted in favour of the report because they considered

that it represented a consensus of the opinions expressed in the Committee. The report contained some views with which their own delegations were not in complete agreement and they reserved the positions of their Governments at the General Assembly.

35. At the same meeting, the Committee considered a joint draft resolution submitted by Australia, Guatemala, Iraq and the Netherlands (A/AC.35/L.237). This draft resolution was of a procedural character intended to facilitate discussion in the General Assembly. By it the Assembly would (1) approve the report on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories and consider that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1950 and 1953; and (2) invite the Secretary-General to communicate this report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration. The draft resolution was unanimously approved by the Committee for transmission to the General Assembly and is included in annex II to the present report.

## VII. Social conditions

36. The General Assembly had approved a report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories at its last session.<sup>1</sup> The discussions of the committee at its 145th and 146th meetings were accordingly limited to brief statements on general social conditions. Statements were made by the representatives of Burma, China, France, Guatemala, India and the United Kingdom, and by the representatives of ILO and WHO.

37. The representatives of France and the United Kingdom provided information on recent advances in community development programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration. In the French overseas Territories increased efforts were being directed towards assuring the economic stability of the rural communities and, in community development, towards the establishment of organizations and societies by which closer relations between the farmer and the technician could be established. He referred also to the steps taken to improve the status of women and to develop fundamental education. The representative of the United Kingdom described action that had been taken in a number of the Territories to promote community development projects and to examine and implement the principles of the 1954 Conference on Social Development which had been held in the United Kingdom and had received the attention of the Committee at its last session. One of the principal recommendations of the Conference had been that the various aspects of social development should be co-ordinated under a single authority at the

highest level. Two Territories had fully implemented this recommendation and a number of other Territories were considering how to give effect to it.

38. The representative of India stressed the importance of community development projects, and hoped that they would be introduced in those Territories where they did not exist and expanded in other cases. He commented on certain social disabilities from which he claimed the peoples in certain Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in Africa, were suffering, and hoped for a rapid change in human relations by which such disabilities would be eliminated.

39. The representative of Guatemala emphasized the close relation between social, economic and educational development in the light of the ultimate objective of self-government. In all this, race relations were of decisive importance, and the existence of closed communities governed by different laws was prejudicial to the emergence of an enlightened popular opinion. He drew attention to information on the status of women, to health problems, to the question of the raising of levels of living and to the need for improved labour legislation and social security.

40. The representative of China also emphasized the importance of community development programmes. He welcomed the new information provided on these programmes, and hoped that more detailed information would be provided to the next session of the Committee.

41. The representative of Burma drew attention to a statement on social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council (E/C.2/461). His delegation considered the document worthy of the Committee's attention, providing an example of the way in which non-governmental organizations might assist the Committee.

42. The representatives of ILO and of WHO provided information on the recent activities of their organizations in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

43. The representative of ILO informed the Committee of some recent developments within that organization's competence. He outlined decisions taken by the 1955 International Labour Conference concerning the abolition of penal sanctions in the case of indigenous workers and concerning the protection of migrant workers. He also gave a brief account of discussions and conclusions of the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories at its 1955 meeting on industrial relations, wage systems and policies and initial measures of social security in non-metropolitan territories.

44. The representative of WHO supplemented the information contained in the progress report on general developments presented under item 10 of the agenda (A/AC.35/L.229) and informed the Committee that the Ninth World Health Assembly

<sup>1</sup>See Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908), Part Two.

ad admitted Morocco, Tunisia and the Sudan to full membership and the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone to associate membership.

### VIII. Economic conditions

45. The Committee considered this question at its 147th and 148th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of China, France, Guatemala, India, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

46. The representative of China, emphasizing that every effort should be made to raise the levels of living of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, requested further information from the Administering Members on the steps taken to raise the per capita income of the local inhabitants and to enable them to participate in economic planning.

47. The representative of Guatemala classified the Non-Self-Governing Territories into three groups. In the relatively advanced Territories it was important to provide that, in planning economic development, tangible benefits should be conferred upon the broad masses of the population and greater use made of the abilities of the indigenous population. Steps should be taken to disseminate knowledge, to extend basic social services and to increase extension services. There must be a greater increase in production for domestic consumption so as to raise the level of living. In the less advanced Territories it was to be hoped that the Administering Members would direct more attention to the diversification of production and to strengthening the domestic economy by public works and social services. In the third group of Territories with little or no economic development, the situation required the efforts of the Administering Members supplemented by large-scale international assistance channelled through the United Nations. The representative of Guatemala also referred specifically to the economic situation in British Honduras (Belize territory).

48. The representative of India directed attention to a number of economic problems, including the shift from a rural self-sufficient economy to an urban economy and the need to attract foreign investments and to develop industries. It was regrettable that in some instances fiscal policies prejudiced the local handicraft producers in favour of industrial centres in the metropolitan countries. He asked that cottage industries be developed as an integral part of economic development. He expressed concern at measures of discrimination in the alienation of land which prevailed in some Territories. He also suggested that tariffs, particularly on basic commodities, should be reviewed from time to time to ensure that they were in the interests of the economic life of the Territories.

49. The representatives of France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom informed the Committee of further economic developments in the Territories under their respective administrations.

50. The representative of the United Kingdom reviewed the progress made in financing of development plans; the establishment of development corporations and new industries; the provision of basic services, including power, ports and harbours, and airports; and the increase in gross capital formation in the period 1952-1955. He agreed that there was need to attract foreign investment and that the primary objective in diversifying the economy and introducing new undertakings in any Non-Self-Governing Territory was to improve the position of the local inhabitants.

51. The representative of France gave the Committee an account of the investments and efforts of his Government in the economic development of the Territories under its administration. He reviewed the measures taken to diversify production in the Territories and other steps taken to protect them from fluctuations of world prices of commodities. In many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories the original situation had been that there was no economic development. Accordingly, any plan for such development had to cover all branches of activities. Much progress had been made through the creation of governmental or semi-governmental organizations for economic development and by the provision of grants and loans from the metropolitan authorities. Development was directed towards the harmonious growth of all the economic, social and cultural potentialities of the Territories. The French system, having established the prerequisites for economic development, was now endeavouring to promote by all possible means the expansion and modernization of agricultural production by which the levels of living of the populations as a whole could be appreciably raised.

### IX. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions

52. The Committee discussed this item at its 146th, 147th and 148th meetings. It had before it a report (A/AC.35/L.230) on decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and on studies undertaken under its auspices which included within their scope economic and social conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories, on relations with Governments and specialized agencies and on regional conferences; a progress report prepared by WHO on its activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.229); and a report on international technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories giving a brief review for the years 1954-1955 of the development of such assistance, particularly under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (A/AC.35/L.227 and Corr.1).

53. The representative of FAO noted that the report before the Committee covered the technical assistance provided by it to the Non-Self-Governing Territories which was predominantly directed to the improvement of agriculture. She informed the Com-

mittee of a number of FAO regional projects in which there had been participation from the Territories. These projects included programmes in health education, nutrition, statistics, fisheries and home economics. The representatives of ILO and WHO had previously spoken in the debate on social conditions on the work of their organizations.

54. Further information was given to the Committee by the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States on the co-operation of their Governments with international and regional organizations, and on the participation of the Territories under their administration in international conferences, seminars and training programmes. Representatives of the Governments participating in the Caribbean Commission, the South Pacific Commission and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara informed the Committee of the work of these regional bodies. The representatives of Australia and New Zealand also informed the Committee of the part played by their Governments in rendering assistance to Territories in the region under the Colombo Plan for Technical Co-operation in South and South-East Asia.

55. A number of representatives expressed their appreciation to the specialized agencies for their collaboration and for their work in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representatives of Burma and Iraq expressed their appreciation of the establishment by WHO of a regional office in Africa.

56. The representative of Iraq also noted that replies had been received to the communication the Secretary-General had addressed to the sixteen new Members drawing their attention to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter. He hoped that new Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories would reply to the communication in the affirmative at an early date, as the question would be considered by the General Assembly.

57. The representative of Venezuela noted that the information contained in the report prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.35/L.230) was limited to the co-operation of Administering Members with international bodies and with one another as provided for in Article 73 d of the Charter. In his view, a wider form of international co-operation was envisaged in Article 74. By the terms of this Article both the Administering Members and the non-administering Members of the United Nations had agreed that:

"Their policy in respect of the Territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters."

This provided for co-operation between all Members in the interest of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and, to this end, he suggested that neighbouring States might possibly be invited to partici-

pate as observers in regional conferences organized by Administering Members and dealing with the development of their respective Non-Self-Governing Territories.

58. The representatives of Guatemala and Peru shared the views of the representative of Venezuela. The representative of Peru informed the Committee of a recent conference on primary education which his Government had convened and which had been attended by UNESCO, by Member States and by representatives from British Territories in the region.

59. The representative of Guatemala expressed the hope that full account would be taken of the principles and recommendations contained in resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council. He noted that the information did not contain any account of the work of non-governmental organizations in Non-Self-Governing Territories. His delegation noted the report presented to the Council by the World Federation of Trade Unions, and acknowledged the communications from the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the Friends World Committee for Consultation. He shared the view of the representative of Burma that closer collaboration of the non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee would be valuable, and hoped that in future means could be found by which this could be achieved. He suggested that the Administering Members should include, in information transmitted under Article 73 e, a description of the work of non-governmental organizations interested in economic, social and educational work in the Territories. This suggestion was supported by the representative of Burma.

60. The Committee noted the increase in international technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories and expressed the hope that this upward movement would continue. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had once again found the technical assistance provided by the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies to be of great value and it appreciated the increased scale of this assistance. The representative of China expressed the hope that technical assistance would be expanded both in scope and to as many Territories as possible, and that UNESCO would continue to concern itself with the idea of raising international low-interest loans to finance universal compulsory primary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representative of Iraq expressed some disappointment that, in proportion to the total, the allocations for technical assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories had decreased in comparison with the previous year.

61. The representatives of the Netherlands and of New Zealand outlined some of the technical assistance which their Territories had received, and indicated that new negotiations were under way or were being considered. In this connexion, the representative of the Netherlands stated that, in respect of Netherlands New Guinea, his Government valued the international experience and ex-



pert knowledge brought by the specialized agencies and that the international cachet had often helped to stimulate the interest of the population in local projects.

62. The representative of France stated that his Government provided technical assistance on a very large scale to its overseas Territories. He gave an account of the collaboration of his Government with international organizations, particularly with the United Nations Children's Fund and WHO, in regard to health and child welfare.

63. The representative of Guatemala considered that international technical assistance should be used to the most practical effect and every co-operation should be extended to international experts so as to derive the fullest possible benefits of their knowledge and experience.

64. The representatives of Burma and of India expressed the hope that the Administering Members would include, in the information transmitted under Article 73 e, details of applications for technical assistance made on behalf of their Territories and on the manner in which technical assistance received from the United Nations and the specialized agencies had been integrated into long-range development programmes in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### X. General questions relating to the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretary-General

65. At the 149th meeting of the Committee, the representative of the Secretary-General referred to General Assembly resolutions 593 (VI) and 789 (VIII) on the control and limitation of documentation. He stated that, in an attempt to economize in the printing of the documentation on Non-Self-Governing Territories a change would be proposed in the system of presentation of the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. The printing of summaries of information would continue in the year when "full summaries" were required, i.e., every third year. In the intervening years, however, when annual supplements only are required, there would not be mimeographed documents and printed volumes but a single presentation of the information in the form of fascicules produced by offset process. The fascicules would not be put on sale, but would be available for distribution. The economy resulting from the above changes would exceed \$6,000 per year.

66. The representatives of Burma, Guatemala, India and Iraq expressed strong reservations on the Secretariat proposals. They did not think that a proposed saving of \$6,000 in each of the two years out of three was justified if this would lead to a decrease in the distribution of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories with their 125,000,000 inhabitants. References were made to the reservations on this subject made in 1955 by the representatives of Brazil, Burma, India and Iraq, who had then stated that the publication of this information as information specifically supplied on Non-Self-Governing Territories in the

terms of Article 73 e of the Charter was highly desirable, and indeed necessary, in terms of the provision of General Assembly resolutions.<sup>2</sup>

67. The representative of Venezuela associated himself with the views expressed by the previous representatives. He asked whether any other steps than the proposed change in presentation were possible if it were necessary to secure an economy.

68. At the 150th meeting of the Committee, the representative of the Secretary-General replied to some of the questions asked. He pointed out that no votes had been taken by the Advisory Committee or the General Assembly, and that, should the General Assembly wish to retain the present system, it need only so indicate and restore the necessary credits. In reply to the representative of Venezuela, he stated that if the number of copies distributed would be reduced since none would be offered for sale, there would still be copies available for supply to depository libraries, non-governmental organizations, and similar institutions which received United Nations publications on a free or exchange basis.

69. The Committee agreed that the discussion on this point should be recorded in its report so that the Fourth Committee would be fully informed of the situation.

70. During the discussion on general questions, and previously at the 143rd meeting in the discussion on education, the representative of India drew attention to inadequacies in the information provided to the Committee. He pointed out that the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, would undertake a review of the progress made in Non-Self-Governing Territories since the United Nations had come into existence. In that connexion, the Assembly might also examine the Standard Form with a view to assessing the adequacy of the information supplied and, if necessary, suggesting modifications. It might perhaps set up a sub-committee, or such a sub-committee might be created by the Committee on Information.

71. The representative of Burma, in the discussion on general questions, examined the use made by the Administering Members of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the transmission of information under Article 73 e. He supported suggestions by the representative of India that it would be of value to examine the use made of the Standard Form by the Administering Members. He hoped that the Members would be able to make fuller use of the Standard Form or, if necessary, to indicate any changes required in it. The Secretariat might be able to prepare for the next session an analysis of the use made of the Standard Form by the Members which transmitted information.

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<sup>2</sup>Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908), Part One, para. 64.



**XI. Procedures for the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter**

72. General Assembly resolution 850 (IX) invited the Committee at its 1955 session to include in its report any proposals it considered desirable on the implementation of the resolution which aimed at perfecting the methods and procedures to be followed in connexion with cases of cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e.

73. The Committee informed the Assembly in 1955 that it had not had sufficient time to discuss the wider implications of the resolution and that further consideration might be deferred to its 1956 session. At the tenth session of the Assembly, during the Fourth Committee's discussion of the question of cessation of the transmission of information, the representative of Iraq at the 527th meeting introduced a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.424), the text of which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that by resolution 222 (III), adopted on 3 November 1948, it considered it essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional position and status of any Non-Self-Governing Territory as a result of which the responsible government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter, and requested any Member concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General appropriate information on such a change,

"Noting that resolution 448 (V), adopted on 21 December 1950, requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine information transmitted in pursuance of resolution 222 (III),

"Noting that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories has examined communications from the Members concerned relating to the cessation of the transmission of information in respect of Puerto Rico, Greenland, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam,

"Considering that in accordance with resolution 850 (IX) adopted on 22 November 1954, the methods and procedures to be followed in the consideration of such communications were to be further studied,

"Noting that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories has been renewed with responsibility for the examination of summaries and analyses of various aspects of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and for the submission of recommendations relating to functional fields,

"Considering that in the examination of communications relating to the cessation of information questions may arise requiring primary consideration by the General Assembly at its regular sessions,

"1. Decides that, notwithstanding the pro-

visions of resolution 448 (V), communications transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Members concerned relating to the cessation of the transmission of information in respect of a Non-Self-Governing Territory should be referred directly to the General Assembly;

"2. Considers that the General Assembly should, as indicated in resolution 742 (VIII) and 850 (IX), examine cases of the cessation of the transmission of information with particular emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination has been attained and freely exercised;

"3. Considers that the General Assembly, as circumstances may make appropriate, should adopt such conclusions as it deems fit, or should refer points for study to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, or should take other measures to reach conclusions in the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory concerned."

74. At the same meeting of the Fourth Committee, the representative of Greece introduced a draft resolution by which the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, would examine the manner of implementing resolution 850 (IX) concerning procedures for the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of information. At the 543rd meeting, the Fourth Committee decided to refer the draft resolution submitted by Iraq to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. On the understanding that the question would thus be before the General Assembly at the eleventh session the representative of Greece stated that he would not press for a vote on his own text.

75. Accordingly, the agenda of the Committee included an item "Procedures for the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter". The Committee had before it a note prepared by the Secretary-General (A/AC.35/L.222) giving a brief review of General Assembly action on this question, together with a summary of procedures and practices developed since 1948 in the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of information.

76. The Committee considered this question from its 144th to its 146th meetings inclusive. At the 144th meeting, the representative of Iraq explained that his delegation had raised the question of procedures for the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e to protect and guarantee the rights of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and preserve the prerogatives of the General Assembly. The principal change in the existing procedures proposed in his draft resolution was that communications to the Secretary-General regarding the cessation of information would first be considered by the Assembly. In the past, the Committee had examined first such information and heard explanations concerning Territories which had changed status

without achieving full independence. Although the procedure had worked fairly well, it was the opinion of his delegation that the information communicated in accordance with resolution 222 (III) should be first considered by the Assembly. This would be particularly relevant to Territories which had achieved full independence, and had been admitted to membership in the United Nations. Questions arising out of any such communication could be referred by the Assembly to the Committee on Information or to some other committee if the General Assembly considered that a more detailed examination by a small committee was desirable.

77. In the course of the ensuing debate statements were made by the representatives of Burma, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru, the United States and Venezuela.

78. The representative of China pointed out that, in consequence of General Assembly resolutions 222 (III), 448 (V) and 742 (VIII), procedures had already been established for the consideration of communications on the cessation of information and, under resolution 850 (IX), the Committee had been asked to make proposals for their improvement. Any consideration of procedures should therefore take into account these resolutions. His delegation had no preference between the established procedures and those proposed by Iraq since the General Assembly would take the final decision in any case; nevertheless, if reintroduced in the Assembly, the Iraqi resolution would have the support of the Chinese delegation.

79. The representative of Venezuela pointed out that by resolution 742 (VIII) the General Assembly had decided that each concrete case of cessation of information should be considered and decided upon in the light of the particular circumstances of that case, taking into account the right of self-determination of peoples, and had adopted a list of factors as a guide. He therefore doubted whether any uniform procedures could be drawn up. The Assembly had never renounced its right to be informed directly of changes in the status of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, but it had asked the Committee to perform certain tasks in connexion with such changes. It was difficult to see how the Committee could carry out those tasks unless it was given clear instructions.

80. The representative of the United States held that questions of cessation of information should be first considered by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Such consideration by the Committee in no way prejudged the final decisions of the General Assembly. The exclusion of the Committee from consideration of the question whether a Territory was in fact self-governing would not be in the interest of the inhabitants.

81. The representative of Peru said that in each particular case the General Assembly should give the Committee specific instructions. The Assembly itself should first consider the communications in each case of cessation of information.

If for any reason it was unable to deal with the matter itself, it should then refer it to the Committee with special instructions. On the basis of these instructions, the Committee would then express a tentative opinion; the final decision would, in any case, rest with the Assembly.

82. The representative of India noted that the draft resolution submitted by Iraq was not intended to restrict the competence of the Committee. Under its terms of reference, the Committee was not required to take a final position on questions of cessation of transmission of information. There were some aspects in the present procedures which his delegation would like to preserve, and there were others which required amendment. Subject to these remarks, his delegation shared the concern expressed by the delegation of Iraq. He reserved the position of his delegation at the General Assembly.

83. The representative of Burma shared the views expressed by the representative of Iraq. The Committee had been highly successful in its technical work. It should not except as instructed by the General Assembly, take the first step in examining questions of political judgement.

84. The representative of Guatemala said that the Committee had fulfilled its mandate in respect of the draft resolution submitted by Iraq, but had not carried out the instructions in paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Assembly resolution 850 (IX). However, he would refrain from taking any position pending a full discussion in the Fourth Committee.

85. In reply to the representative of the United States, the representative of Iraq stated that his resolution had been based on his country's interest in the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its regard for the high position of the present Committee. His purpose was solely to find the most appropriate means for the examination by the General Assembly of all cases of cessation of transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

86. Regarding the form in which this question would be placed before the Fourth Committee, the representative of the Secretary-General pointed out that, as indicated in the report of the Fourth Committee of 1955, the question of procedures for the consideration of these communications would be open to examination by the General Assembly whether or not the item figured as a special item on the provisional agenda. The representatives of Iraq and India, however, suggested that it would be more appropriate for the question to be placed on the agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly as a separate item or as a separate part of the item on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

## XII. Future work of the Committee

87. In order to permit consideration of the future work of the Committee in all three functional fields, the Committee at its opening meeting had decided to include in its agenda as a separate item

"Future work of the Committee". It had before it a working paper (A/AC.35/L.233) prepared by the Secretariat giving an outline of a number of proposed studies in the economic and social fields, selected in the light of previous studies, the reports and discussions of the Committee, and the general studies of the various organs of the United Nations.

88. The Committee discussed this item at its 148th to 150th meetings. The representatives of China, Guatemala, India and Venezuela commented on the proposed studies, making a number of suggestions regarding the principles to be taken into account in the preparation of the studies in the economic field and the papers which might be useful for the consideration of the Committee. Stress was laid on the necessity for a full analysis of development plans and of technical assistance, having regard to the paramount interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the case of the social studies proposed in the Secretariat paper, there was general agreement as to their scope and treatment. It was, however, pointed out that there would be a further opportunity for the discussion of these points at the next session of the Committee. In the meantime, the Secretariat paper could be taken as a first indication of the type of approach requested of the Secretariat and of the specialized agencies.

89. In respect of economic conditions, the representative of Guatemala suggested that the Secretariat should also undertake studies on the following subjects: development programmes in Non-Self-Governing Territories, indicating the objectives and measures taken; the resources available for economic development, including investments in both public and private sectors; handicraft activities in relation to economic and social development; and the economic relations of the Territories with the rest of the world.

90. In regard to the collaboration that might be furnished by the specialized agencies, note was taken with appreciation of the studies on public health which WHO suggested it would undertake and of the statement by the representative of ILO that, within the limits of that organization's own responsibilities and programmes, every assistance

would be given to the Committee for its 1958 studies.

91. The Committee agreed that at its 1957 session it would give primary attention to economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Secretary-General would be invited to prepare the necessary studies for this discussion and to seek the collaboration of the specialized agencies, taking account of the working paper and of the suggestions made by the representatives.

92. The Committee also agreed that the general outline of studies in the social field, as suggested in the Secretariat working paper, should be used to initiate these studies for consideration in 1958 and that, for this purpose, the assistance of the specialized agencies should be invited. The Committee would have a further opportunity of reviewing the programme of work on social conditions during its 1957 session.

93. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the possibility that, owing to the change in date of the eleventh session of the General Assembly, a change in the date of meeting of the 1957 session of the Committee on Information would be necessary. The representative of Venezuela pointed out that the Committee should meet early enough to permit the communication of its report to the various Governments in time for instructions to be given to the delegations before the opening of the General Assembly. He considered that it was hardly possible for the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly to begin with the report of the Trusteeship Council. If the report of the Committee on Information were to be examined first it would need to be prepared in time for early consideration. The representatives of Australia, India and the United Kingdom expressed their appreciation of the points raised by the representative of Venezuela. They considered that, since account would have to be taken of the programme of the Trusteeship Council for 1957, it would be premature for the Committee to indicate any preference in respect of the date of its 1957 meeting.

94. The Committee noted that the date of the meeting of the Committee in 1957 would be fixed by the Secretary-General, taking into account the general programme of the United Nations and the views of the delegations principally concerned.

# ANNEX I

## Agenda of the Committee

<u>Item</u>	<u>Documents</u>	<u>Summary records A/AC.35/SR.</u>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/Inf.13 and Rev.1, Inf.14 and Rev.1, 2 and 3	133
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		133
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/9 and Rev.1 and L.218	133
4. Educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:	A/AC.35/L.223	
(a) General developments in the light of the views expressed in the previous special reports on education prepared by the Committee	A/2465, A/1303/Rev.1, A/AC.35/L.220 and Add.1, <sup>a</sup> ST/TRI/SER.A/5/Add.2 and ST/TRI/SER.A/8/Add.1	134, 135, 136
(b) Eradication of illiteracy	A/AC.35/L.226	134, 135, 137, 138, 139
(c) Provision of reading material for new literates	A/AC.35/L.221	137, 138, 139
(d) Wastage and retardation in primary schools	A/AC.35/L.224	138, 139, 143
(e) Secondary education	A/AC.35/L.225	139, 140, 141
(f) Teacher-training and the status of teachers	A/AC.35/L.228 and L.231	140, 141, 143
(g) Financing of higher education	A/AC.35/L.219	141
(h) Race relations in education	A/AC.35/L.232	142, 143
(i) Other questions relating to educational conditions that may arise in the course of the discussions		143, 144
5. Procedures for the consideration of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter	A/AC.35/L.222	144, 145, 146
6. Social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		145, 146
(a) Questions arising out of the special report on social conditions adopted by the General Assembly in 1955	A/2908	
(b) Information on social conditions contained in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General	A/3105, A/3106, A/3107, A/3108, A/3109, A/3110 and Corr.1, A/3111 and Add.1, A/3112 and Add.1 and 2, A/3113 and Corr.1, A/3114 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/3115	145, 146
7. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) Questions arising out of the special report on economic conditions adopted by the General Assembly in 1954	A/2729	147, 148
(b) Information on economic conditions contained in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General	A/3105, A/3106, A/3107, A/3108, A/3109, A/3110 and Corr.1, A/3111 and Add.1, A/3112 and Add.1 and 2, A/3113 and Corr.1, A/3114 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/3115	147, 148
(c) Opportunities for women in handicraft and cottage industries (Economic and Social Council resolution 587 F I (XX))	A/AC.35/L.230	148
8. Future work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.233	148, 149, 150, 151

<sup>a</sup>Also A/documents listed under items 6 (b) and 7 (b).

<u>Item</u>	<u>Documents</u>	<u>Summary records A/AC.35/SR.</u>
9. General questions relating to summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretary-General additional to those treated under the previous items	A/3105, A/3106, A/3107, A/3108, A/3109, A/3110 and Corr.1, A/3111 and Add.1, A/3112 and Add.1 and 2, A/3113 and Corr.1, A/3114 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/3115	149, 150
10. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories		
(a) General developments	A/AC.35/L.229 and L.230	148
(b) International technical assistance	A/AC.35/L.227 and Corr.1	148, 149
11. Approval of the report to be submitted to the General Assembly		
(a) Special report on education	A/AC.35/L.234, L.235, L.236, L.237, L.238	150
(b) Report on the general work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.239	151

## ANNEX II

### Resolution submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolution for the consideration of the General Assembly:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that, by resolution 445 (V) adopted on 12 December 1950, it approved the special report drawn up in 1950 as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and of the problems of education still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Considering that, by resolution 743 (VIII) adopted on 27 November 1953, it approved a further report on education as a supplement to the report approved in 1950,

"Noting the report prepared in 1956 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on educational conditions in these Territories,

"1. Approves this new report on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considers that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1950 and 1953;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate the 1956 report on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration."

## Part Two

### REPORT ON EDUCATION IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES<sup>1</sup>

#### I. Introduction

1. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of Members of the United Nations which, as responsible for the

administration of these Territories, transmit information to the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, together with an equal number of non-administering Members of the United Nations elected by the Fourth

<sup>1</sup>The present report was prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, composed of the representatives of Australia, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The members of the delegations who served on the Sub-Committee were: Mr. T. W. Cutts (Australia); U Mya Sein (Burma); M. Michel de Camaret, M. Jean Debayle and M. Michel Removille (France); Dr. Isidro Lemus Dimas

and Dr. Maximillano Kestier (Guatemala); Mr. R. Jaipal (India); Mr. W. E. F. Ward and Mr. J. A. Sankey (United Kingdom); Miss Elizabeth H. Armstrong and Mr. Arthur L. Harris (United States); Dr. Victor Manuel Rivas (Venezuela).

The Sub-Committee elected Mr. T. W. Cutts (Australia) as Chairman.

The Rapporteur of the Committee and the representative of UNESCO also participated in the debates of the Sub-Committee.

Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

2. The Committee examines summaries and analyses of the information supplied by the Administering Members on economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. It is invited to submit to the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as the Committee may deem fit and "such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories" (resolution 933 (X)).

3. In 1950, and on a second occasion in 1953, the Committee prepared special reports on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>2</sup> The General Assembly, by resolution 455 (V), approved the 1950 report as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and of the problems to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and invited the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and to UNESCO for their consideration. Similarly, by resolution 743 (VIII), the Assembly in 1953 approved the report of that year and invited the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the specialized agencies concerned.

4. Resolution 743 (VIII) also contains an enumeration of the objectives of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It states that these objectives are:

"(a) To develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs;

"(b) To raise the standards of living of the peoples by helping them to improve their economic productivity and standards of health;

"(c) To promote the social progress of the Territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned;

"(d) To secure the extension of the intellectual development of the peoples so as to provide for them access to all levels of culture."

5. In 1956, in accordance with the programme of work laid down in General Assembly resolutions 333 (IV) and 933 (X), the Committee was again called upon to pay particular attention to education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It has undertaken the examination of the problems of education on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of the Territories, and in the light of the views expressed by the Committee in 1950 and in 1953 and endorsed in those years by the General Assembly.

6. To assist it in its 1956 discussions, the Committee had before it reports prepared by the Secretariat based on the information transmitted by the Administering Members to the Secretary-General. It had also before it studies on education problems relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories and other countries prepared by UNESCO and summaries of the information that had been transmitted by the Administering Members relating to educational conditions up to the end of 1954 in some instances and to mid-1955 in other instances. The principal studies on education are listed in the annex and, together with the summary records of the Committee's discussions, should be regarded as an adjunct to the report.

7. For the meetings of the Committee, UNESCO presented at United Nations Headquarters an exhibition of literacy materials from different parts of the world. The publications selected were chosen to show styles of production and types of materials used in the teaching of literacy in different parts of the world and to indicate the kind of material in which UNESCO is interested for distribution to specialists and to national organizations. The Committee expresses its appreciation of the UNESCO exhibit as a contribution to its discussions on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

8. The Committee wishes to record also the assistance it received in the form of information and explanations on the progress and problems of education in the various Non-Self-Governing Territories from the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States, who usefully supplemented the details transmitted under Article 73 e.

9. By resolution 933 (X), following resolution 745 (VIII), the General Assembly invited Members to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview. The Committee on this occasion had the advantage of the presence of specialist advisers on education in the delegations of France, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. It notes the valuable assistance that it received from these advisers in the provision of new information and in the discussion of programmes and methods of education.

10. The Committee's approach to its work took account of the consideration that, in the light of General Assembly resolution 745 (VIII), its discussions, in a spirit of international collaboration, provide opportunities for the exchange of information on the experience of its Members. The Committee believes that, while its responsibilities are limited to the study of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the representatives attending its meetings from many countries have in this spirit of international economic and social co-operation much to contribute from their own experience.

## II. General developments

11. On the basis of information outlined by the Administering Members, the Secretariat provided

<sup>2</sup>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17, (A/1303/Rev.1) pp. 16-19; Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15, (A/2465) pp. 13-19.

the Committee with a summary of general developments in education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories recorded since it last paid special attention to this subject, and studies prepared by UNESCO supplemented this data.<sup>3</sup> The material included (a) a brief account of the extension of primary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, with particular reference to the problems that have arisen where compulsory universal education has recently been introduced or where this result is nearing practical attainment; (b) a survey of the progress of school enrolment in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole, showing the total number of pupils enrolled in schools in 1946, 1951 and 1954; (c) a survey of general problems of school organization and attendance; (d) literacy rates for the majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories according to the latest census or estimate year, together with illustrations over the period 1900 to 1950 from certain Territories for which the United Kingdom and the United States are responsible; (e) a comparison between the illiteracy and school enrolment rates for a single year, usually 1952; (f) figures showing the enrolment of girls in primary and secondary schools in some thirty of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, with comparisons between the year 1950 and 1954; (g) a brief account of the development of vocational and technical education since 1953; (h) a similar brief account of the institutions of university education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, with figures showing the number of students enrolled in institutions of higher education outside their home Territories; (i) certain recent statements of general educational policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and (j) information on programmes of literacy work among adults and the problems arising in these programmes.

12. The Committee in the first place noted that the Administering Members generally subscribe to the objectives of education given in paragraph 4 above. It took account of a number of problems connected with the extension of instruction in the Territories, the ways and means of teaching and the problems and techniques of school administration. These are matters for examination and treatment by those responsible for the initiation of education programmes in the Territories, and for discussion by educational experts both nationally and through the international services of UNESCO. It is a function of the Committee to seek to contribute to the promotion of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the broadest sense of the work "education", with objectives such as those set forth by the General Assembly, and to give such impetus as it can to the search for means by which in the Non-Self-Governing Territories education can be made available to all, in forms suitable to the ages,

abilities and aptitudes of the pupils and in circumstances in which no child will be debarred from enjoying full educational opportunities on grounds such as those of race, creed, sex, language, colour, financial disability or social status.

13. The Committee is prevented by its terms of reference from making recommendations in respect of individual Territories. At the same time, it wishes, as far as possible, to avoid a repetition of the generalizations, however useful they may be as statements of initial principle, which it made in 1950 and 1953, which the General Assembly has endorsed and which the Administering Members accept. Generally speaking, the aims of education and the needs of the people for better educational facilities are well known; and the Administering Members attending the Committee provided many details of the steps taken in their Territories to improve school systems, attendance and methods. Therefore, the Committee seeks this year to review the ways and means by which the aims of education can be more surely promoted, the educational needs of the people met, and fresh advancement stimulated.

14. The Committee has not limited itself to matters primarily the concern of government educational services. Practically every function of government has educational aspects and every government department, particularly in Territories in a stage of rapid evolution, has educational services to perform and principles of the education of the people to respect. Thus, the Committee was interested to learn details of the development in French West Africa of school mutual aid societies among the pupils, extending the principles of co-operation into the schools as a concrete lesson in civic duties by familiarizing the children with local problems and the spirit of responsible self-aid in solving such problems. In a broader context, it noted the recognition, as in United States Territories, of the principle that education should be a reflection of democratic self-government with control vested in representatives of the local populations or, as stated in the case of Territories under United Kingdom administration, that the participation of the indigenous people in the formulation and execution of educational policy is a fundamental principle. In this connexion, the Committee strongly supports the policy which is already widely applied in some Non-Self-Governing Territories, and which merits universal application, that every assistance and encouragement should be given to local committees, boards or other means by which the people's will in educational matters can be expressed in the determination of educational policies and in the practical working of school systems. It agreed that the people themselves must decide for themselves what forms of education they require and how education can contribute to the exercise of civic responsibilities.

15. The Committee also emphasizes that teaching must be closely linked to the local indigenous life and culture. This conception is, indeed, already expressed in the objectives of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories that have been stated.

<sup>3</sup>Documents A/AC.35/L.220 and Add.1 prepared by the Secretariat on general developments in education, and documents A/AC.35/L.224 and L.226 prepared by UNESCO on the stagnation of primary school pupils and eradication of illiteracy.



During the discussion, examples were given of the means by which use can be made of and interest can be stimulated in local history, local geography, and in local social and natural sciences. It is not enough, however, to adapt the curriculum to local conditions; the teacher must be prepared to adapt his outlook and method of teaching. The use of local examples in lessons and the stimulation of interest in what has happened and is happening directly affecting the pupils' lives should contribute to education as a whole and provide access to world culture in all its forms. In encouraging local initiative to develop along these lines, the educator may not be able to wait for the evolution of local ideas. Therefore, he must evoke a popular response and, for this purpose, may need to secure the authority to direct the course of instruction to the attainment of the best ends of education.

16. In recent years educational advancement in a number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories has been considerable. The Committee was informed of a number of increases in government expenditure in terms of money and in terms of percentage of total expenditure. There has been progress in the extension of primary education towards the goal of systems of universal and free schooling adequate in length and quality to lead to the evolution of literate populations; there has also been progress in secondary education and in the development of higher education.

17. In considering this evolution, it is to be noted that progress in education is all the more urgent now that fundamental changes are taking place rapidly in the Non-Self-Governing Territories leading ever closer to the attainment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter. The solution of the problems is a social-economic process which requires more than a scholastic approach. The battle is directed not only against ignorance, but also against ill-health and every form of poverty. The General Assembly has affirmed that, in accordance with the objectives of education, the processes should be designed to familiarize the inhabitants with, and train them in, the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress, with a view to the attainment of a full measure of self-government. It is to perfect the processes that the necessary machinery should be planned, put into motion and extended by all agencies of government, aided by the force of public opinion and with the assistance of expert knowledge and the necessary financial support (resolution 743 (VIII), para. 3).

18. By resolution 330 (IV) the General Assembly, recognizing that illiteracy is one of the fundamental problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories, invited co-operation between the Administering Members and UNESCO with a view to the practical achievement of the eradication of illiteracy in the Territories. The resolution also invited the Secretary-General to collaborate in any necessary studies on the basis, in particular, of the information transmitted under Article 73e. The operation of this resolution has been kept before the Committee at its annual meetings and close collaboration has

been maintained with UNESCO. The Committee feels, however, that it is appropriate to make specific reference to the resolution in order to mark once again its importance as a form of co-operation under Article 73d of the Charter in the general evolution of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

### III. Extension of primary education

19. The extension of school education, especially the establishment of universal primary schooling, is one of the surer ways to reduce and eventually to eradicate illiteracy. In respect of the promotion of primary education and the development of school systems towards the effective implementation of compulsory school attendance, the Committee in 1953 suggested that the means to be employed should include (a) power to require the regular attendance of those who enrol in the schools; (b) fixing of minimum and maximum ages for admission to various grades; (c) provision for compulsory school attendance in areas where school facilities and staff can provide for the population of school age; (d) eventual establishment of compulsory education for all children.

20. The information furnished to the Committee this year provides a number of cases where these steps are being taken. It shows that, even after compulsory school attendance has been introduced by law, it still will be necessary to direct attention to the effective application of other measures to meet immediate educational needs. In this connexion, the Committee views with favour the suggestion which was made that, for each of the Territories under their administration, the Administering Members might endeavour to secure the establishment of time-tables setting forth dates for the attainment of each particular stage on the path towards universal primary education and general literacy.

21. The cost of building schools and of providing standard classroom equipment constitutes an important factor hindering the extension of school facilities. Various cases were cited in which (a) through simplified building plans and the use of local building materials the high cost of constructing and maintaining school-buildings can be substantially reduced; and (b) in the case of classroom equipment, the challenge of making the best use of the educational funds available may lead to improved teaching methods by encouraging local initiative and by directing attention to lessons provided by the local scene. School-building plans in Territories in the Caribbean were mentioned as providing an instance where construction costs had been substantially reduced by the use of local materials in school buildings and by planning those buildings while taking full account of local climatic conditions. In the case of Territories under French administration, the point was made that, by introducing a double-cycle system of indoor and outdoor teaching in the schools and by using materials most readily available locally as the tools of teaching, it had been possible to extend school enrolment greatly without increased cost, to provide



better education and to stimulate resourcefulness among teachers and pupils. Such a plan had been found to be feasible under favourable climatic conditions.

22. Related problems concern the length of the primary school course, as determined by the range of grades that can be covered by the generality of schools within the local environment. In some Territories the immediate programmes in this respect contain measures (a) to upgrade schools so that they can provide the extra year or years of tuition necessary for the foundations of rudimentary literacy; (b) to enable the schools to operate with better chances of success by excluding children who are outside the age range most suited to the tuition offered; and (c) to require regularity of attendance from those already enrolled. Through means such as these, attempts are being made to meet the first and immediate needs of the population for more schools, for the extension of schools and for schools with a wider range of studies.

23. A technical paper was submitted by UNESCO entitled "The Stagnation of Primary School Pupils". This problem and the allied problems of wastage and retardation<sup>4</sup> among school children show that, in spite of numerous efforts to provide more schools and classes and in spite of a fervent desire on the part of most of the population for more teaching facilities, some of the schools fail at a certain stage to hold the pupils or to inspire their further progress. It is to be hoped that more thorough inquiries can be undertaken into the multiple causes of this situation. These may include an inadequate supply of well-trained teachers, problems resulting from the use in schools of languages with which the pupils are unfamiliar, the failure to connect school-teaching with the obvious needs of the local communities and their cultures, and the failure of the school to arouse and retain the interest of the children.

24. The information before the Committee also drew attention to problems of the relative rate of progress of the urban and rural communities in certain Territories, as well as to contrasting situations in central and in outlying districts. In some Territories where school developments have been substantial in the principal urban centres, there is a serious lag in rural education, providing one of the principal obstacles to the general economic and social development of the inhabitants. Steps toward the establishment of general primary education need to be planned in these cases with special

emphasis on the needs of the rural communities so that effective opportunities may be provided for the rural children comparable to those available in the towns. Elsewhere, it may be of particular importance to press forward with educational developments in the towns where social organization has not adjusted itself to new conditions.

#### IV. Education of adults

25. The extension of school education is the principal way to reduce and eventually to eradicate illiteracy among the population as a whole, and there is a close connexion between progress in school enrolment and the reduction of illiteracy. Nevertheless, even the most rapid extension of school enrolment over the whole child population will not solve the problem of illiteracy.

26. This obvious fact led the Committee to examine the promotion of literacy in two of its main aspects: the eradication of illiteracy and the retention of literacy among those who have learned to read and write. In its consideration of these problems, the Committee agreed that the promotion of literacy is not an end in itself but is rather an integral part of a broad attack on all the conditions that are detrimental to individual welfare and retard community progress. The inability of a substantial part of the population to read and write forms a collective deficiency preventing the community from participating in the broad advance of world culture.

27. In the case of adults, the eradication of illiteracy needs to be approached by different measures from those useful in the teaching of children. Regard must also be had for the needs of urban, semi-urban or rural areas and for special requirements such as those of nomadic populations. The Committee, therefore, emphasized that it must be part of a comprehensive plan co-ordinated with other essential plans for economic and social development. The eradication of illiteracy should include different treatment according to the particular requirements and interests of the community, and comprise measures designed to prevent those who have been taught from falling back into illiteracy. These measures must be based on the co-operation of all those affected. Where adults are concerned, the learning of reading and writing should be linked with results regarded as useful by those benefiting from the programmes, so that they are part of broader community development programmes providing a comprehensive approach to the problem of the eradication of illiteracy as a whole.

28. There have been a number of successful literacy campaigns, but further examination is required to determine the best methods to be employed. One given method of teaching reading does not always produce equally good results. Different methods develop different aptitudes and skills. The best results are as a rule secured when a clear grasp of meaning and accuracy in word recognition are stressed from the beginning. Even in relation

<sup>4</sup>(A/AC.35/L.224). The term "wastage" generally indicates that pupils leave school before completing the course. The term "stagnation" refers to the phenomenon whereby a relatively large proportion of an annual intake, on their way through the various grades of a school system, fail to be promoted to the next higher grade once or several times and continue their schooling in grades lower than that which may be expected on the basis of their year of admission. The term "retardation" is often used in the same sense. However, to avoid confusion, it seems better to restrict the use of this term to individual children whose achievement is below their potential ability.

to these broad suggestions there remains a need for further experiment and research, for more complete statistics and for information on pilot projects so that their results can be assessed with some degree of accuracy.

29. Literacy programmes should be widely conceived. They should provide for the progress of students beyond the minimum levels often accepted in the past and should seek the development of functional literacy<sup>5</sup> on the basis of a comprehensive understanding of needs and conditions. They must make provision for the necessary administrative services, the training of personnel, the production of teaching material of all kinds, the enrolment and maintenance of public support, the co-operation of the local communities, research and a continuing process of evaluation. As regards mass media, the use of radio, films and television should be developed, although here again carefully controlled research is needed to ascertain where and how these media can best be used.

30. In the maintenance of literacy, it is of considerable importance to provide reading material to carry the new adult literates from literacy classes to the stage where they can read fluently for pleasure and profit and to secure that the young students who leave school will continue to read and write. On the provision of literature for new literates an interim report was provided by UNESCO.<sup>6</sup> This report gave an account of various measures taken in a few of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to provide such reading material, including the work of vernacular literature bureaus. It showed that there are a number of aspects of the problem which require further study and action both nationally and internationally. These include problems of the administration and financing of literature-producing agencies, the training of staff and the most economic use of resources, printing and production and the need for the frequent evaluation of methods and results.

31. Any effective organization will need to be comprehensive; it may also be complex, particularly where there are many languages. Account must also be taken of the need for a variety of approaches in accordance with the interests of the potential readers. It is of no use to expect adults who have newly learned to read to develop their reading habits if they are provided with literature written primarily for children. Equally, account must be taken of subjects which the country-man or the townsman, or any other group of the population with particular interests, is likely to find of real concern.

32. The question of the provision of literature for new literates is only one aspect of the wider question of the development of mass communications in Non-Self-Governing Territories. If these Territories are to be ready to satisfy the aspirations of their peoples at an early date, the circulation

of news and opinions through the Press, the radio and the cinema and the use of such media for general and specialized education, in languages and in forms accessible to the generality of the people, needs to be encouraged. The relations between government authorities and the media of mass communications merit consideration, and the suggestion was made in the Committee that when it next considers social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories the broad question of mass communications should be one of the subjects for study.

## V. Education of women and girls

33. In its 1953 report, the Committee commented on the widely recognized fact that in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in Africa, the education of women lags behind that of men. The problem is part of the general problem of the social and cultural evolution of the inhabitants and requires comprehensive action, administrative, economic and social, for the protection of women and for the improvement of their status. In the field of education and instruction the Committee suggested, as measures to be taken (a) the increasing adoption of free education; (b) the inclusion of girls in any schemes of compulsory primary education; (c) more provision for primary girls' schools; (d) the development of technical training in fields suited to women; (e) the encouragement of the recruiting of girls for teaching; (f) improvements in the status and remuneration of women teachers; and (g) the extension of educational opportunities for adult women.

34. In the very short period since the question was considered in 1953 the Committee noted that, as some Territories are moving closer to systems of general primary school enrolment, the number of girls in the schools shows a substantial increase and the proportion of girls to boys is moving nearer to equality. Great difficulty, however, is noted too in retaining girls in school through the post-primary or secondary school stages, particularly in societies where girls are usually kept at home for domestic or agricultural duties.

35. A strong body of prejudice has to be overcome if provision for the satisfactory education of women is to become widespread. There is local prejudice against the education of women; there are shortages of trained teachers for girls; the usual problem of the lack of funds has to be overcome; and there is the lack of opportunities accepted by the local communities for the employment of those young women who win their way through the difficulties of obtaining schooling and training. The Committee re-emphasizes its appreciation of the importance of this question.

## VI. Vocational and technical education

36. In 1953, the Committee stated that the pupil who is to be trained as a competent artisan requires an adequate basic standard of general education, followed by three years of technical training continued into the first years of employment.

<sup>5</sup>"Functional literacy" is the term used for a level of instruction which is sufficient to allow the individual, if necessary on his own, to extend his range of knowledge.

<sup>6</sup>A/AC.35/L.221.

37. The nature of general education will also deeply influence the pupils in their ambitions and aptitudes. There have been too many instances where schools have aimed at giving an academic training, often narrow in scope, for the preparation of candidates for employment in clerical posts, and where if, for example, science was introduced into the curriculum, it was taught by rote as a book subject. It is increasingly being recognized that technical and vocational education first depends on the character imparted to general education from the primary stages upwards, as shown, for example, in the recommendations of the conference on education and small-scale farming held in 1954 under the joint auspices of FAO and the Caribbean Commission and the 1954 conference of directors of education of French Africa and Madagascar.

38. To strengthen this tendency, a process of educating the parents may be necessary. There is often a firmly rooted idea that the only valid form of secondary education is that provided by schools of the grammar or classical types; the Committee noted that, in spite of the efforts of the Administering Authorities to encourage a wider choice, students in higher institutions often tend to concentrate on one or two courses; for example, the number of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories taking law courses in one metropolitan country is larger than the combined number studying agriculture, forestry and veterinary science, architecture, pharmacy, general science and economics.

39. It is not enough for the schools to train people to lead a happy and contented life. Education should help them to improve their lot in life; school programmes should be integrated with general plans for the development of the whole community. In respect of institutions of vocational and technical education, information was laid before the Committee showing major developments in the organization of this education at the post-primary level, at the secondary stage and in technical colleges for senior students. In a number of Territories, the student enrolment in all these forms of training and the range of subjects taught have been greatly enlarged in recent years. Much is new. But further development in these fields, the integration of vocational and technical education in systems of general education, its planning in relation to the over-all prospects of the Territories and to the actual and potential labour market for semi-skilled, skilled and professional posts merit close attention. Vocational and technical education is often a new development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It should be rated among the highest priorities.

## VII. Secondary education

40. The need for secondary schools in greater number, providing for more pupils and giving a wider range of education to meet the new social, economic and general developments, has been widely recognized by educational authorities. The number of schools providing advanced and wider instruction after the primary stages is increasing. Even so, in

most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, there is not enough secondary education. Existing secondary schools are in some cases good; but in other cases, where the educational concepts of the staff are antiquated or sterile, the schools are bad or indifferent. This year the Committee paid particular attention to the subject. It examined a study prepared by the Secretariat outlining the secondary education situation by illustrative material from nineteen of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the various regions. It held that this study should be widely extended to cover most if not all of the Territories.<sup>7</sup>

41. Particular points raised before the Committee were (a) the need for expansion and for diversification of secondary education, involving the question of the quantity and quality of the forms of primary education which will produce a reasonable number of entrants to secondary schools; (b) the organization of a system of guidance in the junior secondary classes; (c) the adaptation of the curriculum; (d) the possibility of making secondary education progressively free, and of taking immediate measures to offer greater opportunities for secondary education under present circumstances; and (e) the extent to which secondary education needs to be expanded in the light of present economic circumstances and of the possibilities of further economic development in each Territory.

42. The concept of secondary education as an intermediate stage between primary and higher education sometimes leads to formalism and rigidity. Secondary education in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should have its own purpose and should be autonomous in the sense that it provides an education and training of sufficient content in itself without necessarily leading to higher education. While the possibilities of secondary education depend to a large extent on the quality of primary education, and on the economic potentialities of the Territory, it is of interest to note that the goal of an educational structure is often primary and middle school education for all, and secondary education for about one child in four.

43. Many of the secondary schools in the past were founded and developed in relation to the need for young people trained in the culture of the metropolitan country and anxious to serve in its local clerical services. The Committee agreed that such an education is no longer sufficient. What is now more generally required is the development of schools in which the indigenous culture is both recognized and imbued with elements of education to provide general standards, as well as a basis of technical knowledge not inferior to those of the metropolitan country. Some progress is being made in this respect. Steps are being taken to adapt the curricula to local conditions. Studies of local history and geography and of indigenous institutions have been introduced, together, where relevant, with the study of indigenous languages or that of the classical languages of the regions.

<sup>7</sup>A/AC.35/L.225.

44. A basic problem in the development of secondary schools is the question of quality. It is possible that, at both the primary and the higher level of education, the need for reaching a larger student body is more immediate than that of maintaining and improving the quality of the teaching provided and assimilated by the individual students. In the case of secondary education, there is often a demand by the public for the prestige conferred by the traditions and certificates of the academic school; but the Committee agreed that here, too, such an education is no longer sufficient; what is required in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories is a secondary education of a broad character, providing specialized knowledge and training and this, too, should be of the highest quality. However difficult it may be to explain such a programme, a higher standard of secondary education would be more easily attained by concentrating the resources available on a few large, well-staffed and well-equipped schools rather than scattering these resources over a larger number of smaller institutions.

45. Meanwhile, in addition to the establishment of new schools and the development of high standards of comprehensive secondary education, present opportunities for those most qualified to profit by secondary education can be improved by such measures as the extension of boarding facilities, greater provision for the remission of fees (pending any development of free secondary education), and the continued improvement of the standards in existing schools. Scholarships might also with advantage be provided for secondary education abroad where local first-class facilities do not exist.

46. In the long run, however, the problem of the expansion of secondary education is a question of general educational policy and planning. Planning, designed to carry out the adopted policy, sets the means to be used, the proportion of funds to be allocated for each level and type of education, and the target dates for reaching each of the desired goals.

### VIII. Teacher-training and the status of teachers

47. Studies submitted by the Secretariat on the training and status of teachers covered a minority of the Territories only.<sup>8</sup> Representatives on the Committee expressed the view that a far wider survey would have been desirable since the rate of progress in a large number of the Territories now depends to a large degree on more teachers and better teachers.

48. The improvement of teacher-training requires (a) the expansion of pre-service facilities; (b) the raising of the standards of existing training institutions; (c) the progressive raising of levels for the training of the different grades of teachers; and (d) the development of an effective system of

in-service training properly co-ordinated with the work of pre-service teacher-training and with the work of head teachers and inspectors of schools.

49. Improvements of this kind will involve the progressive elimination of the pupil-teacher systems in Territories where they exist. The Committee recognized that these systems are both expensive and ineffective. Even very short courses of teacher-training provided for candidates of whom moderate qualifications are required usually give far better results than the pupil-teacher system.

50. A first element in the problem is that of educational planning. Whether the teacher-training facilities are provided by government institutions or government-supported private institutions, the number of teachers required and the minimum standards of training must be decided by the appropriate authorities as questions of policy. A network of teacher-training institutions may be required involving initial emergency training, supplemented by in-service training in which account will be taken of the wider conceptions of education in its social, civic and economic aspects. The Committee attaches importance to the training of the teacher in rural surroundings as part of the revitalization of rural life and as preparation of the teacher for rural service. The Committee was glad to hear that this importance was generally recognized.

51. The recruitment and training of secondary school teachers may need special consideration in present and future educational plans of some of the Territories. While, in most cases, it has been possible to staff secondary schools with the aid of expatriate teachers, every effort should be made to attract and train local teachers for reasons of principle as well as of cost.

52. In recent years, a number of the recommendations of the International Conferences on Public Education convened by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education have been concerned with the provision of facilities for teacher-training. The extent to which the moral, material and financial aid of UNESCO and of the other United Nations specialized agencies and the various regional organizations can be enlisted deserves examination.

53. In the process of recruiting and training new teachers, the question arises of their status in employment and as members of society. The problem of attracting to the teaching profession the best possible candidates in sufficient quantity is to a great extent conditioned by the status of teachers. This status is affected by factors and conditions both material and moral. They involve salaries, promotions, facilities for further studies, provision of housing, holidays, work-load, systems of transfer, sick leave and general social security. One suggestion that merits wide consideration is that educational authorities might well encourage teachers to serve on loan without loss of rights and privileges in Non-Self-Governing Territories and on secondment from the Territories. The importance of a local indigenous teaching service is great; but such a service may with advantage both lend to and

<sup>8</sup>A/AC.35/L.228 and L.231.

borrow from other countries and Territories in respect of its teaching staff.

54. The measures taken in some Territories to bring the status of teachers to a level comparable to that of civil servants of equivalent qualifications were noted as constituting an important step in raising the status of teachers. The Committee considered that it may be necessary in some cases to offer teachers conditions more favourable than those of civil servants of similar qualifications. The attraction of clerical service has in some cases led to the use of teacher-training facilities as a step towards admission to such employment. The improvement of the cultural standards and the enhancing of the prestige of teacher-training institutions are necessary if misdirection and wastage in this form are to be avoided.

55. Besides questions of tenure, social security, salary and other material compensations, there are other significant aspects of the status of teachers which will be decided by government policy. In particular, there are those mentioned in the resolution on the conditions of employment of teaching staff approved by the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers of ILO and dealing with freedom for teachers to exercise their civic rights, the right and freedom to form or join professional organizations and principles of academic freedom. It is important that the teacher should hold a place in society which enables him to play a part in the everyday life of his community, local and territorial, so that he may be able to exert his leadership in activities beneficial to the progress of the community he serves without special authorization.

56. In attracting the best candidates to the profession and in maintaining the best teachers therein much depends on the climate of public opinion. Associations of teachers and of federations of teacher-training colleges will provide valuable services in their appropriate fields. At all stages of training, in refresher courses and in the public and professional discussion of educational problems, conferences and meetings should be encouraged among all teachers. Territorial or regional institutions of university type might well serve as centres for the consultative co-ordination not only of the staffs of the University and training colleges, but also of the teachers and school inspectors, as a result of which any isolation from which teachers may suffer can be mitigated and a unity of purpose created throughout the system of education as a whole.

### IX. Higher education

57. Information was provided showing a regular increase in the number of institutions of higher education, their facilities and student enrolment.<sup>9</sup> This is an evolution which began with the end of the Second World War, which the Committee noted in 1950 and 1953 and which has accelerated in recent years. The number of students from the

Non-Self-Governing Territories in institutions in the metropolitan and other countries also reached higher levels with each year.

58. With the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, there are increasing calls for more and more of the inhabitants to participate fully, up to the highest levels, in all branches of the administration and in all professions. In these circumstances, a further development in university institutions is a matter of urgency. Institutions with the broad range of education of a university and capable of operating with efficiency and reasonable economy should not be below a certain size. Some of the existing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories have not yet reached this size. Some of the Territories have not the population to support institutions of their own and would be unable to bear the cost of building, equipping and running a university. In these circumstances, the creation and development of regional institutions, such as exist in parts of Africa, in South East Asia, the Pacific and the West Indies, is to be strongly commended. Territorial contributions to the regional universities are justified on grounds of the distribution of costs; furthermore, the regional universities may strengthen the teaching of subjects and the accompanying research of vital importance for each of the Territories in the region, and should serve to strengthen the bonds of regional solidarity.

59. The number of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories studying abroad has, as has been stated, grown steadily. The value of this development is recognized. Certain dangers are recognized in that students, including the most brilliant, may be induced to remain abroad and thus may fail to contribute directly to the development of the Territories from which they come. Much will depend on particular circumstances. Clearly, there are cases where it is better to encourage wider attendance at the local institutions, just as there are other cases where higher education can best be undertaken in some of the existing universities abroad. The Committee noted that policies are being followed by which the Governments provide scholarships for training abroad only if there is insufficient provision for the teaching of the subject at the territorial or regional institutions; but agreed that students who use their own resources to seek university education abroad are fully entitled to do so. The need for more graduates with university training is so general and so great that all processes to encourage them are to be commended.

60. One argument occasionally used in favour of providing university education in the metropolitan country or abroad instead of developing local university facilities is based on calculations that it may cost less to send a student to an established university overseas than to pay for the development of a local university. This might lead to the fallacious conclusion that higher education should be provided for all Non-Self-Governing Territories predominantly by assistance for study abroad.

<sup>9</sup>A/AC.35/L.219 and L.220.

Neither the argument nor the conclusion was supported by any member of the Committee. Comparison of costs in such a case is highly artificial, and on grounds of general policy is irrelevant in any estimate of the need to establish universities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

61. At the same time, closer ties between the universities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and other universities should be developed. In this connexion, the Committee would welcome information on such co-operation in the fields of post-graduate study and research, in teaching and in student enrolment.

62. All university institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are organized on non-racial principles and are open to students without any discrimination on grounds of race or colour. This is a point of outstanding importance. Its value in practice would be enhanced if encouragement could be given to students of non-indigenous origin to attend the territorial universities in company with the local students. Examples were noted where students of all races attend some of the new universities in Africa and of the offer by one English organization of scholarships for United Kingdom students to enter the African universities. It is hoped that the practice will be extended.

#### X. Financing of education

63. A special study was laid before the Committee on the financing of university education in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Secretariat report on general developments in education contains a brief general review of the increase in Government costs in respect of education.<sup>10</sup>

64. The figures make it apparent that there has been a considerable increase in the sums spent on all forms of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Not only has more money been spent, but in many instances the percentage of the territorial budgets devoted to education has increased. It was explained also that some of the figures showing the direct governmental expenditure on education by no means represent the total expenditure, that the grants supplied by the metropolitan Governments are often supplemented by large sums for research, and that commercial companies operating in the Territories have contributed to educational development by various grants.

65. Yet in respect of some promising programmes for the extension of education, it is feared that, with the growing population, needs will outstrip financial resources. Shortage of funds is often considered to be a major, if not the main, obstacle to educational advancement. More money is required; a higher percentage of the territorial budgets should, where possible, be spent on education; the development of educational facilities is to be considered as a necessary part of all large-scale development plans.

66. The Committee did not enter into details. It did not think that it could take into account all varying circumstances. It held also that from the point of view of principle it was a responsibility of the Administering Members to assist in the provision of adequate resources for the development of education, which forms an important part of the foundation of the new societies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Investment in education is no less imperative on grounds of economic policy than on grounds of cultural and social policy.

#### XI. Local participation in the development of education

67. The creation, where it does not already exist, of effective local machinery by which educational policy can be settled and educational programmes put into effect is of vital importance. The machinery must take account of the need already mentioned for bringing into play the whole services of the government, whether provided by the departments of education or by other branches. It must also elicit the interest and support of organs of public opinion in the Territories, both those operating on a wide scale and those representing local interests.

68. Different circumstances will call for different methods and a different emphasis will be placed on the varying aspects of education according to the character of the communities involved. In all cases, however, the local administrative machinery must aim at recruiting the full co-operation of the inhabitants.

69. A number of technical problems will arise. There are cases where, to enlist local loyalties and skills in the service of education, increased decentralization may be desirable. In other cases, in order to improve the effectiveness of educational services, teaching, administration and inspection, it may be found that a wider geographical scope should be given to organization. The educational services will require to establish flexible arrangements with other organs, official and non-official, contributing to the advancement of the Territories.

70. In 1955 the Committee, in its report to the General Assembly, strongly commended programmes of community development and of fundamental education. In its present report it has pointed out that programmes for the eradication of illiteracy should be instituted in promotion of a wide range of interests and subjects. These suggest aspects of educational programmes requiring many differences of detail in the administrative organization. Community development programmes themselves should have a clear educational purpose and include as concrete objectives the promotion of literacy among the participants in the programmes. But in all cases the fundamental objectives of education should be the same; the principal processes to be followed are likely to be similar; and the machinery must conform to the objectives and processes.

<sup>10</sup>A/AC.35/L.219 and L.220.



## XII. Race relations in education

71. The Committee comments in the first place on the principle of equality of opportunity in education. As it has stated in paragraphs 12 and 62, it holds that education should be open to all without any discrimination on grounds of race or colour.

72. This point was expressed as follows by the Committee in the 1950 report on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories:<sup>11</sup>

"(a) In the field of education no principle is more important than that of equality of opportunity for all racial, religious and cultural groups of the population.

"(b) Respect should be paid to the wishes of any group desiring to establish particular educational facilities for its members, but this should be subject to the overriding consideration that the general welfare of the whole community is not thereby prejudiced and that the practical operation of any system of differentiation does not lead to discrimination against any group.

"(c) While the programmes and organization of different types of schools may properly be designed to meet the needs of different groups of pupils, it should be accepted as a general principle that no school should exclude pupils on grounds of race, religion or social status.

"(d) Differentiation in school facilities and programmes should not militate against the development of mutual sympathy and a feeling of common citizenship among the inhabitants of a Territory.

"(e) Where separate systems exist, each group in the community should be given a fair share of the public funds used for educational purposes."

73. In 1953, the Committee added that the betterment of human relations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and access to equal opportunities in education for all children are points of such fundamental importance that it should continue to focus attention on them. In noting favourable developments, it also declared that there remained wide differences in the educational facilities open to children of different groups in some of the Territories under consideration, that compulsory education in certain territories in Africa was applied to all but African children, that there was a wide diversity in the sums spent on the education of each child according to the category assigned to him by law and that there are systems where provision for the culture of a particular group of children is such that modern education is difficult to link with traditional values.

74. In 1955, the Committee in its report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories noted a marked tendency towards the strength-

ening of schools attended by pupils from all groups in the communities. It noted a number of instances of the extension of the provision of education at all levels without distinction of sex, nationality or religion, and of the universal recognition of the principle of inter-racial education in institutions of higher education.<sup>12</sup>

75. The Committee concluded as follows:<sup>13</sup>

"The Committee holds that progress in the field of education is a first necessity. It draws attention to General Assembly resolution 328 (IV) which invites the Administering Members to take steps, where necessary, to establish equal treatment in matters related to education among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, whether they be indigenous or not. Practical difficulties, particularly those of language, are held by some Members to justify school systems adapted to the special needs of groups of the population. But the Committee holds that, at the secondary level, this justification can only be accepted in very exceptional circumstances and as a temporary expedient, and that at no level should the differences be established on a racial basis."

76. In examining information in 1956, the Committee noted that in the Non-Self-Governing Territories it was accepted in principle and practice that universities and colleges of higher education, both general and technical, should be interracial and open to students without discrimination. Where custom or creed requires differences of diet these should be provided within an equal and common setting permitting no implications of different standards or levels of living.

77. At the other end of the education ladder, special schools to meet the special needs, particularly linguistic, of young children may be justified so long as the system established has relation to these needs and not to race barriers.

78. With regard to secondary education, in the few cases in which this is provided through different systems of schools, every effort should be made to develop a unified school system open to children of all races. Some members of the Committee suggested that time tables for reaching the objectives of equality of access to the schools might be established wherever these objectives had not already been attained.

79. Thus there would still remain some special schools for younger children as envisaged in paragraph 77. The Committee believes that in no event should any one child be prevented by reason of race or colour from securing admission to any school for which he is qualified educationally.

80. The question of race relations in education, as considered by the Committee, also touched upon other questions. Mention has been made of the desirability of an interchange of teachers and students

<sup>12</sup>Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908), Part Two, para. 90.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., para. 92.

<sup>11</sup>Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/1303/Rev.1), para. 50.

as between Non-Self-Governing Territories and other countries. In addition, attention was drawn to the benefit which is being obtained from organized games and sports in which the best athletic talents of any Territory serve in teams representing the Territory and its communities without regard to race differences.

81. The principle of non-discrimination is essential to and is an essential part of education. It should be encouraged by all means and every effort made to overcome the technical difficulties of linguistics and finance that may limit equality of opportunity.

### XIII. International and regional technical and scientific collaboration

82. During the discussions in the Committee account was taken of the work of international institutions such as UNESCO and of inter-governmental agencies of regional co-operation. Article 73 d of the Charter provides that the Administering Members undertake to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in Article 73.

83. The services which UNESCO can provide for the Non-Self-Governing Territories are determined by its resources and by the requests addressed to it by the Administering Members. In this respect the Committee repeats the hope expressed in 1950 that the Administering Members will continue their close collaboration with UNESCO in the solution of the problems of various types of education in those Territories for the administration of which they are responsible, making use of the experience, studies and conclusions of that organization and of similar experience and studies of Member States in this field.

84. The Committee also suggests that, where UNESCO has indicated that further inquiries should be undertaken as into the methods of literacy campaigns, the causes of retardation in schools and the most efficient methods of providing reading material, the Administering Members will wish to consider undertaking such inquiries.

85. It is also to be noted that the secretariat of UNESCO has collaborated closely with the Secre-

tariat of the United Nations in submitting studies to the Committee and in assisting the Committee's debates. In this sphere, too, further encouragement should be given. In the separate studies prepared by the secretariats, duplications have largely been avoided. It still seems that more co-ordinated studies might be possible if at the working level more opportunities were provided for collaboration on the basis of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and other relevant information and experience accumulated by UNFSCO in the conduct and observation of education campaigns.

86. The Committee also wishes to record its recognition of the services which are being provided in the field of education by other specialized agencies, notably ILO in respect of vocational training, and WHO and FAO in respect of health and nutrition, by UNICEF and by the inter-governmental regional commissions (the Caribbean Commission, the South Pacific Commission and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara). The Members responsible for the Territories under their administration will naturally provide the greater part of the expert assistance required. But co-operation between them and the international and regional organizations in the spirit of Article 73 d and of Article 74 of the Charter will continue to be of great service in advancing the interests of the inhabitants.

87. The Committee considers it appropriate to conclude this special report on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories by referring to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) by which the Members of the United Nations in general are invited to extend generously their offers of facilities for study and training to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and by which the Administering Members are invited to make the greatest possible use of facilities at all levels of education and training that may be offered by States Members of the United Nations. In accordance with the resolutions of the Assembly, the Secretary-General will inform the Assembly of the offers of facilities made and the use made of them. The Committee wishes to record on the present occasion interim information brought before it on this question, namely the further extension of facilities for educational advancement offered by the Government of India and an offer made by the Government of Poland.



## ANNEX

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| 1. Financing of university education in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.219       |
| 2. General developments in education (United Nations Secretariat)                                   | A/AC.35/L.220       |
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| 4. Reading material for new literates (UNESCO)  | A/AC.35/L.221       |
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| 6. The stagnation of primary school pupils (UNESCO)   | A/AC.35/L.224       |
| 7. Secondary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)               | A/AC.35/L.225       |
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| 9. Teacher-training in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)                  | A/AC.35/L.228       |
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| 11. Race relations in education (United Nations Secretariat)  | A/AC.35/L.232       |

UNITED



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**REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY****OFFICIAL RECORDS : TWELFTH SESSION****SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/3647)****NEW YORK, 1957****( 32 p. )**

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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

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*New York, 1957*

## NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### I. Constitution of the Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 933 (X) adopted on 8 November 1955, decided to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as set forth in resolutions 332 (IV) and 646 (VII), for a further three-year period.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee set forth in resolution 933 (X) provide that the General Assembly:

"5. *Instructs* the Committee to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. *Instructs* the Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories".

3. In relation to the Committee's programme of work, the General Assembly, in resolution 933 (X):

"*Considers* that the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories".

4. The Committee consists of fourteen members: the seven Member States transmitting information on Non-Self-Governing Territories and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The membership of the Committee in 1957 was as follows:

#### *Members transmitting information*

Australia  
Belgium  
France  
Netherlands  
New Zealand  
United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

#### *Members elected by the General Assembly*

Ceylon  
China  
Guatemala  
India  
Iraq  
Peru  
Venezuela

All members were represented at the eighth session of the Committee, with the exception of Belgium.

5. The Committee met in New York at the Headquarters of the United Nations, and held sixteen meetings between 22 July and 15 August 1957.

6. Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Committee and took part in the discussions: the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

### II. Officers of the Committee

7. At its opening meeting on 22 July, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Mr. Jan Vixseboxse (Netherlands), *Chairman*,  
Mr. Adnan Pachachi (Iraq), *Vice-Chairman*,  
and

Mr. Gray Thorp (New Zealand), *Rapporteur*.

### III. Sub-Committee

8. A sub-committee was appointed at the 158th meeting of the Committee to prepare a special report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was composed of representatives of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and was assisted by the Rapporteur. The Sub-Committee elected Mr. Rikhi Jaipai of India as its Chairman. It held seven meetings between 30 July and 7 August.

### IV. Agenda

9. At its 152nd meeting, the Committee considered the provisional agenda (A/AC.35/10) prepared by the Secretary-General. Though no proposal was made for an amendment to the provisional agenda, it was adopted subject to the reservation expressed by the representative of Guatemala, supported by the representatives of India and Iraq, who suggested that the Committee should discuss during its examination of economic conditions the effect on Non-Self-Governing Territories of administrative unions and of the association of Territories in the European Common Market under the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. On the latter point, the representative of France expressed the opinion that any discussion would be premature.

10. The agenda as adopted is reproduced in annex I to the present report.

### V. Preliminary statements

11. At the 152nd meeting, the representative of France reaffirmed the statements made by his delegation at previous sessions of the Committee concerning the position of his Government as to its participation in the Committee. At the 153rd meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom reaffirmed the reservations of his Government.

12. At the 152nd meeting, the representatives of Guatemala and of the United Kingdom reserved the position of their respective Governments with regard to sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize Territory).

13. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ceylon, India and Iraq reserved the position of their Governments with regard to sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian). The representative of the Netherlands reaffirmed the *de facto* and *de jure* sovereignty of his Government over Netherlands New Guinea.

14. The representative of Guatemala stated that the participation of his delegation in the work of the Committee did not imply its acceptance of the *de facto* situation regarding Territories the sovereignty over which was in dispute, such as Western New Guinea, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, etc.

## VI. Economic conditions

15. In accordance with the programme of work laid down in General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) and confirmed in resolution 933 (X), the Committee at its eighth session gave special attention to economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. For these discussions, specialist advisers on economic affairs were included in the delegations of France, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

16. The Committee had before it reports prepared by the Secretariat giving a general review of economic development in the Territories over the period 1953-1956 and analysing topics of particular interest to the Committee. The Committee also had before it a report prepared by FAO on the diversification of agriculture and a report on social aspects of industrialization prepared by UNESCO.<sup>1</sup> At the request of the representative of India, a preliminary study on indigenous systems of land tenure during economic transition was provided to members of the Committee. Furthermore, certain provisions of the agreements relating to the European Economic Community were also made available.<sup>2</sup>

17. The Committee discussed the question of economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories from its 153rd to 164th meetings. The Sub-Committee referred to in paragraph 8 above held seven meetings and drew up the report which forms part II of the present report to the General Assembly.

18. Statements on general economic developments were made by all members. General Assembly resolution 933 (X) had invited the Committee to examine the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter in the light of the views expressed in the special reports on economic, social and educational conditions. Accordingly, the debate provided the opportunity for a review of general economic conditions and developments in the Territories and policies and activities of the Administering Members in the light of the observations expressed by the Committee in 1951 and 1954 in its special reports which were approved by General Assembly resolutions 564 (VI) and 846 (IX) respectively.

19. Economic policies being pursued in the Territories under their administration were outlined by representatives of the Administering Members. In the course of statements discussing the extent to which economic trends in the Territories had been maintained, they drew attention to evidence of economic growth provided by statistics on production of primary products, on expansion in industrial development and on the volume and value of exports. Other indicators of economic progress were also cited, such as the increases in investments in Non-Self-Governing Territories and in the rate of gross capital formation. The representatives of France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom provided a number of details on recent progress in the establishment and implementation of development plans in the Territories under their administration. The representatives of Australia and New Zealand described economic progress in the Territories for which their Governments was responsible. The representative of the United States emphasized the need to examine the economic situation of the Territories in the light of world conditions. He discussed a number of problems connected with economic development in all under-developed areas, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories: inflation, balance of payments, the allocation of resources between industry and agriculture and between infrastructure and immediately productive enterprises.

20. The representatives of Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru and Venezuela also made general statements. In a number of these statements it was emphasized that the economic policies of the Administering Members should be determined by the principles contained in Chapter XI of the Charter. Economic development should be directed to the attainment of the concrete objectives outlined in the report on economic conditions as approved by General Assembly resolution 846 (IX). The value of the economic programmes established under the various development plans was recognized. The opinion was expressed however that, even though there had been a general increase in production and in the expansion of exports, much remained to be done to hasten economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was claimed that the information available did not permit an accurate assessment of the extent to which the standards of living in the Territories had been raised, but there were indications that more active steps were needed to reduce the disparity between the levels of living in the advanced countries and in the Territories.

21. Following the general debate, the Committee discussed a number of specific aspects of economic conditions and development: external trade; the development of manufacturing industries, with particular relation to government measures for the promotion of industries; the diversification of agricultural production; certain aspects of indigenous land tenure problems; the social aspects of industrialization; and other questions. The representatives of Australia, Ceylon, China, Guatemala, France, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, Peru, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Venezuela took part in the discussions. Statements were also made by the representatives of FAO and UNESCO. The second part of the present report on economic conditions gives a general consensus of the views expressed.

22. At the opening meeting of the Committee, the representative of Guatemala, supported by the rep-

<sup>1</sup> See part II, annex.

<sup>2</sup> A/AC.35/L.254 and Add. 1.

representatives of India and Iraq, referred to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and suggested that the Committee should consider the possible effects on the economies of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. At the request of the representative of Iraq, the Secretariat was asked to circulate the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and the provisions of the Applicatory Convention relating to the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representative of France considered that the European Economic Community could not be of immediate concern to the Committee; the Community would not be established until 1958; the information on the subject could only be transmitted in 1959; and the Committee would not be able to examine it until 1960. He reserved the position of his Government should the question be discussed at the present session.

23. The Chairman pointed out that the Treaty had not been ratified by all the participating countries, so that any consideration of its provisions might be premature. He recognized that some members might feel that references to the Treaty were bound to occur and in that case the Chair would not object to such references provided the debate was confined to economic aspects of the question under appropriate headings of the agenda, which was sufficiently flexible for this purpose.

24. During subsequent discussions, the representatives of Ceylon, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru and Venezuela commented on the possible economic effects of the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community.

25. The representatives of Ceylon, Guatemala, India and Iraq expressed apprehensions that, through economic specialization, the economic role of the Territories might be limited to furnishing primary products to Europe which would find in them a market for manufactured goods. The representatives of Guatemala, India, and Iraq raised the question whether the inhabitants of the Territories concerned had been consulted in regard to the proposals. The representative of Peru stated that the impact on the Non-Self-Governing Territories required further examination, while the representative of Venezuela expressed concern over the consequences that might follow the economic integration of the Territories in Europe.

26. The representative of India considered that the association of dependent Territories in the European Economic Community should be examined in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter and, as provided in Article 103 of the Charter, if there were any incompatibility of interests the Charter obligations would prevail. It was doubtful whether the investment fund under the Treaty would be adequate for the needs of the Territories and whether the inhabitants of the Territories would share in the formulation of investment policies. He suggested that the Secretariat should co-ordinate its studies with those of the secretariats of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, and report to the Committee at its next session.

27. The representative of Iraq expressed concern at the far-reaching consequences which might result from the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

in the European Economic Community. Increasingly, Territories were moving towards self-government and independence. He found no provision under which Territories could terminate the association. He referred to the Treaty provisions on the free movement of workers and expressed anxiety as to the possible effects of uncontrolled immigration. He associated himself with the suggestion made by India concerning further study of the question.

28. The representative of China considered that the question should not be discussed in detail, as the European Economic Community could not come into effect until 1958. He hoped that the benefits received by the Territories so associated would be comparable to those received by Territories in South and South East Asia under the Colombo Plan for Economic Development.

29. The representative of the Netherlands held that any discussion of the new arrangements under the Treaty was premature. He pointed out that there were political implications outside the competence of the Committee. Notwithstanding these comments, and to allay any misgivings, he could assure the Committee that the association of the overseas Territories was to enable them to share in the expected increased prosperity. As the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs had stated at the twenty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Council, this association would make positive contributions to the accelerated economic development of the Territories and would contribute to their political advancement. The concern of the Administering Members for the advancement of the Territories was illustrated in the provision for an investment fund. The use of the word "association" in the articles in the Treaty did not mean full integration in the European Common Market; its meaning could only be fully understood with a full knowledge of the European Economic Community itself. It would be advisable to await the results of the study which would take place at the Conference of GATT.

30. At the 162nd meeting, the representative of France said that his delegation would make specific reservations if a full debate were undertaken on treaties which were not yet in force.

31. At the 163rd meeting, when the question of the European Economic Community in its relations to Non-Self-Governing Territories was being further debated, the representative of France moved the closure of the debate on item 4 (g) in accordance with rule 118 of the rules of procedure. He stated that, if the closure were not accepted, his delegation would not take part in the Committee's discussion on the matter.

32. The representatives of Ceylon and India spoke against the closure of debate; the motion was rejected by 6 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions. The representative of Venezuela explained his vote against the closure. Following this vote, the French delegation withdrew from the meeting for the remainder of the discussion of this subject.

33. Following the rejection of the closure, the representative of Guatemala stated that the non-administering Members on the Committee were concerned at the possible implications of the European Economic Community and the question required further study.



34. The report of the Sub-Committee was considered by the Committee at its 166th meeting. At the request of the representative of France, a separate vote was taken on part IX of the report containing two paragraphs dealing with the European Economic Community. This part was adopted by 11 votes to 1, with 1 abstention. On the proposal of the representative of India, presented in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the Committee, without objection, approved the addition of a paragraph noting the Committee's comments on international collaboration and technical assistance (A/AC.35/L.262/Add.1.) The report as a whole was approved by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

35. The representative of the United States of America explained that he had voted in favour of the Committee's text since it represented an accurate reflection of the discussion which had taken place in the Committee. He wished to record his Government's belief in the advantageous effects upon the economies of Western Europe which might result from the establishment of a European Economic Community and its hope that similar benefits would accrue to the peoples of the African Territories concerned on a basis of equality and mutuality of interest. His Government considered the proper place to be the Conference of GATT.

36. At the same meeting, the Committee considered a draft resolution submitted by India, Iraq, the Netherlands and New Zealand; the draft was of a procedural character intended to facilitate discussion in the General Assembly. Under it, the Assembly would: (1) approve the report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and consider that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1951 and 1954; and (2) invite the Secretary-General to communicate the report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration. The draft resolution was approved by the Committee for transmission to the General Assembly by 12 votes to none, with one abstention, and is included in annex II to the present report as draft resolution A.

## VII. Educational conditions

37. The Committee had given particular attention to educational conditions at its previous session in 1956 and had drawn up a special report which was approved by the General Assembly by resolution 1048 (XI). The discussions this year were accordingly brief.

38. The Committee examined the summaries which the Secretary-General had prepared of the information on educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for 1955 and 1955-1956 contained in the information transmitted by the Administering Members. It also had before it a report on the eradication of illiteracy prepared by UNESCO under the terms of General Assembly resolution 330 (IV).<sup>3</sup> This report summarized the assistance provided by UNESCO in campaigns for the eradication of illiteracy, and included tables showing the estimated distribution of the world's illiterate population around 1950 and the estimated adult illiterates in fifty-three Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1955.

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.35/L.249

39. In the discussion which took place from the 161st to the 164th meetings, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, China, France, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, Peru and Venezuela and by the representative of UNESCO.

40. The representatives of Australia, France and the Netherlands outlined aspects of policy and described recent measures taken in the Territories under their administration since the Committee's education report was prepared in 1956.

41. The representative of Australia reaffirmed that the educational policy of his Government was to educate the inhabitants of Papua so as to enable them increasingly to take a share in their own affairs. An essential element was to teach all the inhabitants to read and write in a common language. He cited figures showing increases in school enrolment, in the number of teachers and in financial assistance. As regards illiteracy, he drew attention to the world-wide character of the problem, as shown by the statistics of UNESCO.

42. The representative of France gave an account, supported by comprehensive statistics, of the progress of education in French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa and Madagascar. The figures showed substantial increases in school enrolment at all levels and an extension of higher education.

43. The representative of the Netherlands described the progress made in Netherlands New Guinea since legislation establishing a new school system had come into force in 1956. The chief characteristic of the new system was a flexibility which enabled education to be adapted to the needs of the population whose development varied between regions.

44. The representative of China agreed that there should be the fullest possible participation of the indigenous inhabitants in drawing up and implementing educational programmes. Referring to the emphasis placed on balanced development in the general development plans in Non-Self-Governing Territories, he stressed the importance of vocational and technical education and hoped that vocational and technical training programmes would be closely geared to the over-all needs involved in the successful implementation of these plans at their various stages and phases. He recalled that UNESCO had formulated a proposal for an international fund to assist the development of primary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

45. The representative of Guatemala believed that education should be closely related to the needs of the community and that campaigns of fundamental education should be organized within the scope of general development programmes. In this connexion, he drew attention to the recommendations made by the UNESCO regional seminar on curricula in South Asia which he thought could be usefully followed in the Territories. He stressed the importance of the principle of equality of all races and urged the Administering Members not to relax their efforts to persuade the different races to live together in harmony.

46. The representatives of Guatemala and India regretted that there was not much information in the summaries on the educational policies of the Administering Members, on the progress of the development plans and on the degree to which education was directed to preparing the people for self-government. The representative of India emphasized the importance of secondary education. He urged the speedy

abolition of discriminatory practices in education. He noted UNESCO was currently assisting projects of fundamental education in Africa and hoped the assistance would be extended.

47. With reference to the information on educational conditions contained in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General, the representative of Iraq suggested that a statistical treatment of this information was insufficient. Vigorous campaigns should be undertaken to reduce the generally high rates of illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He stressed the value of the vernacular in education in helping the indigenous inhabitants to pursue their own cultural aspirations. He drew attention to the useful work that could be performed by teachers' associations.

48. The representative of Peru, while recognizing the efforts of the Administering Members to overcome illiteracy, considered the problem of extreme urgency particularly in view of the constant increase in population and attached particular importance to the extension of primary education. The representative of Venezuela considered that fundamental education and the training for leadership were the two basic educational problems. He noted with satisfaction the resolution adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on school education in 1956 and expressed his appreciation of the assistance provided by UNESCO to Non-Self-Governing Territories through fundamental education projects.

49. In reply to questions raised by the representatives of India and Venezuela, the representative of the United Kingdom clarified a number of points contained in the summaries and gave further information on recent progress in Territories under United Kingdom administration.

50. In reply to the representative of China, the representative of UNESCO informed the Committee that the 1956 resolution adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO proposing the establishment of an international fund had been transmitted to the International Bank. Further information was provided to the Committee by the representative of UNESCO on the assistance of his organization to associated projects of fundamental education and to Member States in the field of vocational and technical education.

### VIII. Social conditions

51. During its examination of economic conditions the Committee, at its 159th to 164th meetings, considered as one of the special topics the social aspects of economic development. The Secretariat had prepared a study on the social effects of economic change in peasant societies.<sup>4</sup> A report on the social effects of industrialization in Africa South of the Sahara in rural areas was introduced by the representative of UNESCO.<sup>5</sup> Statements were made by the representatives of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

52. The Committee considered the item on social conditions at its 163rd to 165th meetings inclusive, examining the information on social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories contained in the sum-

<sup>4</sup> Social aspects of economic development: Peasant societies in transition (A/AC.35/L.248).

<sup>5</sup> Social aspects of Industrialization in Africa south of the Sahara in rural areas (A/AC.35/L.250).

maries prepared by the Secretary-General. Statements were made by the representative of China, Guatemala, India and Iraq and by the representatives of the ILO.

53. The representative of the ILO informed the Committee of some recent developments within the competence of that organization. The ILO was at present undertaking a broad survey of labour and social conditions in Africa South of the Sahara, covering the general social and economic background of African labour, and in particular questions such as manpower and employment, industrial relations, wage policies and wage rates, training and labour standards. The survey would be presented to the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories at its fifth session. He also outlined the action taken at the 1957 session of the International Labour Conference on conditions of employment of plantation workers and on discrimination in employment. Drafts for conventions on these subjects were now being drawn up for presentation to the Conference in 1958. Representatives of ten non-metropolitan territories had participated in the 1957 session. A brief account was given of assistance rendered by the ILO to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

54. The representative of China noted that, in the summaries of information which had been made available to the Committee, it had been frequently reported that there had been no significant changes in social conditions during 1955. Many changes were desirable, and he hoped that they would be reflected in the information provided next year. In his view, the problems of economic and social development were interrelated and a concerted attack on these problems was needed. The importance of a balanced development had been emphasized in the objectives of social development drawn up by the Committee in 1954. Greater use should be made of the community development movement by stimulating the active participation of the whole community.

55. The representative of Guatemala claimed that the information contained in the summaries before the Committee was not sufficient to permit an analysis of the social policy or conclusions as to the progress made in the Territories towards social integration. He cited a number of important problems which had both economic and social aspects. He suggested that the Committee should study in greater detail at its session in 1958 social security and welfare measures and the prevention of crime.

56. The representative of India endorsed the view that progress was indivisible, believing that represented as a practical course of policy this would foster balanced all-round development. Information was needed on the broad problem of cultural adaptation under the impact of political and economic change, and the extent and direction of social change. He considered that legislation might play an important role in social reorganization, as a means of removing restrictive practices or abuses. He urged the Administering Members to adopt a more positive policy of social action.

57. The representative of Iraq considered that the summaries should give more information on social policy and conditions. He thought that if, as reported in many cases there had been no significant changes in important aspects of social conditions the conclusions to be drawn were depressing. In order to achieve a better way of life, Governments should encourage

voluntary associations, such as co-operatives, which were essential to the establishment of a free dynamic society. Legislation should supplement other means of social action in the Territories.

## **IX. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions**

### **(a) GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS**

#### **(b) INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

58. The Committee considered the above sub-items at its 166th meeting.

59. The Committee had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and on studies under its auspices, on relations with Governments and specialized agencies and on regional conferences affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.246), a report prepared by WHO on its activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.251), a report prepared by UNESCO on services rendered in 1956 to Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.257), and a report prepared by the Secretariat on international technical assistance and UNICEF aid to the Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.247). The Committee had also been informed at its 163rd meeting by the representative of the ILO of activities of that organization in the interests of Non-Self-Governing Territories (see para. 54 above).

60. Statements were made by the representatives of Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and by the representatives of FAO and UNESCO.

61. The representative of Ceylon welcomed the increase in technical assistance but doubted whether the assistance was proportionate to needs. He noted that most of the Territories receiving assistance in 1957 were under United Kingdom administration. He urged that greater advantage should be taken of international assistance in the development of all Territories and that the Administering Members should provide more information on technical assistance projects in their Territories. Since other forms of international assistance were also being provided to Non-Self-Governing Territories, he hoped account could be taken of them in future reports.

62. The expansion of technical assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories was urged by the representative of China on the grounds that they were among the world's most under-developed areas. He hoped a greater use would be made of scholarships and that the Administering Members would increasingly associate indigenous inhabitants with technical assistance projects.

63. The representative of India noted that the Sub-Committee had made reference in its report to the information before the Committee on international collaboration and technical assistance. He suggested that an account of technical assistance rendered should also include information on the problems met in putting the schemes into practical operation. He sought information on the general principles governing plans for long-term economic assistance to Territories drawing near self-government.

64. The representative of Guatemala stressed the importance of international collaboration in the interests of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The prob-

lem in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories was the need for technical knowledge and skills. Much could be done through international collaboration to assist the Territories in their development.

65. The representative of the United States of America said that his Government considered United Nations technical assistance an important factor in the development of under-developed areas, including Non-Self-Governing Territories, and that it fully supported such programmes. He referred to the assistance provided by the Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions in the regions in which they functioned.

66. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed the appreciation of his Government for the assistance provided by the specialized agencies to the Non-Self-Governing Territories under its administration, noting that in general co-operation had increased. The Territories were also participating in the programme by providing training places. He referred to United Kingdom participation in the regional commissions and described some of the work of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara in providing technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

67. The representative of FAO reported to the Committee on activities of that organization in the fields which had been discussed at its present session of particular interest to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Assistance was being provided in meeting agricultural problems in general as well as in relation to specific problems in individual Territories; examples cited included projects on animal and plant production, staple food production, fisheries, forestry, marketing, co-operatives and credit, nutrition and home economics.

68. The representative of UNESCO outlined the services rendered in 1956 to Non-Self-Governing Territories by that organization, details of which were contained in its report.<sup>6</sup>

#### **(c) SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY resolution 845 (IX)**

69. In pursuance of resolution 931 (X), the Secretary-General had prepared a report for the General Assembly on the offers of study and training facilities for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories under resolution 845 (IX).<sup>7</sup> This report set out the progress in the implementation of the scholarship scheme and the publicity given in the period 20 February 1956 to 28 January 1957. As at the last date of the report, fifteen Member States had offered 247 scholarships and 123 applications had been received. During the period 26 July 1956 to 28 June 1957, twelve scholarships had been awarded.

70. The Committee discussed the question of scholarships for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its 166th meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Ceylon, France, India and the United States of America and by the representative of UNESCO. The representative of the United States gave particulars of scholarships recently awarded by his Government.

71. The representative of India noted the limited number of scholarships awarded out of the total offered under resolution 845 (IX). India had for the past ten

<sup>6</sup> A/AC.35/L.257.

<sup>7</sup> A/3618.

years successfully carried out a scholarship programme of its own for students from some Non-Self-Governing Territories and had no particular difficulties in finding students with the requisite qualifications. In 1956-1957, sixty-four scholarships were offered and fifty-one taken up; for 1957-1958, there were fifty-eight scholarships of which forty-seven were being used.

72. The representative of Ceylon announced the offer by his Government of three scholarships for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The details of his offer were being transmitted to the Secretary-General. He noted that, out of 123 applications, twelve scholarships had been granted and seventeen refused; no information was given in the Secretary-General's report of the outcome of the other applications.

73. The representative of Ceylon explained the changes which his delegation thought should be made in the procedures in the light of the situation revealed in the Secretary-General's report. He introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.35/L.260) by which the General Assembly would (1) request Members submitting their observations on the qualifications of the candidates in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) and Members offering facilities to speed up the necessary procedures; (2) request the Secretary-General to give any assistance that may be necessary to Members concerned and to applicants with a view to expediting the required procedures; (3) invite the offering States to inform the Secretary-General of the use made by the candidates of the scholarships awarded to them; and (4) request the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports to the General Assembly the information on the action taken as a result of this resolution.

74. The representative of Australia recalled that his delegation had not supported the adoption of resolution 845 (IX) since in the present stage of development of the Territories his Government considered that the Administering Members should maintain the right and the responsibility to review candidatures for scholarships. His delegation also entertained doubts on the procedures being followed and would accordingly abstain. That his Government was conscious of its obligation to assist the education of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories was demonstrated by reference to assistance provided through the Colombo Plan. As at 30 September 1956, places had already been provided for 387 students from Non-Self-Governing Territories in South East Asia which were not under Australian administration. Other Administering Members had also by bilateral arrangements provided a number of scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories. He asked that the Secretary-General's report include a list of scholarships provided by Administering Members to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

75. The Under-Secretary explained that it would require further co-operation from Administering Members if the list were to be comprehensive. Some information could be obtained from the UNESCO publication *Study Abroad*.

76. The representative of France stated that he would abstain on the resolution. In connexion with the suggestion made by the representative of Australia, he drew attention to the large number of scholarships offered by France to students from the French Non-Self-Governing Territories.

77. The representative of India proposed the following amendments to the draft resolution submitted by Ceylon:

(1) In operative paragraph 1, to replace the phrase "to speed up the necessary procedures" by "to consider the applications with all possible speed";

(2) In operative paragraph 2, to delete the words "necessary to Members concerned and to the applicants with a view to expediting the required procedures" and replace them by "sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants";

(3) In operative paragraph 3, to delete the words "by the candidates" and to replace "awarded to them" by "awarded by them".

78. The representative of Ceylon replied to the debate. He pointed out to the representative of Australia that his text would enable the Administering Members to review candidatures. He accepted the amendments submitted by India.

79. The Committee adopted the draft resolution by 9 votes to none, with 4 abstentions.

80. The draft resolution as adopted is included in annex II to this report as draft resolution B.

## **X. Questions relating to summaries and analyses of information**

### **(a) METHODS OF REPRODUCING INFORMATION CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

81. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1052 (XI), the Secretary-General has prepared for the twelfth session of the General Assembly a report showing the comparison of costs of various methods of reproduction of the summaries.<sup>8</sup> This report together with statistics on distribution was placed before the Committee.<sup>9</sup>

82. In his report, the Secretary-General recalled that, up to 1956, the summaries had each year been printed and put on sale with other publications of the United Nations. Taking account of General Assembly resolutions 593 (VI) and 789 (VIII), on the control and limitation of documents, in 1956 the Secretary-General proposed a new system. This system provided that, in two years out of three, the printed volumes of summaries should be replaced by offset fascicles, with consequent savings of the mimeographed documents and the cost of printing.<sup>10</sup>

83. In reporting on the new system, the Secretary-General suggested that, without prejudice to the action of the Assembly:

"(1) The use of fascicles produced by the offset process has not yet lasted long enough for final judgement;

"(2) For purposes of a better distribution of information, a fascicle system for the supplementary summaries, whether the fascicles are printed or prepared by an offset process, is to be commended; and

"(3) Certain delays, which have occurred this year, should be reduced next year, when there may be better elements for a final judgement by the General Assembly."

<sup>8</sup> A/3619.

<sup>9</sup> A/AC.35/L.253.

<sup>10</sup> See *Offi* : *Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh Session, Supplement* o. 15 (A/3127), part I, paras. 65-70.

84. The Committee considered the methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories at its 165th and 166th meetings. Statements were made by the representative of Iraq, India and China.

85. The representative of Iraq emphasized that the transmission of information under Article 73 e was a Charter obligation. The summaries of this information should be made available so that they could be consulted and used. He noted that, owing to delay in the transmission of information as shown in the statistics prepared, a number of the fascicles had not yet been distributed. He appealed to the Administering Members to observe the time limits suggested in General Assembly resolution 218 (III). He suggested that, under the new system, if fascicles were delayed, the summaries should be first distributed as mimeographed documents. Another aspect of the distribution related to sales. One of the consequences of the new system was that summaries of information when reproduced as fascicles would not be given publicity as a United Nations publication and would not be placed on sale. He considered that low sales returns should not offset the necessity to make the summaries available to all who might be interested.

86. The representative of India found the new form of reproduction satisfactory, but considered that it should not be necessary to hold up the distribution of a fascicle if part of the information was missing. He thought the summaries of the information transmitted under Article 73 e should be given publicity in United Nations catalogues of publications and asked the Secretary-General whether this was possible. In reply the Secretary-General informed the Committee that a solution to the problem of publicity was being sought.

87. The representative of China regarded favourably the fascicle form of the summaries as likely to provide wider distribution. However, he was concerned that under the new system the supplementary summaries might not be placed before the Committee when it met in the spring and would not be available to the general public. He associated himself with the views expressed by the Secretary-General in his report.

88. As the question of the methods of reproducing the summaries will be considered by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, the Committee did not take any decision on this matter, but transmits to the Assembly this account of the discussions in the Committee.

#### (b) TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 E OF THE CHARTER

89. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Members transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter are invited to send to the Secretary-General the most recent information at their disposal, as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territory.

90. The information before the Committee at its eighth session related to the calendar year 1955 or the administrative year 1955-1956. The information which had been received was placed before the Committee in the form of fascicles containing summaries in which Territories were grouped according to geographical regions. Since, however, information had not been re-

ceived from the Governments of Belgium and France, a number of fascicles had not been distributed as they could not be completed without the information on the French and Belgian Territories.

91. At its opening meeting, the representative of France explained the reasons for the delay in the transmission of information under Article 73 e on the Territories under French administration for the year 1955. In 1956, a *loi cadre* and enabling legislation affecting the French Overseas Territories had been adopted and, in consequence of the work involved, the preparation of the reports on the Territories had been delayed. The Government of France expected however, to be able to transmit some information to the Secretary-General immediately and the remainder shortly.

92. In reply to an inquiry by the representative of India, the Secretary of the Committee explained that the information on the Belgian Congo had not yet been received. The representative of Guatemala suggested that the Chairman should informally approach the Belgian authorities concerning the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter. The representatives of Ceylon, China, India, Iraq and Peru supported this suggestion.

93. At the 159th meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee that, in response to this request, he had informally approached the Permanent Mission of Belgium which had had no communication to make. The representative of India expressed the disappointment of his delegation. He proposed that the matter should be discussed later in the session and that, in the meantime, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary-General and the Belgian authorities on the transmission of information under Article 73 e should be circulated to the Committee. After the representatives of Ceylon, Guatemala, Iraq, Peru and Venezuela had supported this proposal, the Committee decided to take up the question under item 8 of its agenda and requested the Secretariat to circulate the correspondence.<sup>11</sup>

94. The Committee further considered the question of the transmission by Belgium of information under Article 73 e at its 165th and 166th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Ceylon, China, India, Iraq, Guatemala, the Netherlands and Venezuela.

95. Referring to the correspondence exchanged between the Secretary-General and Belgium, the representative of India emphasized that Belgium had accepted under the Charter the obligation to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information in respect of the Belgian Congo. He suggested that, as it was not certain what decision had been taken by Belgium on this matter, the Committee was not in a position to do more than to bring to the notice of the General Assembly the fact that the information for the year 1955 which should have been transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1956 had not yet been received. The Assembly's attention should also be drawn to the correspondence in document A/AC.35/L.258.

96. The representative of China shared the view that the Committee should report to the General Assembly the delay in the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter by Belgium.

<sup>11</sup> A/AC.35/L.258.

97. The representatives of Ceylon, Guatemala, Iraq and Venezuela expressed grave concern at the delay in the transmission of the information on the Belgian Congo and considered that the Assembly should be informed of the situation. The transmission of information was a Charter obligation; as there had been no change in the nature of the obligations accepted, it was difficult to understand the apparent reversal by Belgium of its position. The representative of Guatemala supported the suggestion that the correspondence circulated to the Committee should be brought to the Assembly's attention.

98. The representative of Iraq considered the situation serious. Citing the correspondence before the Committee and the statements of the Belgian spokesman, he said that Belgium had never questioned its obligations to transmit information under Article 73 e and it had continued to transmit information on the Belgian Congo even after Belgium had withdrawn from the Committee in 1953.

The Belgian Government had also fully agreed that such information should be submitted in time for the Secretary-General to prepare summaries for consideration by the General Assembly, had assisted the Secretary-General in this respect by authorizing the use of official publications and had accepted the Assembly's resolution recommending a six-months time limit for the transmission of information. No explanation had been received by the Secretary-General. However, a *communiqué* from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Belgium had been made public 2 August 1957 in which it was stated that Belgium had always recognized its obligations under the Charter and would continue to conform to the exact terms of the Charter in transmitting information on the Belgian Congo to the Library of the United Nations. The representative of Iraq noted that in the terms of the Charter it was to the Secretary-General that the Administering Members were under an obligation to transmit information. It was important in his view that the General Assembly should be informed of the situation as fully as possible.

99. The Chairman invited the Rapporteur to take note of the request of the representative of Iraq, in which he was supported by the representatives of Ceylon, India, Guatemala and Venezuela, that the views expressed should be fully reflected in the report of the Committee. The representative of the Netherlands agreed with the representative of India that the Committee could do no more than to state that no information had been transmitted.

100. At its 166th meeting, the Committee agreed without objection to the proposal, now made formally by the representative of India, that the correspondence between the Secretary-General and the Government of Belgium,<sup>12</sup> with particular reference to the last communication from the Permanent Mission of Belgium, should be brought to the knowledge of the General Assembly.

101. In reply to an inquiry made at the 152nd meeting by the representative of India, at the 167th meeting the representative of Australia stated that his Government intended to transmit information under Article 73 e on the Cocos-Keeling Islands.

102. The representatives of Ceylon, India and Iraq expressed concern at the continued failure of certain

Member States to transmit information concerning their Non-Self-Governing Territories.

## **XI. Preparation of the report on progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI**

103. At the 166th meeting, the representative of the Secretary-General made a statement to the Committee on the preparation of the report on progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI undertaken in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI).

104. At the request of the representative of India, this statement is reproduced *in extenso* and appears in annex III to the present report.

## **XII. Future work of the Committee**

105. The Committee considered the programme of work for 1958 and the timing of its next session. The Secretariat had prepared a programme of social studies<sup>13</sup> on the basis of the discussions of the Committee at its last session. A suggested outline of the main themes of studies to be prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies was set out in an annex under general headings: family studies, public health studies and mass communications. At the 158th and 161st meetings, the Committee had also decided to refer to its next session two studies prepared for the current session: a study on land tenure and the study on economic change in peasant societies (A/AC.35/L.248). In the light of these developments, and in accordance with Article XIII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Committee was informed of the financial implications of the printing of the special study on social conditions arising from its programme of social studies in 1958.<sup>14</sup>

106. The Committee discussed the programme of studies at its 164th and 165th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of China, India and Venezuela and by the Secretary of the Committee.

107. The representative of India considered that, while the scope of the studies outlined in the programme was in general satisfactory, the family studies should not be limited to urban areas. Studies would be useful on rural housing problems and on social assistance provided to rural and urban populations, with reference to both traditional and legal measures. He also hoped that full treatment would be given to the growth of population in the Territories. Referring to the estimated costs of the special study, he opposed any restriction of the scope of the studies which might be prejudicial to the work of the Committee.

108. The representative of Venezuela also supported the proposed programme. He suggested, moreover, the inclusion of an additional summary embodying general conclusions regarding changes in social institutions and systems of social control in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He suggested the inclusion of an additional study on changes in social institutions and problems of social control in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

109. The representative of China agreed with the view that due attention should be paid to the rural

<sup>13</sup> A/AC.35/L.252.

<sup>14</sup> A/AC.35/L.259.

<sup>12</sup> A/AC.35/L.258.



family and its problems. He suggested that a further study might be undertaken on community development since this was one of the most successful means of bringing about social change in its most comprehensive form.

110. In response to the various suggestions, the Secretary of the Committee submitted that some of the material might more effectively be included in the long-term report requested by the General Assembly under resolution 1053 (XI); others would require consideration in the light of the progress of other studies such as the general studies on community development. With regard to what several members of the Committee had described as the brevity of the information contained in the summaries, the Secretary explained that the Secretary-General had summarized the information transmitted to him under Article 73 e on the basis of the instructions of General Assembly resolution 218 (III). Account would be taken of the suggestions which the Committee had made at its present session both in the social studies for 1958 and in the preparation of summaries.

111. The representative of UNESCO assured the Committee of the continued co-operation of the organization and indicated that UNESCO would collaborate with the Secretariat on the preparation of the studies outlined in the programme.

112. The Committee decided to give special attention to social conditions at its next session and agreed that the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, should undertake a programme of studies on the basis of document A/AC.35/L.252, taking into consideration the comments and suggestions made by members of the Committee.

113. On the question of the date of the next session, the Committee, after hearing the views of the representatives of the United States and China, decided to request the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the convening of its next session in the spring of 1958.

## ANNEX I

### Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Summary records A/AC.35/SR.</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.15 and INF.16 and Rev.1 and Add.1	152
2. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		152
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/10 and Rev.1 and L.240	152
4. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) General development in the light of the previous reports on economic conditions approved by the General Assembly	A/1836, A/2729, A/AC.35/ L.242, and Corr.1, A/AC.35/ L.245, L.255, L.256	153, 154, 155
(b) External trade	A/AC.35/L.244 and Corr.1	155, 156, 161
(c) Development of manufacturing industries	A/AC.35/L.241	156, 157, 158
(d) Diversification of agricultural production	A/AC.35/L.243	157, 158, 159, 160
(e) Indigenous land tenure in relation to agricultural productivity		158, 159, 160, 161
(f) Social aspects of economic development	A/AC.35/L.248, L.250	159, 160, 161, 162, 164
(g) Other questions	A/AC.35/L.254 and Add.1	160, 161, 162, 163, 164
5. Educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) Questions arising out of the reports on education approved by the General Assembly	A/3127, Part II; A/AC.35/L.249	161, 162, 163, 164
(b) Information on education contained in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General	A/3602, A/3603, A/3606 and Add.1, A/3607, A/3608, A/ 3609	161, 162, 163
6. Social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) Questions arising out of the reports on social conditions approved by the General Assembly	A/2908, Part II	163, 164, 165
(b) Information on social conditions contained in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General	A/3602, A/3603, A/3606, A/3607	164, 165
7. Future work of the Committee		
(a) Programme of social studies for 1958	A/AC.35/L.252, L.259	165
(b) Date of the 1958 session	A/AC.35/L.240	164, 165
8. Questions relating to the summaries and analyses additional to those treated under previous items	A/3602, A/3603, A/3606 and Add.1, A/3607, A/3608, A/ 3609, A/3619, A/AC.35/ L.253, L.258	152, 159, 165, 166, 167

Item	Documents	Summary records A/AC.35/SR.
9. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) General developments	A/AC.35/L.246, L.250, L.251, 166 and L.257	
(b) International technical assistance	A/AC.35/L.247	166
(c) Scholarships for students from Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX)	A/3618, A/AC.35/L.260	166
10. Preparation of report on progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI: action taken by the Secretary-General	A/AC.35/L.240	166
11. Approval of the reports to be submitted to the General Assembly:		
(a) Report on economic conditions	A/AC.35/L.262, L.263	166
(b) Report on the general work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.264 and Corr.1	167

## ANNEX II

## Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolutions for the approval of the General Assembly:

*Draft resolution A*

## REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

*Considering* that, by resolution 564 (VI) adopted on 18 January 1952, it approved the special report drawn up in 1951 as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of economic development,

*Considering* that, by resolution 846 (IX) adopted on 22 November 1954, it approved a further special report on economic conditions as a supplement to the 1951 report,

*Noting* the report prepared in 1957 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on economic conditions,

1. *Approves* this new report on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considers that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1951 and 1954;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate the 1957 report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration.

*Draft resolution B*

## SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES UNDER GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 845 (IX)

*The General Assembly,*

*Having taken note* of the report presented by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twelfth session in compliance with resolution 931 (X),

*Noting with satisfaction* the further response to resolution 845 (IX) inviting Member States to extend offers of facilities for study and training to inhabitants from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*Taking into account* the interest in the offers indicated by the steadily increasing number of applications,

1. *Requests* Members submitting their observations on the qualifications of the candidates in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), and Members who offer facilities, to consider the applications with all possible speed;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give any assistance that may be sought by the Members concerned and by the applicants;

3. *Invites* the offering States to inform the Secretary-General of the use made of the scholarships awarded by them;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his annual reports to the General Assembly information on the action taken as a result of this resolution.



**Preparation of the report on the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI: statement made by the Under-Secretary at the 166th meeting**

By resolution 1053 (XI) adopted on 20 February 1957, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its fourteenth session in 1959, a report on the progress that has taken place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations. The Assembly invited the Secretary-General to keep the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories regularly informed of the progress of the report.

A meeting of the officers of the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of the specialized agencies was held on 19 July 1957. The specialized agencies represented were the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization. The International Bank was unable to be represented, but indicated its willingness to assist.

The subjects discussed at this meeting included the organization of work, the distribution of sections to be drafted by the various secretariats, the timetables to be observed in the preparation and submission of the reports, and the desirable length of contributions.

The report will be divided into three main parts. The first part will consist of an introduction emphasizing general trends in the Territories as indicated by the information transmitted and the discussions in the General Assembly. The second part, in which the specialized agencies are mainly concerned, will be a summary and analysis in the various functional fields of the information presented where appropriate for the Territories in general or for groups of Territories. A third part will consist of separate summaries presenting briefly the basic conditions in each of the Territories, with particular reference to the changes which have taken place between the first and last years covered.

In this last connexion, it was suggested that the years 1946 and 1956 as the first and last years to be covered should be observed with flexibility. In some cases information on particular subjects might be more detailed in one particular year owing to certain important events or activities such as the holding of

special surveys, inquiries or censuses. The choice of the first year, therefore, should be dictated by specific circumstances and, as regards the last year, the secretariats would naturally take account of the latest information available.

General agreement was reached on the timetables to be observed subject to further discussion of a few particular points. The meeting also agreed that the tentative length of the separate contributions should be established at an early date by inter-secretariat discussion. In general, it may be noted that the object in view is to obtain contributions by the end of 1958 in order that the report may be co-ordinated in early 1959 for submission before the opening of the 1959 session of the General Assembly.

The information to be transmitted in 1958 will thus be of considerable importance in the preparation of the report. In particular, the Secretariat expressed the hope that the Administering Members concerned would be able, in their 1958 communications, to provide material under section C of the explanatory preface to the Standard Form (General Assembly resolution 551 (VI)) giving a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories.

As regards other information, the Secretariat will make available to the specialized agencies the information transmitted under Article 73 e, and the specialized agencies will use their normal information channels to obtain any official supplementary information that proves essential for the presentation of their contributions to the report. In the case of countries and territories on which information is no longer transmitted, any information provided in the functional fields will be limited to information covering the years when the Territories were subject to Article 73 e, and conditions will not be covered for Territories where information was transmitted only briefly before the first Standard Form in 1947 came into use.

In conclusion, I should state that the arrangements so far made take into account the views expressed by the representatives of the specialized agencies at inter-secretariat meetings, and that the respective agencies are now taking steps to plan their contributions to the report.

## REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

I. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

1. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of the seven Members of the United Nations which, as responsible for the administration of the Territories, transmit information to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter, together with an equal number of non-administering Members of the United Nations elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.<sup>2</sup>

2. The Committee examines summaries and analyses of the information furnished by the Administering Members on economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. It is invited to submit to the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as the Committee may deem fit and "such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories" (resolution 933 (X)).

3. In 1951, and on a second occasion in 1954, the Committee prepared special reports on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>3</sup> The General Assembly, by resolution 564 (VI), approved the 1951 report as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and of the problems of economic development, inviting the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned. The Assembly, by resolution 846 (IX), took similar action in respect of the 1954 report.

4. In 1957, the Committee was again called upon to pay special attention to economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It undertook this on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of the Territories and in the light of the views expressed in its 1951 and 1954 reports.

5. For its discussions the Committee had before it studies prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as summaries of the information that had been transmitted by the Administering Members relating to economic conditions up to the end of 1955 or to mid-1956. The studies are listed in the annex and, together with the summary records of the Committee's discussions, should be regarded as part of the present report.

<sup>1</sup> The draft of the present report was prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, composed of the representatives of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The members of the delegations who served on the Sub-Committee were: Mr. Y. Duranowamy (Ceylon); Mr. Hsi-kun Yang (China); Mr. Michel de Camaret, Mr. G. Touro and Mr. A. Warnod (France); Mr. Ramiro Aragón (Guatemala); Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India); Mr. Ch. J. Grader (Netherlands); Mr. B. O. B. Gidden and Mr. Percy Selwyn (United Kingdom); Mr. James A. Lynn (United States).

6. The Committee appreciates the assistance it received from the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, who provided details supplementing the information transmitted under Article 73 e.

7. By resolution 933 (X), the General Assembly reiterated its invitation that Members should attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview. The Committee in 1957 had the advantage of the presence of economic advisers in the delegations of France, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. These experts greatly assisted the Committee by providing new information and by contributing to the discussions.

## II. General

8. The Committee examined a report<sup>4</sup> prepared by the Secretariat, on the basis of the information provided by the Administering Members, outlining the main features of economic developments in Non-Self-Governing Territories from 1953 to 1956. Included were some of the major policy statements made on behalf of the Administering Members on the objectives of economic policies, information on the development of production for local consumption and the rate of increase of certain imports of particular importance to the inhabitants, a brief note on the expansion of transport facilities and power, and an examination of information on the national income and the standards and levels of living to be found in various Territories.

9. This information was considered by the Committee in the light of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and of the general principles contained in the Committee's 1954 report. The report stated that the fundamental aim of economic policy was to develop the Territories in the interest of all sectors of the population, to raise the standard of living by increasing individual real purchasing power, and to increase the total wealth of each Territory in order to make possible higher standards of social services and administration.

10. From this fundamental aim the Committee in 1954 defined the concrete objectives of economic policy. These objectives read as follows:

(a) To remove the obstacles to economic development by modifying where necessary the basic structure of the economy;

(b) To stimulate economic growth through which the standards of living of the peoples will be raised

The Sub-Committee elected Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India) as Chairman.

The Rapporteur of the Committee and the representative of FAO also participated in the debates of the Sub-Committee.

<sup>2</sup> Members transmitting information are: Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The elected members serving in 1957 were: Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru and Venezuela.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14, (A/1836), pp. 25-39; Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18, (A/2729), pp. 14-30.*

<sup>4</sup> A/AC.35/L.245.

and an increase obtained in their national output and improvement in their productivity;

(c) To establish and improve the capital equipment of the Territories so as to provide a firm basis for future development;

(d) To promote those types of economic activity, whether primary or industrial production, in which the Territories are best fitted to engage, having regard to the balance of their economies and the advantages of external trade;

(e) To secure the equitable distribution amongst the peoples of the material benefits of the economy as expressed in the national income;

(f) To create a firm economic basis for political, social and educational programmes, taking into account the basic cultural values and aspirations of the peoples;

(g) To conserve and develop the natural resources of the Territories for the benefit of the peoples;

(h) To create conditions conducive to standards of health and of social welfare which will help to develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility, so as to enable the people to take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs;

(i) To work towards fully developed economies capable of taking their appropriate place in the world economy.

11. The fundamental principles and the purposes to be pursued in the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories are defined in Chapter XI of the Charter and they are applicable to all Territories, large and small. There are many deficiencies in economic resources, and there may be shortcomings in the steps taken to make the best of existing resources, but it is to be noted and appreciated that the economic policies since 1954 as outlined in statements of the Administering Members continue to stress the objectives defined by the Committee in that year. The French *loi-cadre* of 23 June 1956, in its provisions relating to the objectives of economic policies in Territories under French administration, has empowered the Government to take measures intended to raise still further the standards of living in the Territories, to promote economic development and social progress and to facilitate economic and financial co-operation between Metropolitan France and the Territories. Emphasis is also being placed on the participation of the peoples in the formulation of economic policies. In this connexion, the Netherlands representative cited a statement that the execution of a social-welfare programme implies the "auto-activity" of the peoples themselves, to be realized only if they understand the programme, wish to bring it to fruition and are able to cope with its execution. In the same spirit, the United Kingdom representative cited from Western Nigeria a statement in which social development was defined as the bringing to a community a vision of the better way of life which by their own efforts they can build for themselves.

12. The economies of the Non-Self-Governing Territories since 1953 have generally continued to develop in line with the long-term trends of growth apparent from the post-war period onward. While there has been no drastic structural change, there has been a further shift towards a monetary economy and the areas of

subsistence economy unaffected by world trade are now few and far between. It is by no means certain that the change has yet been reflected in improvements in the living conditions of the indigenous peoples in some of the Territories. Doubts were expressed in the Committee whether, for example, in some territories in Africa the local production of food has kept pace with the growing population or whether the expansion of export crops has brought sufficient returns to compensate for deficiencies in local food production. Such situations are difficult to judge since information on the production of food crops for local consumption is still scanty. In general, some members of the Committee felt that economic progress in Non-Self-Governing Territories was slow, and that a wide gap still existed between the standards of living of the Territories and those of the administering countries.

13. In some Territories where the monetary economy has been long established, there is great dependence on a single export crop or a single mineral. This dependence may in part be due to the limited character of the resources and potentialities of the Territories. Specialization, moreover, may contribute to higher productivity and thus to the economic welfare of the communities. But the resulting vulnerability of the economies of such Territories is great.

14. Subject to these considerations, and reserving to a later section particular comments on the external trade of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee here notes that, although a change in export values or in the national income may reflect only a change in prices and may not involve any real changes in the local economy, Administering Members reported substantial economic progress in real terms over the past four years.

15. Several significant indicators were cited by representatives of the Administering Members as evidence of progress.

16. In the Territories administered by the United Kingdom, the gross domestic product is estimated to have risen by about 7 per cent between 1954 and 1955 and by a further 4 per cent between 1955 and 1956. The volume of exports of primary products was some 17½ per cent higher in 1956 than in 1953; the volume of exports of bauxite, iron ore, coconut oil, copra, coffee, tea and timber rose by more than 50 per cent over the period. In terms of constant prices, the rate of gross capital formation in 1956 was some 75 per cent higher than in 1948. Currency in circulation in the Territories rose by 23 per cent between the end of 1953 and the end of 1956; bank deposits rose by 25 per cent; local loans and advances by banks rose by 64 per cent, showing the extent to which commercial banks are finding local outlets for their funds and decreasing the proportion remitted to London.

17. For the overseas Territories under French administration, information supplied to the Committee marked that, after 1954, when economic expansion reached a new high, a further increase in export production in 1955 was offset by lower world prices for cocoa and coffee, which are of special importance for these Territories. This had obliged the authorities to continue to expand the combination of measures designed to shelter the producer in the Territories from price fluctuations and to provide him with reasonable remuneration. As examples of material advance, the Committee was informed that, between

1948 and 1957, the production of French West Africa increased at a rate of approximately 9 per cent annually; and that the economic evolution of French Equatorial Africa has been characterized by the modernization and expansion of the rural economy, a steady improvement in the quantity and quality of agricultural products, a considerable increase in exports, and the emergence of mining and processing industries. In Madagascar, the national income had in ten years risen by 53 per cent and in 1955 was 38 per cent higher than in 1949.

18. The information before the Committee also provided examples of economic expansion as represented in particular services and commodities. In 1954, the Committee noted that the production of electric power in thirteen Territories which were non-self-governing at that time (Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Morocco, Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Tunisia, Uganda, Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Trinidad) had increased from 1,850 million kilowatt hours in 1947-1948 to over 4,000 million kilowatt hours in 1952-1953, or by about 120 per cent in five years. Between 1953 and 1955, in twelve Territories (Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Kenya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Trinidad) production had increased from 3,300 million kilowatt hours to 5,400 million kilowatt hours, or over 60 per cent in two years. The 1954 report similarly gave examples of the increased imports and local production of cement as a symptom of economic expansion and figures since then provide further evidence of development. Between 1953 and 1955, the production of cement, measured in metric tons, increased from 248,000 to 405,000 (63 per cent) in the Belgian Congo, from 60,700 to 129,000 (115 per cent) in French West Africa, from 33,000 to 130,000 (294 per cent) in Kenya, from 57,000 to 91,000 (59 per cent) in Northern Rhodesia and from 17,000 to 50,000 (194 per cent) in Uganda.

19. These and other figures given to the Committee presented a generally favourable picture of the economic expansion in the last few years. Yet, this picture has its dark side. In particular, it is uncertain in many cases to what extent the indigenous rural communities, which form at least 90 per cent of the population of the Territories, are benefiting from the economic expansion that is taking place.

20. There are also general principles which the Committee should stress.

21. The Charter of the United Nations provides in Chapter XI that the Members which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these Territories are paramount. This obligation and the doctrine of the sacred trust render unacceptable any policy in which priority is given to interests other than those of the inhabitants.

22. In 1954, the Committee pointed out that economic development can only be considered as satisfactory if it improves the standard of living and well-being of the indigenous populations. It is essential that the utilization of the resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be in the best interests of their inhabitants and should lead to the attainment of a maximum degree of self-reliance and to the establishment of a sound and stable economy. The measure-

ment of changes in the economic conditions of the populations is difficult and any exact calculation is impossible. In certain cases it is not clear to what extent the local peoples have directly benefited from the various elements of material progress recorded in the information before the Committee. However, production and consumption have increased, and this should mean an improvement in welfare and in levels of living. An increase certainly appears to have occurred in the production of many subsistence and export crops. The domestic production of industrial consumer goods, though still at its earliest stages in most Territories, has increased and a significant shift in the importation of consumer goods towards higher quality and price categories has taken place. Passenger and freight traffic have been increasing at a steady rate. So has the production of electric power. There are increases in the national income in those Territories for which relevant data are available. From all these points, and even taking into account the growth of population and the effects of inflation, it may be concluded that in a number of the Territories there has been an increase in the *per capita* income of the indigenous population and in the available facilities for the improvement of economic, social and educational conditions of communities, families and individuals.

23. At the same time, the Committee recognizes that there are some Territories whose natural resources, as so far ascertained, cannot without considerable and long-term external assistance provide reasonable conditions of living for the population even at its present size. In other instances, difficulties may arise with the transition from a subsistence way of life to an exchange economy, the former giving real if limited satisfactions and the latter stimulating new personal aspirations and calling for new relationships in community life. These situations should be faced, and are being faced in many cases, by co-operation between the representatives of the Administering Members and the peoples of the Territories. They suggest that, of the concrete objectives of policy outlined by the Committee in 1954 and reproduced in paragraph 10 above, one of the most important purposes is to create conditions conducive to standards of health and social welfare which will help to develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility, so as to enable the people to take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs.

### III. Development plans

24. In its 1954 report, the Committee commented on the progress of development plans in Non-Self-Governing Territories, notably in the Belgian Congo and in the Territories under the administration of France and the United Kingdom. It commended the policies of planned governmental investment typified by these plans. It noted the changes made in the early plans with a view to alleviating poverty by improving productivity. It made the generally recognized point that economic policy should be integrated into a general policy of development and that, as shown in many of the development plans themselves, it may not be possible to increase economic productivity unless a vigorous policy is pursued for the expansion of social and educational services and the improvement of social and educational standards.

25. Since 1953, long-term development plans have been continued and extended in a large number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Data given on the

progress of these plans show in many cases an expansion of the resources used and a broadening of the purposes of the plans.

26. The objective is not so much to make a financial contribution to desirable projects as to set in motion a process of balanced development based on scientific research and supported by material and technical assistance. In the light of experience, certain plans have been revised in ways that emphasize the interdependence of the economic and social aspects of development. The revisions have also reflected the conclusion that, while the formulation of ten-year plans is useful in indicating general objectives, concrete programmes should be formulated in terms of shorter periods. Accordingly, a number of plans are now based on a four or five-year period, a change in programming which not only has practical advantages, but which also may make more effective the participation by the Territories in the development of the programmes and in their implementation and adaptation as interpreted by local needs and aspirations.

27. The importance of scientific research as providing a sound basis for economic development has become ever more widely appreciated. Expenditure on research has come to figure more prominently in development programmes. The cost is largely borne by grants under the development plans. The Committee noted examples of the establishment of research foundations having long-term appropriations with wide freedom in research.

28. Information on the recent progress of development plans were placed before the Committee in a report<sup>5</sup> prepared by the Secretariat and further information was supplied by representatives of Administering Members, in particular by the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

29. For the United Kingdom Territories since 1945, some £135 million has been spent from metropolitan sources under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, and £120 million is being made available for the period 1955-1960. Grants-in-aid to the poorer Territories have also been widely used for development purposes, the grants-in-aid for 1956-1957 totalling £18.9 million. Further assistance results from the access to the London money market enjoyed by the Territories and the status given to their stock, as a result of which over £150 million has been raised by local governments since the war. To this should be added the operations of the Colonial Development Corporation which, up to the end of May 1957, had approved projects totalling £85 million for the promotion or expansion of agricultural, industrial and other enterprises in colonial development.

30. In the case of France, the first four-year plan resulted in the expenditure of nearly 300,000 million francs directed largely to the establishment of the essential infra-structure for economic development. The second four-year plan, initiated in mid-1953, aims more directly at the expansion of production, agricultural development and such social measures as town and country planning. The funds approved from the metropolitan budget for the second programme total 250,000 million francs. The metropolitan country has thus allocated for the development of these territories approximately 8 per cent of the total investments made from public funds since 1946.

<sup>5</sup> A/AC.35/L.242.

31. Available information for the United Kingdom Territories suggests that Governments and other public bodies plan to spend rather more than £150 million per annum on development over the next few years. Of this, it is hoped to raise over £30 million per annum from external loans, about £15 million per annum from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, between £15 and £20 million per annum from local loans, and the rest from local revenue surpluses and reserves. Territorial Governments are thus looking to their own resources for over half of the cost of their development projects. In Territories under French administration, local budgetary participation in the financing of the cost of development programmes, initially set at 45 per cent, has been reduced gradually to 10 per cent in order to enable the budgets to meet the increase in charges under earlier programmes. The result is that France is meeting 90 per cent of the costs, although local contributions have been substantial in French West Africa, and in some instances in Madagascar almost matched the Fonds d'investissement et de développement économique et social des territoires d'Outre Mer contribution. In the Belgian Congo the development programme continues to be financed not by metropolitan grants but chiefly by means of loans contracted by the Territory.

32. The Belgian Congo situation is in contrast with the general financial position in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In many of the Territories, continued and increased assistance from the metropolitan country is necessary to ensure economic development. This applies to some Territories which are preparing for independence or self-government in the near future. If the new societies are to face the future with reasonable confidence in the economic prospects, substantial financial assistance may be required.

33. The sums expended on development from metropolitan sources and the sums secured under metropolitan guarantees for development are impressive when considered as a whole but do not fully meet urgent needs, particularly in the Territories which are not attracting private capital. In some areas, the main limitations on expanding the rate of public development are the lack of technical and administrative staff and an insufficiency of trained workers. In other regions finance is the principal limiting factor. In some cases, domestic resources can be mobilized by raising tax levels or by extending taxation to groups not at present paying their due share. Nevertheless, the deterrent effect of high rates of taxation on enterprise may outweigh the need to increase government revenue, and where, as in many Territories, the taxable capacity is low because of low personal incomes, the marginal yield of any increase in taxes may be small.

34. The Committee noted with interest that several Territories under United Kingdom administration have been examining the basis of the financial relations between the Territories and London with a view to the establishment or extension of local money markets in the Territories. Proposals for the establishment of territorial central banks made in reports of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are of particular interest in this connexion, since such banks could help to establish local markets and make available more local funds for development. In this connexion, the Committee noted with satisfaction the establishment of central banks in French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa.

35. Nevertheless, the establishment of a central bank or of a local money market will not necessarily provide sufficient funds for development. In addition to the sources available to the public authorities in the Territories and in the metropolitan countries, other investments will require to be stimulated before the economic development of the Territories can meet the needs of their people. Far greater investment from private sources, territorial, metropolitan and foreign, is required. Indeed, the effectiveness of investments made under government development programmes in present circumstances is largely governed by the extent to which public funds are supplemented by private investment. The importance of public investment is largely that it creates the necessary conditions conducive to increased production. The climate for private investment in many cases needs to be improved by the extension of basic facilities such as harbours, roads, communications and power, together with the basic services required to improve the health and education of the peoples. A number of measures of a financial character also need further consideration. In particular, the metropolitan Governments should take action, as they have already done in many cases, to see that the metropolitan tax systems do not frustrate the efforts of the Territories to encourage private investment. Similarly, where not already in existence, treaties should be negotiated with foreign countries for the purpose of relieving undertakings in the Territories from double taxation.

36. Private capital from the metropolitan countries or from within the Territories will in many cases be inadequate to finance development. For the Territories, and particularly for those in an advanced stage of political development, conditions should be provided and guarantees offered by which, with due regard to the public good and with public understanding, the investment should be encouraged of capital from abroad directed towards the increased productivity on which the future of the Territories and of their peoples will mainly depend.

37. The establishment of well-balanced development programmes requires several conditions: an extensive research programme intended to provide an inventory of existing resources; a balance between short-term profit-yielding projects and more basic and long-term undertakings; and the consideration of all implications of development not only economic, but also educational and social. The Committee emphasized in 1951, and again in 1954, the value of the increased participation of the peoples in the planning of economic programmes, in the general supervision of their execution and as managers and technicians in the separate undertakings. According to data submitted to the Committee in 1957, increasing participation by the local public authorities in the preparation and application of the programmes has been a characteristic feature of recent developments. A similar trend has been observed with regard to the participation by the indigenous inhabitants. In a number of Territories there are elected legislatures and ministries composed largely of local representatives, and the development plans are drawn up by committees responsible to the appropriate ministers who, in their turn, are responsible to local opinion. Many of the plans reflect the peoples' own interpretation of the emphasis which they desire to place on various forms of development. Whatever the details of the plans, the progress of representative institutions in the Non-Self-Governing

Territories has meant that the plans are being prepared to an increased degree by bodies responsible to the elected representatives of the peoples and are increasingly being brought into execution by these bodies.

38. The information before the Committee, including the additional information supplied by representatives of several of the Administering Members, indicates the desirability of an ever-widening association of the representatives of the peoples in the elaboration and implementation of the programmes until the stage is reached when the Territories initiate and implement their own chosen forms of development. The programmes of development in Non-Self-Governing Territories do not make economic sense if the basic political objectives, with which they are inextricably connected, are not part and parcel of the general design.

#### IV. External trade

39. Summary tables were submitted to the Committee showing developments in the external trade of the Non-Self-Governing Territories during the years 1953 to 1955.<sup>6</sup> Additional information on conditions in 1956 was provided by representatives of the Administering Members.

40. In general, there has been an increase in the external trade of the Territories. The volume of exports of United Kingdom Territories in 1956 was 17.5 per cent higher than in 1953. The value of exports was 24 per cent higher. The value of imports increased by 28 per cent in the same period. In Papua under Australian administration, the value of exports for the period 1955-1956 was 35 per cent higher than for 1952-1953 and, over the same period, the value of imports more than doubled. For the Belgian Congo, the current value of exports for 1955 was 15 per cent higher than in 1952, although imports showed a decline of some 6 per cent. In the African Territories under the administration of France, the volume of exports and imports continued to increase in 1955; there was a value decline owing mainly to a fall in export prices. From 1950 to 1955 exports increased in volume from 1,900,000 tons to 4,025,000 tons and in value from 98 to 177 thousand million francs. The proportion of external trade with countries outside the franc area has been steadily increasing: exports to these countries reached in 1955, 31 per cent of total exports as compared with 24 per cent in 1950. The proportion of semi-manufactured and industrial products in total exports increased from 14 per cent in 1954 to 16 per cent in 1955 for the French Territories as a whole, and reached 21.6 per cent for French West Africa.

41. In 1954, the Committee recognized the significance of the action taken by marketing boards and the *Fonds de soutien*. The need for arrangements for stabilization of income of producers was emphasized by the 1955 decline in prices of some major commodity exports of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Owing to reserves accumulated in previous years of higher prices, marketing boards in United Kingdom Territories were able to absorb this fall and to continue to pay satisfactory prices to producers. In the Territories under French administration, a general system of price stabilization was introduced and stabilization funds for most major products were established in 1955. With the assistance of advances from the Metropolitan Treasury through the National Stabilization Fund

<sup>6</sup> A/AC.35/L.244 and Corr.1.



for Overseas Commodities, remuneration of producers was maintained at a satisfactory level. The steps taken to strengthen the territorial producers on the metropolitan market were described to the Committee as marking outstanding progress in the economic organization of overseas production and trade. For a similar purpose of giving guarantees of stability to the producers, information on the measures taken by the metropolitan countries for long-term bulk purchases of the products of the Territories was mentioned as instances of favourable trade relations established through the action of the Administering Members.

42. There were no significant changes in the structure of the foreign trade of most Non-Self-Governing Territories whose exports in most cases remain limited to one or a few primary commodities. While variations in prices of individual export products have been substantial, with considerable repercussions on the economy of the Territories concerned, there was no uniform general trend in the Territories as a whole. Little further progress has been made in the stabilization of world prices of basic commodities, apart from bringing into force an international tin agreement. There has been a gradual, if slow, decline in the share of the external trade of many Non-Self-Governing Territories with the metropolitan countries and with other territories of the same currency area. The widening of markets for exports and sources of supply for imports, seems to indicate some progress towards a greater economic independence. It may also reduce the cost of imports and thus improve the price-cost relations and the competitive character of the exports of the Territories.

43. These are currents indicative of general movements which are difficult to evaluate in their short-term manifestations. Some members of the Committee considered that the trading relations of many Territories were restricted by their lack of independent currency. On the other hand it was pointed out that the United Kingdom Territories were free to trade with any country they wished apart from restrictions applying to all members of the sterling area and that their use of sterling-backed currency involved no limitations on this freedom. Some members drew the attention of the Committee to an aspect of monetary policy which has had repercussions on the trend towards the freedom of external trade. They pointed out that inasmuch as the Territories have no issuing institutions of their own and as, therefore, there is not in these Territories an autonomous administration of foreign exchange resources, the practical results of the measures for liberalizing external trade may be limited so far as the general interests of the inhabitants are concerned. It was pointed out that issuing institutions do exist in Territories under French administration. However, both for commercial reasons and for the purpose of encouraging capital investments, it may be desirable in certain instances to develop territorial monetary systems. As has been suggested in an earlier passage, the changing situation in the monetary relations between many of the Territories and the metropolitan countries is one of the most significant developments of recent years, but it must be emphasized that both trade and these monetary relations would benefit from an increased autonomy on the part of the Territories.

44. The Committee stresses this particular point, not only because it regards it as desirable for some Territories to develop monetary systems of their own,

but also because it wishes to re-emphasize the viewpoint, that so long as Members of the United Nations remain responsible for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, policy must be directed firmly towards creating favourable conditions in all fields which in practice contribute to the paramountcy of the interests of the inhabitants.

45. The Committee was interested in the part played by the local population in external trade and particularly in the share of proceeds of exports accruing to them. Some members felt that an excessive share of the proceeds of exports from certain Territories accrued to external investors: the large-scale purchasing of agricultural products, their transport and processing mainly benefit non-indigenous and extra-territorial interests; mining, while it encourages ancillary industries, is largely limited in its direct benefits to the Territories, to the payment of wages for lower paid employment and to taxes. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the external companies had done a great deal to stimulate the economics of the Territories in which they operated. In so far as external capital was required to develop the Territories, the Committee considered that it was only reasonable that such capital should be allowed reasonable returns.

46. The share of indigenous producers in export production and the participation of indigenous traders should be increased. As has been illustrated by the successful developments in a number of cases, the extension of co-operative marketing to export crops is one way of increasing the share of indigenous interests in the development of the Territories. Another aspect of policy, which has also been illustrated in certain Territories, is the extension of commercial training in order to create the business and professional skill necessary for encouraging local inhabitants to play a larger part in the trading operations of the Territories.

47. Finally, the Committee recognizes that the external trade of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in part is determined by natural conditions and that the adverse effects which may result from these conditions are being partially remedied. There are, however, certain observations made by the Committee in 1954, which merit repetition.

48. The question of the exports of Non-Self-Governing Territories raises the problem of the preference given on the markets of the Administering Members to certain products of the Territories. The latter clearly find it advantageous for their production to be supported by an assured outlet on the metropolitan market. Such a policy may, however, have some drawbacks. It is for the Non-Self-Governing Territories to judge whether these drawbacks are adequately offset by the advantage of a stable metropolitan market and the financial assistance given in certain cases by the Administering Members during periods of falling prices. Some long-term agreements providing for bulk purchases of the Territories' products by the Administering Members have proved beneficial, particularly when the Administering Members have accepted the principle of a periodic review of the terms of contracts, in the light of conditions on the international markets and the trend of the prices of the imports paid for by these exports.

49. As was also stated in 1954, the same problem of trade policy arises with regard to imports. There is no fundamental objection to the Territories obtaining

most of their supplies from the Administering Members, or from the same currency area provided that this trend is not forced and that prices in effect in the metropolitan country are not too high. The import policy of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be based on world prices, in order to benefit from international competition.

## V. Industrialization

50. In its reports of 1951 and 1954, the Committee examined various aspects of industrial development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The information before it in 1957 provided further instances of industrial expansion in the Territories. These have occurred mainly by taking the processing of the territorial raw materials a further stage towards the production of finished products for export and in meeting local demands for consumer goods requiring comparatively simple manufacture.

51. The Administering Members have declared themselves favourably disposed towards the establishment and development of local industries. There remain, however, some points that require consideration. Under the Ten-Year Plan for the Belgian Congo, for example, the promotion of industries is to be encouraged, subject, *inter alia*, to the costs comparing favourably with the prices of similar imported products. The Plan also proposes that the initiative should be left to private interests and that State intervention should be considered only in the case of certain basic industries. Some Members of the Committee suggested that limitations of this type are too rigid.

52. Moreover, although industrial development in many Territories is approved in principle, a note of caution is often sounded when practical action is under consideration. Such an attitude can be readily understood. The basic natural resources, the availability of capital and of technical personnel, the degree of economic and social evolution of the Territory, the level of living of the populations and their purchasing power, the existence and potentialities of local, regional and international markets are all factors influencing the views of the authorities responsible for the progress of a given Territory when the advisability of promoting industrial development is being considered. While recognizing the considerations that must thus result, some Members of the Committee expressed some concern lest over-emphasis on private initiative might slow down industrial development when existing conditions are not conducive to it.

53. Industrialization should not be regarded as an end in itself but as one of the means of raising the income and levels of living of the population. Local conditions may limit the range of manufactured products which can be made and sold. Where very favourable conditions exist for particular crops or products the general interest of a Territory may be best served through the increase of their production and sale in return for manufactured goods from abroad. But, where conditions are suitable, industrial production will assist in raising living conditions and is essential for diversifying and strengthening the territorial economies.

54. The encouragement of new industries in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should not therefore be governed wholly by criteria of price possibilities, important as these may be to the individual undertakings. The Governments should take account of the

broader economic and social needs of the Territories. In considering particular policies and projects, consideration should be given to the possibilities of employment that may be offered to indigenous workers, the relationship between modern industries and traditional skills and the chain reaction of economic development which some industries produce in contrast with the insulated character of others. Some Members of the Committee stressed the advantages offered by a network of small industries providing consumer goods for local consumption in contrast with the more spectacular and more hazardous possibilities of the large and highly capitalized undertakings requiring possibly costly equipment and highly skilled technical staff. Nevertheless, where, as through the existence of power resources, conditions are particularly favourable for larger industries, the Governments should encourage their development. Some Members suggested that from the point of view of an increase in national income it is sometimes preferable to use natural resources and employ national labour which would otherwise remain idle to the detriment of the community, even though one would have to accept a temporary increase in the price of goods.

55. The Secretariat study submitted to the Committee in 1957 was not intended to describe progress achieved in industrial development but to indicate the measures adopted by the Administering Members for encouraging the degree of industrialization considered suitable to local conditions.

56. The principal source of finance for industrial development in most Non-Self-Governing Territories is private capital. The statements already made in this report on the general need to encourage private capital and to provide guarantees for private investments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories applies to industrial development with special force, since in this field the private entrepreneur may be able to offer the greatest skill and experience. The Governments therefore usually, even when providing finance for the promotion of industrial development, leave the running of the businesses to private industries. It was suggested that conditions conducive to private initiative should be promoted.

57. In some of the Territories the Governments have made loans to encourage local manufactures. Institutions specializing in promoting industry have been set up, as well as, in some cases, industrial development corporations which undertake the establishment of manufacturing industries either on their own account or through subsidiary bodies. The metropolitan countries have also provided direct financial assistance and taken part directly in the establishment of industrial undertakings. Nevertheless, some Members of the Committee are concerned that the development of industries is left to private initiative to such a large extent. They consider that reliance on private investments which, in the circumstances of many of the Territories, is most likely to be directed to the further development of existing plantation and mining undertakings, will not ensure a sufficiently rapid and diversified industrial development. They therefore urge the Administering Members to accept a more active role for Government authorities in industrial development, to increase the present proportion of public funds allocated to industry in the development programmes of the respective Territories and, in appropriate cases, to sponsor or to operate pilot plants for new industries.

<sup>7</sup> A/AC.35/L.241.



Other Members feel that it is appropriate for Governments to establish and pursue policies which encourage industrialization, but that generally the establishment and operation of individual industrial plants should be left to private enterprise. They also feel that all things considered private enterprise usually leads to the most efficient operation of industry. Still others think that the role to be played by Governments in promoting industrial development should be considered in the light of the individual circumstances of the Territory concerned.

58. The Non-Self-Governing Territories do not as a rule make a wide use of protective tariffs as a means of shielding local manufactures from competition from imports of a similar nature. In some cases, import dues are reduced or waived on equipment for new factories and on the raw materials which are to be processed. Many Territories apply a quota system on imported manufactures and this may assist local industries. Reciprocally, the quota policies adopted by the metropolitan countries may favour the admission into these countries of the industrial products of the Territories. In Territories where there are export duties, these are sometimes used to promote the disposal of local manufactures in external markets or to discourage the exportation of raw materials needed for local industries.

59. The general attitude which this Committee has outlined in speaking of external trade indicates the reservations which need considering in respect of protective measures. Some of the measures which the Territories are following to protect nascent industries are no doubt justified by immediate needs. They should not be regarded as satisfying the needs of a long-term policy. Discriminatory measures hampering competition may prove detrimental to the efficient development of the enterprises enjoying protection. They may result in unjustified price increases which will have to be borne by the local populations. They should be used only in the interest of the population of the Territories to enable the establishment or expansion of industries which, at least at an early stage, would be unable to resist to competition of imported industrial products.

60. In some Non-Self-Governing Territories the Governments grant tax concessions to industry and, in particular, to new undertakings of a pioneer type. Among the incentives of this kind most frequently used are the reduction or temporary waiving of taxes on profits, the right to apply in the initial stages of new industries accelerated rates for the depreciation of plant and machinery and the authorization to carry over losses from one year to a longer period in calculating profit and loss. In the Territories under French administration approved undertakings have since 1953 had the advantage of the guarantee offered by exempting them from tax increases for periods up to twenty-five years. In Territories under United Kingdom administration legislation has been adopted from 1947 onwards in the Caribbean region to encourage pioneer industries by means of a number of tax concessions and this legislation has more recently been extended to West Africa.

61. The tax holiday providing exemption from taxation on profits for a number of years may be spectacular and may encourage new investments. Some Members of the Committee doubt its value for the generality of cases. Investments in new industries may earn little in the initial years of the undertakings so that any exemption from taxation on profits may

be illusory or may only encourage undertakings with a high degree of mobility to take advantage of a temporary situation to establish short-lived undertakings which will not contribute to the permanent prosperity of the Territory concerned. It may also be difficult to distinguish between the exemption for new undertakings and the exemption which should be extended to existing undertakings diversifying their manufactures. This does not mean that no encouragement can be given by way of tax concessions. In particular, as has already been stated, in relation to private investment in general, agreed action should be taken to avoid the cancellation in practice by tax policies pursued in capital exporting countries of concessions granted through reduced territorial tax rates.

62. In general too much importance should not be attached to income tax exemptions and similar measures. Effort should rather be concentrated on stimulating industry by improving the basic public services. This does not imply any neglect of the particular needs of industry that can be met by government action. The Committee noted with satisfaction the cases where Governments are making use of means of promoting industry, such as industrial research, vocational technical education, surveys, studies of domestic and foreign markets with a view to establishing outlets for local products, and the development of sales by advertising and trade negotiations.

63. As the Committee stated in 1954, since industrialization is only one aspect of economic diversification and since economic and social progress are part of a single if complex process of modernization, public agencies for industrial research and development should be vested with broad functions; where they work in conjunction with private operators they should associate the operators in the risks of the enterprise rather than using them on a commission or similar basis; and their programmes should operate through the devolution of responsibility to territorial and local authorities representative of the inhabitants. In the particular undertakings representatives of the inhabitants should, as far as is possible, participate in management.

64. Particular importance should be attached to vocational and technical education. In 1956 in its report on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories,<sup>8</sup> the Committee noted the major developments that had taken place in this field from the character of primary schooling, to the development of secondary education up to the establishment of technical colleges for senior students providing education to the degree level. The Committee in 1957 reiterates the view expressed in 1956 that further development in vocational and technical education, the integration of this education in systems of general education, its planning in relation to the over-all prospects of the Territories and to the actual and potential labour market for semi-skilled, skilled and professional posts demand close attention. Complementary to this educational policy, the Territories in their industrial planning will need to take fully into account their educational structure and the potential availability of trained workers, technicians and managers.

65. Industrial development may well lead to revolutionary changes in the structure of society. A number of considerations and safeguards should be borne in

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eleventh session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3127), part II, paras. 36-39.*

mind. Industrial development should not threaten the land rights of the indigenous peoples. Any immigration involved should not be of such proportions as to alter the basic character of the society in the Territory. There should be no colour bar in industry in any Territory. Provision should be made for training and for the holding of increasingly responsible posts in management by members of the indigenous population. There should be adequate conditions of employment and proper provision for housing. Wherever possible, there should be local participation in the financing of development. In general, industrial development should not in any way endanger general development in all its aspects and should be in harmony with the traditions and aspirations of its peoples. These considerations do not justify inaction. On the contrary, they suggest the kind of positive measures which should be included in programmes of industrial development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to lead to the best results.

66. The information supplied to the Committee by representatives of the Administering Members outlined some of the measures that are being taken.

67. In Territories under United Kingdom administration the Government holds that three types of industry generally have initially favourable prospects: import-replacement industries, i.e., production of consumer goods and capital goods (such as cement) previously imported; the initial processing of agricultural and mineral products previously exported in crude form; and servicing and repair industries such as engineering works. Industrial development has developed rapidly in Hong Kong, which has entered the world market on a considerable scale with a wide range of manufactured products. The United Kingdom Territories' output of cement in 1956 was eight times what it had been in 1950, and there were large increases in the output of electricity in several Territories. There has been a large expansion of soap production in the Federation of Malaya, textile production in Northern Nigeria, edible oil output in Trinidad, and various developments in Jamaica and Kenya. On the whole, however, industrial production is still of minor importance in most Territories, although the United Kingdom representative stated that Governments are endeavouring to remove existing obstacles by improving basic services such as communications, power and water supplies, by extending technical education, and by taking steps to enlarge local markets by increasing incomes generally.

68. The representative of France stated that in the Territories under French administration the effort of industrialization extends to large as well as to small industries. The vast potentialities of hydroelectric power in tropical Africa, amounting to two-fifths of the world's resources, which can be produced there much cheaper than in Europe, are held to justify the establishment of heavy industry for processing of minerals for which power is a major cost component. In the action that is being taken the industries are to be established by private enterprise but often with considerable financial government participation. The French Government also encourages small-scale industry which is of more direct interest to the indigenous population, in order to broaden the basis of the local economy and to create greater economic stability. Processing industries frequently obtain by priority the required raw materials and enjoy tariff and quota protection from foreign competition. Fiscal import duties

which exist in all Territories and are established by local legislatures, without intervention by the metropolitan authorities moreover provide to local industries a protection against imports as well from the metropolitan country as from foreign countries.

## VI. The rural economy

69. Industrialization will not change the basic economy of the majority of Territories in the immediate future. Most of the populations will for many years be engaged in forms of agriculture so that rural development will be the key to their economic integration and national stability. The policies of the Governments should aim at broadening the foundations of the territorial economy but in the main progress will continue to depend on the direction and speed of rural development, to which indeed suitable industrial development should be designed to contribute.

70. During recent years, agricultural exports continued to expand. Although in 1955 and 1956 world prices of some crops failed to maintain the levels of 1954, on the whole, the export producer, whether a plantation or a single peasant family, benefited from the trade situation. Information on production for local consumption is less adequate, but it appears that, while the production of the starchy staple crops has generally continued to increase, there are still serious deficiencies in the production of the more nutritionally valuable foods and thus in the quality of the diet.

71. In 1954, the Committee, on the basis of an analysis prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, stressed the importance of encouraging greater agricultural diversification and the need for selectivity in future agricultural development plans. In 1957, FAO submitted a further study on agricultural diversification.<sup>9</sup>

72. The lack of diversity is a major feature of agricultural production in most of the Territories. The staple crops produced for domestic consumption consist largely of starchy staples. The range of agricultural exports is comparatively narrow in many territories. There is sometimes and in some areas an imbalance between production for local consumption and export. Diversification is also needed on individual farms including crop rotation and animal husbandry.

73. The progress that is being made towards greater diversification is often slow. Many factors require consideration. These include climatic and soil conditions, the demographic situation and the particular circumstances of the Territory's agricultural development. Population pressures often make it desirable to cultivate crops with high yields per acre and, where there is potential unemployment, to maintain those crops which support the largest possible number of workers. The establishment of new export crops requires a careful assessment of world markets and local conditions. The replacement of the dominating crops which provide maximum yields and employment may result in a decline in income and employment. In many cases diversification may be considered as an insurance against the risks resulting from over-specialization and while often necessary, should not be increased at a cost which may appreciably reduce the Territories' income derived from crops that have already found an established place in overseas markets. With food crops for local consumption, although their diversifica-

<sup>9</sup> A/AC.35/L.243.

tion is essential in order to improve diets through increased output of protective foods, here also there are difficulties, such as the smaller yields of some of the beneficial crops, the need for refrigeration and storage, and also for nutritional education.

74. All these considerations indicate that to bring about diversification, either in the Territories' economy as a whole or on the separate farms, action and encouragement by Governments will be needed over a long period. In many cases the distribution of planting material, free or at reduced prices, has been found a useful beginning. Demonstration plots and other extension methods are also used and settlement schemes permitting supervision over cropping systems have resulted in more varied production. Credit and guaranteed prices may be provided and the organization of marketing facilities is of special importance. On these matters, and, in general, on the methods used to establish alternative crops, a greater exchange of information is desirable, since so many Territories are facing the same difficulties.

75. The present situation of world agriculture calls for a more selective approach to the expansion of agricultural production. In most Non-Self-Governing Territories a policy of diversification should be actively pursued. It will often have a beneficial influence on nutrition and health and facilitate more rational farming. It should be considered a necessary part of a balanced effort to strengthen the economy and raise levels of living. For success, diversification needs the co-operation of the rural population and the acceptance by them of new crops and techniques. The training of local leaders is essential. Agricultural extension services should pay particular attention to encouraging suitable forms of diversification and should operate with a high measure of decentralization.

76. In 1951 and 1954, the Committee drew attention to certain aspects of land problems, in particular stressing the need and the action taken to restrict land from alienation to non-indigenous inhabitants. In 1957, some members of the Committee drew attention to certain situations where they consider alienation has been excessive. But the Committee's chief attention this year was focussed on a first discussion of indigenous land tenure problems during periods of economic transition. The Committee decided that the question would be further explored as part of the study of social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories which the Committee will take up in 1958. The following comments are accordingly tentative and general.

77. In Non-Self-Governing Territories land is the basic resource of the indigenous peoples. Land should not be considered as an economic asset only or even primarily; land legislation and policies should take into account all the wider social and political ramifications of the development of society. Any programme for the so-called modernization of existing systems may fail if attempted as a form of a change in land use without full regard to other economic and social factors. Customary forms of land tenure for example, which are sometimes regarded as obstacles to increased productivity, have their roots in the social structure of society and cannot be changed without changing the society itself. It was suggested that to increase productivity customary forms of land tenure should be modified.

78. Nevertheless, the basic conditions governing the traditional indigenous systems of land tenure have

largely disappeared since the extent of available land is becoming limited as a result of increasing populations. Soil exhaustion and erosion create serious problems where traditional forms of agriculture impinge on increasingly restricted areas of land. The existing land systems limit incomes, discourage or prevent agricultural change, deprive the peasants of guarantees in the possession of land and make it difficult to organize agricultural credit. Notwithstanding the fact that in many Non-Self-Governing Territories family and group ownership of land remains prevalent and shows a high degree of flexibility and adaptability under varied conditions, cash crops, increasing populations and the impact of more individualistic patterns of social and economic behaviour mean that old tenures are giving way and that more individual titles to land are emerging.

79. The assumption that under pressure of modern economic forces a satisfactory land-tenure system would automatically evolve, well adjusted to the requirements of present economic and social conditions, does not hold true. A lead must be given by Governments. This may involve a basic reorganization of the land tenure system by law, which should also include adequate provisions to deal with the defects of individual tenures sometimes occurring in an exchange economy: chronic indebtedness, fragmentation, landlordism and the creation of a class of landless unemployed.

80. Representatives of Australia, France and the United Kingdom gave a number of examples of successful action to improve and diversify indigenous agriculture, to check soil deterioration, to consolidate holdings, to settle nomads and in general to obtain agreed solutions to local problems. In particular, the representative of France stated that under new legislation, Article 713 of the French Civil Code, by which ownerless land belongs to the State has been revised in its application overseas. He stated that recent legislative provisions empower the administering authorities to recover the land, which has already been granted as concessions but which is not yet being utilized, with a view to its redistribution to communities for the needs of populations short of land for cultivation.

81. The various examples show that the imposition of even necessary land and agricultural reforms gave poor results. When the administrations are supported by experts who can win the confidence of the people, the populations, in very diverse situations, have agreed to change and have often accelerated its pace beyond the most optimistic forecasts. The Committee was interested in these examples as instances of agrarian revolutions supported by the populations which may permanently alter the whole picture of indigenous agriculture and greatly improve the whole rural economy of many Territories. It hopes that agrarian reform by popular consent will be encouraged and extended and that information will be exchanged on problems and solutions.

## VII. Social aspects of economic development

82. Economic development should be pursued not as an end in itself, but as an integral part of a broad programme of general action. Many adjustments to new social conditions are required as a result of economic change; many economic problems cannot be solved without solutions to the accompanying social problems. But the policies to be followed will have to

strike a balance between social and economic development and will involve the interdependence of economic and social action. Accelerated economic development may assist in overcoming critical phases of social transition, provided that, within the desirable limits of governmental action, the social conditions indispensable for economic progress have been laid down.

83. The Committee will in 1958 consider social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. A number of questions on social development raised in the debates of this year should be further examined on that occasion. For the purposes of the present report, the Committee emphasizes certain questions of social change which may be particularly affected by changing economic conditions. Two studies were examined. One, prepared by UNESCO, considers certain social aspects of industrialization in Africa South of the Sahara.<sup>10</sup> The other, prepared by the Secretariat, examines the general social problems of peasant societies during periods of economic transition.<sup>11</sup>

84. The UNESCO report suggests that in rural Africa, there are both disturbing and stimulating effects of industrialization. As examples of the first type of effects there are the increase in social inequality, marriage instability and the inadequate investment of industrial earnings in the predominant rural sector of the economy. Examples of the stimulating effects are the improvement of levels of living, the greater availability of goods and services, the improvement, in some cases, of housing and the creation of markets. A number of other consequences were mentioned in the Committee which may, in different circumstances, have a favourable or unfavourable effect on the local society, such as changes in the tribal structure and labour migrations. In many parts of the Territories, industrialization is in its early stages. Studies of the areas concerned would make it easier to supervise the resulting adaptation, the balance between the changes, the adaptation of customary land tenure and land use systems and the means of securing a better social reconstruction. The Committee hopes that studies of this kind will be encouraged and the results made available to those who have to tackle similar problems.

85. Economic progress should be fostered through the fullest use of the elements of the traditional pattern that can be adapted to new purposes. The foundations may thus be laid for the social growth of society and for fostering the means by which those more energetic in the vanguard of economic change will take up corresponding social responsibilities. The economic progress of Non-Self-Governing Territories, it was argued in the Committee, cannot be effected except at some cost to the social values of traditional institutions. But, where levels of living are low, economic advance is one of the first necessities of social policy and through it should be created new conditions under which new social institutions can evolve or traditional institutions take on new meaning.

86. In the combination of economic and social forces, the part played by the co-operative movement may be of particular importance. Co-operation, the structure of which may extend from the smallest units to territorial-wide organizations, provides an important means by which individuals and groups can combine their isolated efforts in wide programmes of

economic and social development. The processes of co-operation require the assistance of those familiar with business methods under modern conditions. Hence, there is need for the training of staff and the education of members of the societies, through which co-operative organizations may enable traditional customs of self-help and mutual aid to find new expression and broader application.

87. The development of co-operative societies in the Territories should be an important factor in social progress and prepare the people for the transition to a modern economy. There has been a steady spread of co-operative organizations in some areas. The representative of France outlined French experience in this field. The early *sociétés de prévoyance*, in spite of their contributions to progress, proved too bureaucratic. When, however, they were replaced by co-operative societies, setbacks occurred leading to the conclusion that any new start should be carefully organized with due attention to better education and social reform. The present situation is that, established on firmer bases, the new societies are showing promising enterprise and are operating under local indigenous boards and with adequate staff and technical advice. Other encouraging instances of co-operative development were furnished by the representatives of Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

88. In the Territories, the co-operative system has been developed in diverse forms suggesting that many extensions of the movements are possible. The success of the "multi-purpose" and particularly of the "better living" co-operatives in Asia indicates that there may be still unexplored possibilities for establishing the co-operative movement on a wider basis more appealing to the people and meaningful to their largest numbers. By linking the co-operative movement with the basic needs and aspirations of the people, it may be associated more closely with economic and social reconstruction and its effectiveness increased.

89. Another promising area of combined economic and social operations is provided by the community development movement. The movement is designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and on the initiative of its members. It is a phase of general development which can be realized only through the creative participation of the people in the whole process of change. The movement provides a wide range of social incentives to economic effort and makes the narrow economic objectives subordinate to broader social goals and purposes. The interaction between the local group and the wider environment bridges differences between traditional institutions and the exigencies of progress and creates conditions for the further economic expansion as a part of an orderly evolution of the indigenous society towards modern forms and standards through its own institutions and talents. Very similar aims may be followed in programmes for the encouragement of the indigenous peasantry under *paysannat* schemes which are reported to have given good results in the Belgian Congo and in French Equatorial Africa.

90. There is a close connexion between these developments and the evolution of the economic services which operate under local government control. Local organizations such as exist in a number of territories should be capable not only of mobilizing forms of voluntary action but also of taking care of the routine management of established public services and providing for their expansion. In the long run, community

<sup>10</sup> A/AC.35/L.250.

<sup>11</sup> A/AC.35/L.248.

development schemes cannot fully succeed unless they are carried out through local councils or with their full co-operation. Where community development policies have taken root, they have sometimes led to a reform of the local administration directed towards building up efficient and representative local government institutions able to provide and run the services needed by the people.

91. In all these forms of social development an important point is the training of leaders on as wide a scale as possible. The successful evolution of the society in transition depends to a great extent on the co-operation of the Administering Authorities with the representative elements of the population. One of the immediate tasks of social policy is the promotion of popular leadership in all areas and in all sectors of agricultural or urban communities.

92. At its 1955 session, the Committee expressed the view that the development of popular leadership calls for appraisal of the training policies and programmes both in respect of scope and extent, and in terms of social content. The Committee pointed out that any training programme concerned mostly with imparting technical skills or training staff required by official organizations would not be sufficient. A broader conception is needed of the place and functions assigned to central training institutions as workshops of social policy and as cultural and training centres for many types of leaders and agents in social development. The purpose of training should be not merely the increase of technical efficiency, but above all the development of the creative potentialities of the people through better understanding, the encouragement of initiative and the formulation of common ideals and purposes.

93. Interesting information was supplied to the Committee on a number of general aspects of social policy in Non-Self-Governing Territories, for example, the extension of measures of social security and housing programmes. Since the Committee will be paying special attention to social conditions in 1958, it does not include in its present report any summary of this discussion. It wishes to refer, however, once again to the *Report of International Definitions and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living*,<sup>12</sup> prepared by a United Nations Committee on Experts in 1953. It suggests that in its studies, the Secretariat should attempt to assess the information transmitted on standards and levels of living as affected by economic development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories by reference to a wide range of factors relating to the principal aspects of economic, social and educational conditions.

### VIII. International and regional co-operation

94. The Committee, in its 1954 report on economic conditions, welcomed the information before it at that time on international technical assistance furnished to the Non-Self-Governing Territories for economic development and on the operations of the specialized agencies and regional inter-governmental commissions of particular value to the Territories. Since 1954, technical assistance has continued to be rendered to the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and under the regular programmes. Assistance has been also pro-

vided by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations Children's Fund.

95. With the rise in 1955 of the general level of activities under the entire expanded programme, the Technical Assistance Board has recognized the need to give special attention to the Territories which are about to reach independent status; this is reflected in the rise in the cost of projects to Non-Self-Governing Territories, both in actual amount and in percentage of the total costs. Of the thirty projects which may be broadly classified as being directed primarily towards economic development and for which assistance has been approved for 1957 under the expanded programme in fifteen Territories, seven are for surveys and general development; four for improving soil and water resources; eleven for plant and animal production and control of diseases; three for vocational training; five for co-operatives or marketing.

96. A number of Non-Self-Governing Territories have acted as host countries for conferences and seminars. In 1956, seventeen Non-Self-Governing Territories provided facilities for study for thirty-one fellows under the expanded programme and fifty fellows under the regular programmes of the specialized agencies.

97. In the period 1952-1956, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development sent missions to assist in the planning of general economic development in five Territories: British Guiana, Jamaica, Nigeria, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. By the end of 1956, a number of loans had been made to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. A total of nearly \$200 million was lent by the Bank for various branches of development in Non-Self-Governing Territories of Africa in the period between 1951 and 1956.

98. Aid furnished by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), totalling \$8,191,900 has been approved for 100 projects in forty-one Non-Self-Governing Territories in the period from early 1952 to mid-1957. Of these, eighty programmes in thirty-nine Territories are currently receiving help from the Fund. Most of the twenty projects previously assisted are being continued by the Governments concerned. Aid for forty-two new or continuing programmes in twenty-two Territories was approved during 1956 and in the first half of 1957.

99. The United Kingdom Territories in South-East Asia continued to participate in the Colombo Plan for co-operative economic development in South and South-East Asia. The fifth annual report of the Consultative Committee emphasized the role and importance of technical assistance in economic development. The Plan has been extended to June 1961.

100. Technical assistance has also been provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United States through its International Cooperation Administration. In March 1955, a survey team reviewed a number of possible activities in Kenya, and recommended several projects in agriculture, health, education and community development. Arrangements were made for sending technicians to study cattle disease in Nigeria; expansion of technical education in Sierra Leone; establishment of a trade training centre in the Gambia; and a large agricultural development programme in the Western Region of Nigeria. In the Caribbean region agreements were signed in June 1955 for new technical co-operation programmes in Jamaica

<sup>12</sup> United Nations Publication, Sales No. 1954.IV.5.



and the British Honduras, and in British Guiana technical assistance was provided for specific projects, such as soil analysis, resettlement, reclamation work, rural youth activities, and poultry and hog raising. In Africa, expenditure on the ICA programme, from 1 July 1951 to 31 December 1956, amounted to \$US5,945,000 in Territories under French administration; \$US5,108,000 in Territories under United Kingdom administration and \$US57,000 in Territories administered by Belgium.

101. The degree to which projects of technical assistance are integrated into the long-term development plans vary from Territory to Territory, but there is a tendency not only for assistance to increase but also for it to change its scope. The first somewhat isolated schemes are succeeded by programmes in which a number of the international organizations are called upon to play their role.

102. In regard to international discussions and inquiries on economic advancement, the Committee received information on the activities of the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sessions. The World Economic Survey of 1955 indicated that, despite an unparalleled rate of total world economic activity, in only a few of the under-developed countries had *per capita* economic growth been consolidated to a point where it might be considered to be self-cumulating. In the under-developed countries perhaps the most significant advances lie not so much in the physical expansion of productive capacity as in the evolution of a social climate favourable to economic development. The Council recommended that attention should continue to be focussed, in future surveys, on long-term problems of general interest (resolution 614 D (XXII)), and that the attention of Governments should be invited to the importance of surveying their human and material resources and their needs, with a view to their fuller utilization (resolution 614 C (XXII)).

103. Both national action and international co-operation are necessary for helping under-developed countries to advance their economic development. In the formation and administration of their trade and production policies, the Economic and Social Council recommended in resolution 614 B (XXII) that Governments should take into account the possible effects of their policies on other economies and particularly on the economic development of under-developed countries, which are heavily dependent on trade in primary products and on a reasonable stability in prices. It also recommended that under-developed countries should make every effort to diversify the markets for their products by such measures as the acceleration of industrialization, the development of new markets, and the diversification of production.

104. In describing the activities undertaken by the Secretariats of the United Nations, the regional economic commissions, the specialized and other United Nations agencies with a view to assisting Governments to promote industrialization and productivity, the Council indicated that problems of industrialization in certain regions such as Africa and the Middle East had so far received little attention. The Council looked forward to intensified implementation of the programme of work, with special attention to the needs of Africa and the Middle East and with particular emphasis on studies that would provide practical assistance and guidance in the industrial progress of

the under-developed countries (resolution 649 A (XXIII)).

105. The Economic and Social Council has also suggested that Governments undertake specific studies on implementation of land reform measures and their impact on production, living standards and economic and social development (resolution 649 B (XXIII)), and that Governments encourage in the less developed areas, especially in the fields of agriculture and fisheries and in general fields of community development, the organization of co-operatives and of elementary and advanced training for their staff and information for their members and that they bear in mind that technical assistance is available to the Governments of under-developed countries to promote the development of co-operatives (resolution 649 C (XXIII)).

106. A recommendation by the Council that Governments conduct a population census during the ten-year period 1956-1965, preferably around 1960 (resolution 622 B (XXII)), has been supplemented by a request for studies of the improvement of census and vital statistics in Africa, and exploration of the desirability and feasibility of early establishment of demographic training and research centres in the region (resolution 642 B (XXIII)).

107. The Caribbean Commission, the South Pacific Commission and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara have continued their work in their respective regions. A number of regional conferences were also held by, or under the auspices of, various specialized agencies. The subjects covered by regional co-operation through conferences, missions, experts and training courses included; problems of economic planning and development; the role of external aid; agricultural development in relation to economic development as a whole and industrialization; the financing of agriculture; the establishment of a pasture and livestock institute; statistical questions connected with the 1960 world census of agriculture; forestry, marine fisheries; hydro-biology and inland fisheries; river development; town and rural planning and development; land settlement; community development; home economics and nutrition, co-operatives; the promotion of trade; the study of population trends and improvement of statistical methods.

108. During the discussions, further information was given to the Committee on the activities of international and regional organizations affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee notes the value of the services that can be provided to the Territories by organs of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional commissions. It expresses the hope that, in accordance with the principles laid down in Article 73 d of the Charter, co-operation will be still further developed with the specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 73.

## IX. Other questions

109. The Committee referred to the Articles on the association of Overseas Countries and Territories contained in the "Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community" and the provisions of the "Applicatory Convention Relating to the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the Community".<sup>13</sup> These agreements were signed in

<sup>13</sup> A/AC.35/L.254 and Add.1.

Rome on 25 March 1957. They therefore fall outside the period covered by the information transmitted under Article 73 e which was considered at this session of the Committee. Certain members maintained that their consideration by the Committee at this stage exceeded the Committee's terms of reference. Other members, however, held that a report on economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared in 1957 would be unrealistic if account were not taken of developments which might be of far-reaching significance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the administration of Belgium, France and the Netherlands.

110. Some of the members who commented on the possible effects on the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the proposals for a European Common Market, stated that their views were to be regarded as tentative

and that further information would be required before definitive opinions could be formed. They expressed concern, however, lest the proposals retard the economic development of the Territories and their industrialization and lead to their integration in an economic system in which they might be largely limited to the furnishing of primary products. The question was also asked whether the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories had been consulted on proposals which might be of such importance to them. Other members, reiterating the view that for the present any discussion in the present Committee would be premature, suggested that the international aspects of the agreements would be considered by other agencies of international co-operation, in particular at the forthcoming Conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

## **ANNEX**

### **Studies on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions at its eighth session on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee should be regarded as part of its present report:

1. Government measures for the promotion of manufacturing industries in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.241
2. Progress of development plans (Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.242 and Corr. 1
3. The diversification of agricultural production (FAO) A/AC.35/L.243
4. External trade (Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.244 and Corr. 1
5. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories 1953–1956 (Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.245
6. Social aspects of economic development (Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.248
7. Social aspects of industrialization in rural areas in Africa south of the Sahara (UNESCO) A/AC.35/L.250





**REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTEENTH SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/3837)**

**NEW YORK, 1958**

**UNITED NATIONS**

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#### N O T E

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

## I. Constitution of the Committee

1. By resolution 933 (X), adopted on 8 November 1955, the General Assembly decided to continue, for a further period of three years, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, on the same basis as was set forth in resolutions 332 (IV) and 646 (VII), adopted respectively on 2 December 1949 and 10 December 1952.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee, set forth in resolution 933 (X), provide that the General Assembly:

"5. *Instructs* the Committee to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. *Instructs* the Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories."

3. In relation to the Committee's programme of work, the General Assembly, in resolution 933 (X):

"*Considers* that the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories."

4. The Committee consists of fourteen members: the seven Administering Member States transmitting information on Non-Self-Governing Territories and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. In 1957, the term of Peru having expired, the Fourth Committee, on behalf of the General Assembly, elected Brazil as a member of the Committee. The membership of the Committee in 1958 was as follows:

### Members transmitting information

Australia  
Belgium  
France  
Netherlands

New Zealand  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
United States of America

### Members elected by the General Assembly      Date of expiration of term

Brazil .....	1960
Ceylon .....	1959
China .....	1958
Guatemala .....	1959
India .....	1958
Iraq .....	1958
Venezuela .....	1958

5. The Committee met in New York at the Headquarters of the United Nations for its ninth session, in the course of which it held nineteen meetings between 14 April and 16 May 1958. With the exception of Belgium, all members were represented at the ninth session.

6. Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Committee and took part in the discussions: the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

## II. Officers of the Committee

7. At its opening (168th) meeting on 14 April, the Committee elected by acclamation the following officers:

*Chairman:* Mr. Arthur S. Lall (India)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. Francisco Alfonso Ravard (Venezuela)

*Rapporteur:* Mr. Kevin T. Kelly (Australia)

## III. Sub-Committee

8. At its 175th meeting, the Committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare a report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. This sub-committee was composed of the representatives of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It was assisted by the Rapporteur and the representatives of the specialized agencies. At its opening meeting, held on 23 April 1958, the sub-committee elected Mr. Jan Vixseboxse of the Netherlands as its Chairman and Mr. Yogendra Duraismwamy of Ceylon as its Vice-Chairman. After holding eleven meetings, the sub-committee concluded its work on 8 May 1958.

## IV. Agenda

9. At its 168th meeting, the Committee considered the provisional agenda (A/AC.35/11) prepared by the Secretary-General. The representative of Ceylon suggested that the sub-item on mass communications be included under social conditions (item 4), instead of

under educational conditions (item 6). The representative of New Zealand suggested that mass communications as a whole be retained under the item concerning "Educational conditions" and that the social aspects of mass communications be discussed under item 4 (h). The suggestion of New Zealand was acceptable to the representative of Ceylon and the Committee agreed to it.

10. The agenda as adopted is reproduced in annex I to the present report.

## V. Preliminary statements

11. At the 168th meeting, the representatives of Ceylon, India and Iraq reserved the position of their Governments with regard to sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian). The representative of the Netherlands reaffirmed the sovereignty of his Government over Netherlands New Guinea, in respect of which his Government had transmitted information in accordance with its obligations under the Charter. The representative of Australia stated that the position of his Government with regard to the sovereignty of the Netherlands over Netherlands New Guinea remained unchanged.

12. The representatives of Guatemala and of the United Kingdom reserved the position of their respective Governments with regard to sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize).

## VI. Social conditions

13. In accordance with the programme of work set out in resolution 933 (X), the Committee at its ninth session gave special attention to social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In response to the invitation extended by the General Assembly in resolution 745 (VIII), specialist advisers on social affairs were included in the delegations of France, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Committee discussed social conditions from the 169th to 180th meeting.

14. In conformity with the programme of studies approved by the Committee at its eighth session, the Secretariat and the specialized agencies had prepared a number of special studies relating to problems of family and community in the context of economic and social change and relating to broader aspects of public health. The Committee had also before it summaries, prepared by the Secretary-General, of the information transmitted by the Administering Members in respect of 1956 or 1956/1957. The principal studies prepared by the Secretariat included papers on the social aspects of urban development, social measures for the economic welfare of the family, peasant societies in transition, indigenous land tenure, juvenile delinquency, race relations, demographic conditions and population trends, mass communications, and a general paper on social conditions covering aspects of community development, industrial relations and town and country planning and housing. The reports prepared by the specialized agencies included studies on family earnings in urban industrial areas and on workers' housing problems (ILO); development and problems of the urban family in Africa South of the Sahara (UNESCO); maternal and child health, population and public health in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and long-term health planning (WHO); and a report on nutrition (FAO

and WHO). There was also a report by UNICEF on its activities. The list of special studies appears in the annex to part Two of the present report.

15. In 1955 the Committee drew attention to the concept of social development as "nothing less than the whole process of change and advance in a Territory considered in terms of the progressive well-being of the society and the individual". This year the Committee discussed developments in the social field in the light of the principles of the Charter and the objectives of social policy set forth in the 1955 report. In the course of discussion, the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom outlined principles of policy and reviewed recent developments in the Territories under their administration; statements on aspects of development in the field of social conditions were made by the representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the United States and Venezuela. The representatives of FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO supplemented the information presented by their organizations.

16. The representative of Australia affirmed that in Papua the promotion of social change leading to the emergence of a new society remained the fundamental care of his Government in Papua. While it was possible to aid the growth of this new society, which could not be arbitrarily constructed, it was clear that the Papuans had the right to determine the social conditions under which they wished to live. With only 2.7 per cent of Papua at present not under some degree of Administration influence, it was planned to bring the whole Territory under full Administration control by 1959. In Papua, there had been an expansion of the administrative services, progress in the provision of public health services and the extension of education, and a growth of community effort and heightened social education, as evidenced by the increases in co-operative societies and local government councils. Instances were given of the implementation of the declared policy of co-operation between the Australian and the Netherlands Administrations in New Guinea.

17. The representative of France considered that one of the most important social problems was the family change taking place in urban industrial areas as a result of the impact of Western culture on the indigenous social structure. The aim of French policy was to facilitate and guide this change so that there would be equal progress among all elements of the population. Modern African families were coming into existence, with assistance provided by the welfare centres and their trained social workers. Since the introduction of the *loi cadre*, responsibilities in the social sphere had been largely transferred to the local authorities. The Committee was informed of legislative and administrative measures taken by territorial governments to protect family earnings in industrial areas, including provisions for an eight-hour day, a weekly rest day, paid holidays and guaranteed minimum wages, and the establishment of a system of family benefits. Under the Labour Code of 15 December 1952, which was in force in all French Overseas Territories, there was no discrimination on the basis of race, sex, age or status.

18. The representative of the Netherlands reviewed the implementation of policy in Netherlands New Guinea, including the 1953-1956 development plan and subsequently adopted measures, which took into account the criteria established by the various organs of the

United Nations. Government control over the Territory had gradually been extended to cover more than half of the estimated population, and was gaining momentum as new cadres were trained. A start had been made in creating village councils and advisory bodies, through which the people assumed responsibility for their own affairs. A scheme to promote social activities at the regional level had been introduced. The Committee was also informed of recent developments in various fields, including education, public health and research. As indicated in the joint statement of the Netherlands and the Australian Governments of 6 November 1957, the collaboration between their respective administrative services in New Guinea was being further intensified in the interest of the inhabitants.

19. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that a great deal of valuable advance had been achieved by the Governments and peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories during the period 1954-1956. He pointed out that in assessing progress an important factor to be taken into account was the extent to which a community had gained experience and become conscious of its social responsibilities. Efforts were being made to stimulate the active participation of the people and to train local leaders in every field and at every level. In Kenya and Uganda, for example, national community development training centres had been established. In the United Kingdom Territories, generally, training was also provided in citizenship, rural hygiene, housing, agriculture and the organization of co-operatives as well as trade unions. The Committee was informed of the progress made in the training of public health personnel and in the control and eradication of various diseases in the Territories. In the sphere of social medicine, greater attention was being given to the needs of the family and of individuals, particularly through the education of women.

20. The representative of the United States emphasized that all social policies should be based on the needs and aspirations of the peoples concerned and welcomed the success of the housing policies of France, Belgium and the United Kingdom in their Territories in Africa.

21. In subsequent statements, the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom furnished additional information on the social aspects of urbanization, including housing and measures for the economic welfare of the family. The representative of the United Kingdom also made available to the Committee supplementary material on social conditions and photographs of housing projects in several Non-Self-Governing Territories.

22. The representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO introduced and amplified the reports prepared by their organizations, making, in the opinion of the Committee, an important contribution to its discussions.

23. The representative of FAO informed the Committee of the assistance his organization provided and could provide to Non-Self-Governing Territories in rural development, for instance, in matters concerning co-operatives, rural credit arrangements and village handicrafts.

24. The representative of the ILO informed the Committee of some recent developments within the purview of his organization, particularly in Africa. A comprehensive survey of labour and social conditions,

which would provide a basis for the ILO's work in Africa, had been completed and would soon be published. The ILO had decided to establish an African Advisory Committee and to set up a field office in Africa. There had been an increase in the application of ILO conventions to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

25. The representative of UNESCO reaffirmed the importance his organization attached to the scientific study of the social aspects of urbanization in countries undergoing rapid economic development and informed the Committee of the further studies and activities of UNESCO in this field. The report on development and problems of the urban family in Africa South of the Sahara contained a synthesis of the general trends and the most pressing problems.

26. The representative of WHO drew attention to the shortage of medical personnel in Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in areas where health conditions were poor. He underlined a number of recommendations which WHO had made concerning the control of communicable diseases, the training of personnel and the use of peripheral health units. He reaffirmed WHO's offer to assist in carrying out general planning surveys in the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the request of the metropolitan Governments concerned.

27. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq and Venezuela made general statements emphasizing the principles of progress in the field of social conditions. In general they noted the advances reported in the social field, particularly in the extension of community development, the growth of trade unions and co-operatives, as evidence of the increasing participation of the inhabitants of the Territories in the execution of policies and programmes. They affirmed that social progress could not be dissociated from economic, educational and political progress and stressed the importance of co-ordinated and balanced developments in all fields. They called for greater attention to the problems of the rural areas, particularly through the intensification of programmes of community development. One of the most urgent tasks in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was to reduce their vulnerability to fluctuations of world commodity prices and to raise the standards of living of the rural population.

28. The representative of Ceylon urged the Committee to consider particular social problems in the general context of the transition of peoples in the Territories towards modern forms of society. He pointed out the need for local leadership and called for a vigorous social policy providing for increasing co-operation between the indigenous peoples and the administrations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

29. The representative of China endorsed the view previously expressed by the Committee that the improvement of urban living conditions not only called for direct administrative action but for profound changes in the traditional social structure and the reorganization of the changing society on a new basis. He stressed the need for a serious study of the impact, in urban and rural areas, of urbanization and of the commercialization of the indigenous economics, on the traditional family and social patterns.

30. The representative of Guatemala underlined a number of problems arising from urbanization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and urged far-sighted

urban and rural planning. The role of government should be to provide the basic social institutions, to assist the communities in their adaptation to modern life and to help the inhabitants of the Territories to take part increasingly in their own development. He also noted that community development was now gaining force as a national movement in many Territories and provided a basis for the development of local government. He pointed out that, where modern forms of government were not being established rapidly enough, there were risks of creating a political vacuum and he urged that the training of leaders and community workers should be increased.

31. The representative of India pointed out that with the changes taking place in the Territories it was necessary to create in urban areas conditions which would enable members of every race to participate in all urban activities on a footing of equality. He expressed the hope that Administering Members would take measures to stabilize the urban labour force and that, in so doing, they would take into account the recommendations made at its third session by the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories on workers' housing and the recommendations on wage policy made at its fourth session. Community development was related to the development of local government institutions in that both were a means of educating the people in the theory and practice of democracy. He informed the Committee of the experience gained from India's work in the field of community development, which had shown that the close association of the people in the formulation and execution of development programmes was essential for success.

32. The representative of Iraq shared the view that in order to mitigate the effects of social disruption in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, priority had to be given to preventive social measures. He welcomed the advances made in town and country planning and observed that an effective means of solving housing problems, which had been employed in his country, was the establishment of government banks to provide long-term, low-interest loans to house builders.

33. The representative of Venezuela stressed that social development should be examined in the light of the aims of policy contained in the Committee's 1955 report on social conditions. Social policies should be directed towards ensuring the well-being of the inhabitants and towards developing their moral and civic consciousness so as to enable them to take an increasing share in their own affairs. He welcomed the extension and consolidation of community development schemes, and the growth of co-operatives and trade unions in the Territories, all of which were evidence of the active participation of the inhabitants in effecting the transformation of society.

34. In accordance with the suggestions made during the discussion of the agenda (paragraph 9), the Committee also discussed under this item the social aspects of mass communications. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the importance of mass communications in community development work and extension work in general was fully recognized in the United Kingdom Territories. Extensive use was made of visual and audio-visual media by community development officers. Efforts were being made to meet the need for follow-up literature in connexion with literacy and adult education campaigns.

As an example, he cited the work of the East African Literature Bureau in preparing and disseminating suitable literature. The Committee was also informed that a permanent centre had recently been established in the United Kingdom to help the overseas Territories in the use and application of visual aids.

35. The representative of Ceylon considered that mass media could play an important part in bettering social conditions and in training local leaders. He noted from the information before the Committee that there was an increasing demand for effective audio-visual aids as a means of disseminating information and furthering education. Since the effective use of such media was hindered by illiteracy, he urged that efforts should be made to promote literacy, and that wider use should be made of local languages, particularly in film commentaries, radio programmes, books and magazines.

36. The Committee also discussed in some detail juvenile delinquency, aspects of public health, and race relations. The views expressed by members of the Committee are reflected in the special report on social conditions, which forms Part Two of the present report.

37. At the 186th meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee introduced the report on social conditions. The representatives of Australia, India, the Netherlands and Venezuela submitted jointly a draft procedural resolution under which the General Assembly would (a) approve the further report on social conditions prepared in 1958 and consider that it should be read with the earlier reports approved in 1952 and 1955; and (b) invite the Secretary-General to transmit the 1958 report to the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration. The draft resolution, to be submitted for approval to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, was approved by the Committee by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The text of the draft resolution is included in annex II of the present report as draft resolution A.

## VII. Economic conditions

38. In 1957, at its eighth session, the Committee had given particular attention to economic conditions and had drawn up a special report. In the light of that report, the Committee considered economic conditions at its ninth session from the 174th to the 182nd meetings.

39. No special studies were submitted to the Committee on this item, but information on economic conditions was included in the summaries, prepared by the Secretary-General, of the information transmitted by the Administering Members relating to 1956 or 1956/1957<sup>1</sup> and in the summaries of information transmitted by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom under section C of the Standard Form.<sup>2</sup>

40. At the 179th meeting, the representative of France reviewed the economic situation in the French Overseas Territories. Information available since the Committee had last considered economic conditions showed that the levelling off in 1955 of the steady

<sup>1</sup> United Nations: *Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter*, A/3808 - A/3816.

<sup>2</sup> A/3806 and A/3807.



economic progress in the Territories had been followed by a more favourable trend in 1956. The information for that year showed that the deficit of the balance of trade had been reduced, with exports covering 83 per cent of imports in 1956 compared with 78 per cent in 1955. With the decline in prices of tropical produce, continued assistance, through stabilization funds subsidized by the Metropolitan Government, had been provided to raise the incomes of producers. The magnitude of the economic development in the French Overseas Territories was evidenced by the capital invested in them and by the growth of their gross production. Over the period 1946-1957 a total of 862,000 million francs had been invested in these Territories from Metropolitan resources. Over the period 1948 to 1956 the gross national product of French West Africa had increased by 80 per cent and that of French Equatorial Africa by 87 per cent. The Committee was informed of further progress made in large-scale projects for industrial installations in these Territories and of measures taken to stimulate agricultural production, as steps towards developing a more balanced economy and providing a better living for the peoples concerned.

41. The representatives of Ceylon, China and India welcomed the information given by France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom on the general trends of development in their Territories. They noted the advances made in various fields, particularly in development planning and research, but considered that for making an assessment too short a time had elapsed since the Committee had last examined economic conditions. They asked the Administering Members what action had been taken in respect of the report on economic conditions and the recommendations of the Committee.

42. In the general debate and in the discussion of this item, several representatives referred to the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa. They expressed the hope that it would contribute substantially to the social and economic advancement of the peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa. The representative of Brazil felt that the Committee should consider the advisability of establishing close relations with that Commission and that Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa might suggest means of establishing an effective relationship between the two bodies.

43. At the 168th meeting, in reply to a question by the representative of Guatemala, the Secretary stated that the report requested under General Assembly resolution 1153 (XII) on developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community was being prepared and would be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. The representatives of Ceylon and Iraq reiterated the apprehensions felt by their delegations concerning the association of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community.

### VIII. Educational conditions

44. The Committee considered educational conditions from the 180th to the 183rd meetings. In addition to the summaries of information, the Committee had before it a report on the eradication of illiteracy prepared by UNESCO in accordance with Assembly resolution 334 (IV) and also a report on mass com-

munications prepared by the Secretariat, its first comprehensive study of this subject.

45. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela. The representative of UNESCO introduced the report on illiteracy prepared by his organization and made available to the Committee additional material on mass communications and illiteracy.<sup>3</sup> In accordance with the suggestions made during the discussion of the agenda (paragraph 9), mass communications were also discussed in connexion with social conditions.

46. The Committee had before it this year for the first time a special study on mass communications prepared by the Secretariat. The information before the Committee showed that progress had been made in many Territories in the development and use of mass communications and in the training of locally appointed information officers. Since the Second World War, the distribution of newspapers and periodicals had increased in many Territories but there was still a shortage of newspapers in local languages. Increasingly, the effectiveness of radio broadcasting was being recognized, as was evident from the number of radio programmes broadcast and the number of radio receivers in use. Mobile film units with commentaries in local languages had made possible the use of film as a medium of information to assist in educational, health and agricultural programmes. The representatives of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States reviewed aspects of policy and developments in mass communications in the Territories under their administration.

47. The representative of the Netherlands gave an account of the educational situation in Netherlands New Guinea and indicated the problems resulting from the geographical distribution of the population. He discussed the use of mass communications media in health campaigns and agricultural work, and outlined recent developments in film and radio programmes and in the provision of reading material in books and periodicals. In areas under government control, a school system now existed which provided every child with an opportunity to attend school.

48. The representative of the United Kingdom reviewed the growth of information services and the use of mass communications media in the Territories for the administration of which his Government was responsible. It was the essence of a free society with democratic institutions that there should be a free flow of opinions and ideas; in this the Government had a duty to take part on the same terms as others, but not to be the only voice that could be heard. The public must have confidence in the integrity and accuracy of official information services, and they must therefore be free from any suspicion of furthering partisan political interests. He reviewed the history of broadcasting in the United Kingdom Territories, and the principles upon which services had been established there. He also described the financial and technical assistance provided by the United Kingdom Government for the development of local information services, the development of a free and responsible local Press

<sup>3</sup> UNESCO: *Periodicals for New Literates. Editorial Methods*, June 1957. Reports and papers on mass communications, No. 22; *World Illiteracy at Mid-Century*, 1957. Monographs on Fundamental Education — XI.

and the establishment of film units and broadcasting services. Recently, television services had also been established in several Territories.

49. The representative of the United States emphasized the importance of fostering the indigenous languages and cultures of the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a means of strengthening the self-awareness of the inhabitants and the foundation on which their future development could be based. He gave the Committee information on the newspapers, reading materials and other media in use in Samoa and Guam.

50. Several representatives noted with interest the advances made in the development of all forms of mass media. They welcomed the United Kingdom Government's policy of encouraging a free and responsible press. They recognized that the full utilization of mass media was still impeded by a number of problems in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in areas of high illiteracy. They stressed the importance of the use of local languages both as a means of strengthening the cultures of the peoples concerned and as a means of reaching wider sections of the populations. They noted that in some Territories broadcasting had been used to promote campaigns against illiteracy and in others to stimulate the participation of the inhabitants in various development programmes and in local elections. They expressed the hope that greater encouragement would be given to the development of a local press and to the use of radio broadcasting, as well as other visual and audio-visual media.

51. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq and Venezuela stressed the fundamental importance of education for social, economic and political advancement, the diffusion of culture, the development of moral and civic consciousness and the integration of national communities. They expressed concern that the information provided by UNESCO showed that there had been little change since 1956 in the rates of illiteracy, which remained high in many Territories. Pointing out that experience had proved that progress was most rapid when education was in the hands of local authorities, the representative of China urged the increasing participation of the inhabitants in the formulation and execution of educational policy. The representative of India noted that the Committee in 1953 had set universal and free schooling as the basis for a literate population. Recalling General Assembly resolution 1049 (XI), he suggested that it was desirable to set target dates for various phases of educational development. Affirming that the paramount educational problem was the eradication of illiteracy, the representative of Venezuela drew the attention of the Committee to the recommendations made by the Twentieth International Conference on Public Education and to the direct and indirect help UNESCO was giving to the Territories.

52. The representative of UNESCO informed the Committee that under resolution 6.21 of the General Conference of UNESCO, the Director General was authorized to plan, award and administer fellowships, scholarships and travel grants in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations. He reaffirmed that his organization was ready to provide such assistance as might be requested.

## IX. Questions relating to summaries and analyses of information

53. The Committee considered this item at its 182nd and 183rd meetings.

54. Under General Assembly resolution 218 (III) the Secretary-General had prepared for the Committee summaries of the information transmitted by the Administering Members for the years 1956 and 1956/1957. Following the decision to change the system of reproduction in the years when supplemental information was transmitted, this year, as at the eighth session, the summaries were again submitted to the Committee in the form of off-set fascicles. Since each fascicle was to contain summaries of information on Territories in a given geographical region, only three out of nine of the fascicles of summaries could be prepared for the Committee at its opening meeting, as a result of the delay in the receipt of information on a number of Territories.

55. The representative of France indicated at the 169th meeting that his delegation would shortly transmit to the Secretary-General information on French West Africa and French Somaliland. The territorial authorities had been preoccupied with new tasks arising out of the implementation of the *loi-cadre*.

56. The Committee had before it a document<sup>4</sup> giving the dates of receipt of the information transmitted under Article 73 e during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, and showing that, for the current year, information had not yet been received on Barbados, Fiji, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Pitcairn and Singapore.

57. The question of the delay in the transmission of information by Administering Members, to which attention had been drawn by several representatives under earlier items, was again raised under this item of the agenda. The representatives of Ceylon, China and India drew attention to General Assembly resolution 218 (III), which invited Administering Members to transmit the information to the Secretary-General within six months of the end of the administrative year of the Territory concerned. They expressed the hope that the Administering Members would do their utmost to comply with that request. In the course of the discussions on economic, social and educational conditions, a number of representatives pointed out that the information available did not provide an adequate basis for an analysis of conditions in the Territories and sought and obtained clarifications from Administering Members. The representative of China recalled that at the eighth session of the Committee, while favourably impressed with the possible advantages of the new method of reproduction and distribution of the summaries, his delegation had expressed concern lest some of the information might not be ready for the Committee. His delegation refrained from comment until sufficient experience had been gained of the new methods and, as the question would be before the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, he reserved the position of his delegation.

58. Several representatives drew attention to General Assembly resolutions 144 (II), 327 (IV), 551 (VI) and 848 (IX), by which the Administering Members were invited to transmit information on political development. The view was expressed that the

<sup>4</sup> A/AC.35/L.284.

primary objective of Chapter XI of the Charter was the development of self-government in the dependent Territories and that economic and social conditions could not be examined in a political vacuum. It was urged that, as many Territories were undergoing rapid changes, information on political development was particularly important. It was noted that Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States had furnished information on political development and the hope was expressed that other Administering Members would also submit such information. It was also noted that in 1958 Australia had submitted to the Secretary-General information on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

59. It was pointed out in the Committee that under the revised Standard Form, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth session (resolution 551 (VI) of 7 December 1951), the Administering Members were specifically invited to transmit information on the manner in which human rights were protected by law and the extent to which this protection accorded with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Several representatives considered there was inadequate information on human rights.

60. Several representatives also suggested that it would be useful if representative persons from the Territories and of non-governmental organizations concerned with activities in the Territories could be more closely associated with the work of the Committee.<sup>5</sup>

61. With reference to the obligation of Member States to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter, the representatives of India, Ceylon and Guatemala stated that, as indicated in resolutions 334 (IV) and 742 (VIII), the General Assembly was competent to express its opinion on what were the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the obligation to transmit such information existed. They rejected the view that the determination of such Territories was the exclusive prerogative of individual Member States. They expressed the hope that Member States which had not yet transmitted information on Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration would do so.

62. The representative of Australia opposed the claim of a number of countries, in contradiction with Article 2, paragraph 7, and Article 73 of the Charter, to determine what Territories forming part of the metropolitan areas of Member States, as defined by their constitutions, should be characterized as Non-Self-Governing Territories. Australia was reluctant to think that any country might, even by inference, suggest that Chapter XI diminished the sovereign rights of Member States under the Charter.

## **X. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions**

63. The Committee considered this item from its 182nd to its 184th meetings. The representatives of Australia, Ceylon, China, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and United States took part in the discussions.

<sup>5</sup> The Chairman of the Committee had received, and had informally distributed to members of the Committee, communications addressed to him by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the Friends World Committee for Consultation.

64. The Committee had before it reports prepared by UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO on their activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories and a report on international technical assistance<sup>6</sup> prepared by the Secretariat, and heard additional statements on this subject by the representatives of FAO and WHO.

65. The information on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance showed that for the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, as for other participating organizations, 1956 had seen the emergence of new programmes in Africa not only in countries that have recently become independent, but also in Non-Self-Governing Territories, following the increased participation of Administering Members in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The 1958 global programme, however, was estimated to be below the level of 1957. This change was also reflected in the assistance approved for Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1958, which amounted to \$US825,861 for twenty-five Territories, compared with \$US993,101 for twenty-one Territories in 1957. The number of experts approved in 1958 was 107, compared with 158 in 1957, and the number of fellowships was eleven, compared with twenty.

66. The representatives of India, Ceylon and China commented on this change. They pointed out that international technical assistance provided through the United Nations and the specialized agencies played a significant role in the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and served to further the peoples' understanding of the United Nations. They considered that greater use might be made by the Administering Members of fellowships provided under the Expanded Programme. They expressed the hope that technical assistance would be increasingly provided to assist these Territories in the establishment of long-term services and programmes integrated in national plans of development. The representative of Guatemala expressed the view that it would be appropriate to strengthen relations between Non-Self-Governing Territories and the regional organizations in which they participated with independent countries in the same area and their respective regional organizations.

67. The representatives of Australia, Netherlands and the United Kingdom welcomed the assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and UNICEF. The representatives of the United States reiterated the support of his Government for this assistance. Representatives of Administering Members provided the Committee with further information on activities of their Governments within the framework of the Colombo Plan, the South Pacific Commission, the Caribbean Commission and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA). They stated that the specialized agencies and the regional commissions effectively complemented each other's activities in promoting the welfare of the peoples of the Territories and cited examples of collaboration. They described the facilities and services provided by members of the regional commissions to the Territories.

68. The Committee was informed that the South Pacific Commission had recently reviewed its work and organization and had agreed that particular emphasis

<sup>6</sup> A/AC.35/L.287, A/AC.35/L.272, A/AC.35/L.288 and A/AC.35/L.283.

should be placed on increased participation by the Governments and the peoples of the Territories of the area in projects to be undertaken. During the past year, the membership of CCTA had increased and a new scheme had been inaugurated to assist in making available to countries and Territories in its region, experts and advisers and help in training personnel.

69. The representative of India welcomed the international collaboration represented by the work of these inter-governmental bodies, but expressed some apprehension lest the use of such agencies might prevent full utilization of the machinery of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The representative of the United Kingdom did not share the view that regional commissions, which the United Kingdom Government regard as a valuable medium of international collaboration, were in competition with the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies. He illustrated this by examples showing the collaboration of CCTA with the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies. He also expressed the view that co-operation between CCTA and the United Nations Secretariat would doubtless expand still further with the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa.

70. Referring, at the 183rd meeting, to General Assembly resolutions 931 (X) and 1154 (XII), requesting the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly details relating to offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), the representative of the Secretary-General gave a preliminary account of recent offers, applications for scholarships, awards of scholarships and the use made of them. Between October 1957 and May 1958, the Secretary-General had been informed that the scholarships awarded and taken up were as follows: Czechoslovakia, seven awarded and two taken up; Greece, two awarded and expected to be taken up during the year; Romania, two awarded and taken up; USSR, six awarded and one taken up. No beneficiary had yet arrived to take up any of the six scholarships awarded by Poland. In some cases, beneficiaries had declined the awards and in others requested their deferment. Further offers notified to the Secretary-General were as follows: five additional scholarships offered by Czechoslovakia, bringing its total to twenty; two scholarships offered by Brazil for university and post-graduate studies and three scholarships offered by Israel for post-graduate studies to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa. In addition, Australia, India and the United States had communicated information on national and regional scholarships schemes, under which certain awards were made to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

71. The representatives of Australia and the United States gave the Committee details of the scholarships awarded by their Governments to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Under an exchange persons programme fourteen scholarships in the United States had been taken up by students from Non-Self-Governing Territories during the current school year, and it was expected that fourteen would be awarded in 1958-1959 and that, under the technical training programme of the United States International Cooperation Administration conducted in co-operation with the Government of Puerto Rico, between 150 and 200 grants would be taken up. Under the Colombo Plan,

Australia had awarded more than 2,000 scholarships to Asians, including 274 from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and granted 160 correspondence scholarships to students resident in these Territories. In addition, under the International Scholarship Scheme, Australia had awarded several scholarships to students in Territories in the Pacific. The representative of Australia also observed that Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories had to maintain in principle the right and responsibility of reviewing all scholarships offered to those Territories.

## **XI. Report on progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories**

72. The Committee considered this item at its 184th meeting.

73. In pursuance of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI), the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee information<sup>7</sup> on the stages of the preparation of the report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Further consultations had been held with the specialized agencies and agreement had been reached among the secretariats on a tentative time-table and the distribution of the various sections of the report following the principal points approved by the General Assembly. The report on progress will consist of three main parts: an introductory or general section; a substantive section, giving a review of economic, social and educational conditions; and summaries of information on individual Territories during the period since the establishment of the United Nations.

74. Taking into account the need for the limitation of documentation, the Secretary-General had stated that every effort would be made to limit the report to a reasonable minimum. According to the schedule agreed upon between the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the drafts of some of the sections would be completed at the end of 1958 and those of other sections during the early part of 1959, so that adequate time would be available for final co-ordination.

75. In his report, the Secretary-General outlined for the consideration of the Committee arrangements whereby, if it were renewed on its present basis, the Committee would in 1959 give primary consideration to educational conditions and examine summaries of information covering the period since the establishment of the United Nations, instead of full three-year summaries, and whereby the introductory and substantive sections of the progress report would be submitted to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly "for such arrangements as it may deem most convenient for the organization of the study of the report with the fullest benefit of the assistance, advice and recommendations which the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories may wish to give".

76. Further information was provided to the Committee in a statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, China, India, Iraq, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom participated in the discussions.

<sup>7</sup> A/AC.35/L.285.



77. The representative of India considered that it was for the General Assembly to decide on the size and manner in which it wished the report prepared, and the procedure it wished to adopt for its examination. The representatives of Ceylon, China and the Netherlands expressed similar views. The representative of Brazil expressed his support for the working plan for the progress report and considered that the report should be comprehensive. The representative of New Zealand expressed reservations about the assumption in the report of the Secretary-General that the General Assembly intended to institute a study of the progress report.

78. Having regard to General Assembly resolution 1203 (XII), the representative of the United Kingdom urged that every effort should be made to reduce the size of the report.

79. The representative of India recalled that in resolution 1053 (XI) the General Assembly had invited the Administering Members to include in the information regularly transmitted by them under Article 73 e such information as might be practicable for the preparation of the report.

80. The representatives of China and India further observed that the General Assembly had only asked that the Committee should be kept informed of the progress of the report and that it was not necessary for the Committee to take any decision on the Secretary-General's report. The representative of Iraq agreed with this view. The representative of Ceylon added that it was not for the Committee to take any decision regarding the length of the progress report of the Secretary-General.

81. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chairman said that it was his understanding that the Committee wished merely to take note of the report of the Secretary-General.

82. The representative of the Netherlands expressed the hope that, if the summaries covering the period from the beginning of the United Nations were to be examined by the Committee, these summaries would be made available in time to enable members to study them. The Secretary of the Committee stated that, subject to the receipt of the information in time, efforts would be made to distribute the summaries sufficiently in advance for study by members. The summaries would not be distributed in offset form but would first be mimeographed as General Assembly documents and subsequently printed.

83. At the 186th meeting, the representative of Guatemala stated that in his judgement it was for the General Assembly to decide upon the various aspects relating to the report on progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories ever since the United Nations had been created in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 932 (X) and 1053 (XI) of the General Assembly. He emphasized that this viewpoint reaffirmed the principle of examination which his delegation upholds and which it is the competence of the General Assembly to carry out or apply in the manner it deems appropriate.

## **XII. Question of the renewal of the Committee**

84. By resolution 933 (X), adopted by the General Assembly on 8 November 1955, in operative paragraph 1, it was decided "to continue the Committee on

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis for a further three-year period," and in operative paragraph 8 that "at its thirteenth session, the General Assembly" would "reconsider the question of continuing the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the questions of competence and terms of reference of this or any such future committee".

85. At the 184th meeting, the representative of the United States, on his own behalf and on behalf of the representatives of Ceylon and India, introduced a joint draft resolution<sup>a</sup> on the renewal of the Committee. At the request of the representative of France, the Committee decided, without further discussion to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

86. The Committee thus recommends to the General Assembly for its approval the draft resolution on the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as was set forth in resolution 933 (X). The text of the draft resolution is given in annex II of the present report.

87. The following explanations of vote were given:

88. The representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation had abstained from voting on the draft resolution in order to reserve its position until the General Assembly was called on to take a decision on the continuance of the Committee on its present basis. His abstention did not imply any change in the attitude of his Government, towards the Committee, for which they could see no constitutional foundation. Chapter XI of the Charter contained a declaration by the Administering Members that they accepted certain general obligations with regard to the Territories under their administration. They also accepted one specific obligation, to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General, for information purposes and subject to certain limitations, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. The Charter did not, however, confer on the United Nations the right to consider or to discuss this information.

89. In explanation of his abstention, the representative of France recalled the statement of his delegation at the 169th meeting that, while the reservations of the French delegation concerning the Committee and its powers had not changed, the French delegation would, in a spirit of co-operation, continue to take part in the Committee's work and to communicate information in conformity with the United Nations Charter.

90. Recalling that, without prejudice to its rights under the Charter, Australia had fully co-operated, as an act of international comity, in the work of the Committee, the representative of Australia said he had abstained from voting on the draft resolution and reserved his delegation's right to reconsider its position when the question came before the General Assembly.

91. The representative of India, one of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, stated that the authority of the Committee rested on the provisions contained in Articles 10 and 22 of the Charter of the United Nations. He said that the abstentions of Australia, France and the United Kingdom showed that those countries would continue to participate in the work

<sup>a</sup> A/AC.35/L.289.

of the Committee and he thanked them for adopting that attitude.

92. The representative of Guatemala reaffirmed that the Committee should continue its work and should be established on a permanent basis. At a previous meeting of the Committee's present session the representative of Guatemala had expressed the view that the terms of reference of the Committee should be widened and expressed his delegation's regret that some of the Administering Members continued to make reservations in principle about the continuation of the Committee and had not been able to give their consent to the establishment of the Committee on a permanent basis. On another occasion the representative of Guatemala stated that the General Assembly was responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by both Administering and non-Administering Members under Articles 73 and 74.

93. The representative of Ceylon, also a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, considered the Committee fully competent to examine the information transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter. He referred to his statement, made at a previous meeting, to the effect that he could not share the reservations made by some of the Administering Members concerning the competence and terms of reference of the Committee. He nevertheless appreciated their assurances of co-operation.

94. The representative of China stated that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution because the Committee's usefulness had been generally recognized and because, in recent sessions, many Members had emphasized the harmonious and co-operative spirit in which the Committee had worked.

95. Several representatives expressed their regret at the continued absence of Belgium from the Committee and their hope that Belgium would find it possible to participate in the work of the Committee in the future.

### XIII. Future work of the Committee

96. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 218 (III) and 846 (IX), full summaries covering a period of three years should be provided to the General Assembly in 1959, and under the programme of work established by resolution 333 (IV) the Com-

mittee should in that year give special attention to educational conditions.

97. Without prejudice to any decision the General Assembly might take concerning its renewal, the Committee considered the question of its future work at its 184th and 185th meetings.

98. At its 184th meeting, the Committee considered the Secretary-General's report on the stages of preparation of the report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories undertaken by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 1053 (XI). Since the Committee in 1959 would examine the summaries of information, forming part of the progress report, the Committee does not call for the submission of the usual full summaries covering a three-year period.

99. The Committee had before it a programme of studies<sup>9</sup> on educational conditions prepared by the Secretariat. The subjects suggested were fundamental education and eradication of illiteracy, local participation in the development of education, special problems of school systems with particular reference to free and compulsory education and secondary education, higher education, and vocational and technical training.

100. The representative of China pointed out that since agriculture still formed the main basis of the economy of most Non-Self-Governing Territories, measures taken to provide agricultural extension services were of particular interest to the Committee. He suggested that a study might be prepared on agricultural education and research. He also recalled that during the discussions in the Committee emphasis had been laid on the need for trained doctors and other medical personnel and suggested that the study on higher education should include information on such training.

101. The representative of India expressed the hope that in view of the importance of secondary and higher education in the Territories the reports on these subjects would be more detailed.

102. The Committee approved the programme of its work for the next session set forth in documents A/AC.35/L.286 and Corr.1, together with the suggestions made by the representatives of China and India.

<sup>9</sup> A/AC.35/L.286 and Corr.1.

## ANNEX I

### Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Summary records A/AC.35/SR</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.17 and INF. 18 and Rev.1	168
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		168
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/11 and Rev.1 and A/AC.35/L.265	168
4. Social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) General developments 1954-1956	A/AC.35/L.274 and Corr.1	169, 170, 171, 172, 174
(b) Social aspects of urbanization:		
(i) Family change in urban-industrial areas	A/AC.35/L.281 A/AC.35/L.278	171, 172, 173, 174
(ii) Family earnings in urban-industrial areas	A/AC.35/L.282	171, 172, 174
(iii) Housing conditions and policies	A/AC.35/L.274 and Corr.1 and A/AC.35/L.277	171, 172

(c) Juvenile delinquency	A/AC.35/L.270	172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178
(d) Social assistance measures	A/AC.35/L.267	171, 173, 174
(e) Aspects of rural development:		
(i) Peasant societies in transition	A/AC.35/L.248	173, 174, 175
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(b) Information on education contained in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General	A/3806, A/3807, A/3808, A/3809 and Corr.1 and Rev.1, A/3810, A/3811 and Add.1, A/3812, A/3813, A/3814, A/3815 and A/3816	180, 181
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## ANNEX II

## Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolutions for the approval of the General Assembly:

*Draft resolution A*

## REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling that by resolutions 643 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 929 (X) of 8 November 1955 it had approved two reports on social conditions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1952 and 1955,

Having received the further report on social conditions prepared in 1958 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting the valuable contributions of the specialized agencies concerned and the Secretariat,

1. Approves the further report on social conditions prepared in 1958, and considers that it should be read with the earlier reports approved in 1952 and 1955; and

2. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit the 1958 report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration.

*Draft resolution B*

## RENEWAL OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

Having considered the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*Recognizing* the continued value of its work in the interests of the advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the attainment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis for a further period of three years;

2. *Decides* that, as provided in resolutions 332 (IV), 646 (VII) and 933 (X), of 2 December 1949, 10 December 1952 and 8 November 1955 respectively, the Committee should be composed of those Members of the United Nations transmitting information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and of an equal number of non-administering Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

3. *Invites* the members of the Committee to continue to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview;

4. *Invites* the Administering Members to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

5. *Instructs* the Committee to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter,

the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

6. *Instructs* the Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories;

7. *Considers* that the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories;

8. *Decides* that, at its sixteenth session, the General Assembly will reconsider the question of continuing the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the questions of the composition and terms of reference of this or any such future committee.



**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES  
(NINTH SESSION, 1958)**

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**Part Two**  
**REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES\***

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\* The full report is published as Supplement No. 15 (A/3837) of the Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session.



## Part Two

# REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

## I. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

1. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of the seven Members of the United Nations which, as responsible for the administration of the Territories, transmit information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, together with an equal number of non-administering Members of the United Nations elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The Committee examines summaries and analyses of information on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is invited to submit to the General Assembly reports "containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories" (resolution 933 (X)).

2. In 1952 and 1955, the Committee prepared special reports on social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>2</sup> The General Assembly, by resolution 643 (VII), approved the 1952 report as a brief but considered indication of social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and of the problems of social development, inviting the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council, and to the specialized agencies concerned. The General Assembly, by resolution 929 (X), took similar action on the 1955 report and, at the same time, expressed its satisfaction at the increasing co-operation between those Members of the United Nations administering Non-Self-Governing Territories and the international bodies concerned, and requested the latter, in their work to take full account of the views expressed in the report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>1</sup> The draft of the present report was prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The members of the delegations who served on the Sub-Committee were: Ceylon: Mr. Y. Duraiswamy; China: Mr. Hsi-kun Yang and Mr. Wei-liang Yin; France: Mr. Michel de Camaret, Mr. René Doise and Mr. Jean Pourchel (expert); Guatemala: Mr. José Rölz Bennett, Mr. Carlos Urrutia Aparicio and Mr. Maximiliano Kestler Farnés (expert); India: Mr. R. Jaipal; Netherlands: Mr. J. Vixseboxse, Mr. A. D. Vas Nunes and Mr. Ch. J. Grader (expert); United Kingdom: Mr. G. K. Caston and Mr. W. H. Chinn (expert); United States: Mr. Bolard More, Dr. Arthur S. Osborne (expert) and Mr. John T. Wheelock.

The officers of the Sub-Committee were: Chairman, Mr. J. Vixseboxse (Netherlands); and Vice-Chairman, Mr. Y. Duraiswamy (Ceylon).

The Rapporteur of the Committee and the representatives of FAO, ILO, WHO and UNESCO also participated in the debates of the Sub-Committee.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2219)*, pp. 15-26; *Ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908)*, pp. 16-36.

3. Also in 1955, the General Assembly approved resolution 930 (X) and decided that the Standard Form annexed to resolution 551 (VI) should be modified by the addition of a text providing for information on programmes and progress of community development.

4. In 1958, in accordance with the work programme set forth in resolution 333 (IV), subsequently confirmed by resolution 933 (X), the Committee was again called upon to pay particular attention to social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It undertook the study of social conditions in the Territories on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for their administration and in the light of the views expressed in its 1952 and 1955 reports, which were brought to the attention of the Authorities responsible in the Territories for the implementation of educational, economic and social policies in accordance with the terms of resolution 645 (VII).

5. For its discussions, the Committee had before it studies prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as summaries of the information that had been transmitted by the Administering Members on social conditions up to the end of 1956 or to mid-1957. These documents are listed in the annex to this report, and, together with the summary records of the Committee's discussions should be regarded as part of the present report.

6. The Committee appreciates the assistance it received from the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America who gave additional information on conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

7. By resolution 933 (X), the General Assembly reiterated its invitation that members of the Committee should attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview. The Committee in 1958 had the advantage of the presence of experts in the delegations of France, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and notes the valuable assistance that it received from them. Finally, assistance was received from representatives of the non-Administering Members who gave information on their experiences with policies and programmes which threw light on comparable problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

## II. Principles of social advancement

8. The Committee took into account the information on more recent developments in specific social fields contained in the reports prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies, as well as the supplemental information given in the statements made

during the debate by the representatives of the Administering Members.

9. This information was considered by the Committee in the light of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations. In the examination of the information and in the debate, the Committee was guided by the views recorded in its 1952 and 1955 reports and, in particular, by the principal aims of social policy in Non-Self-Governing Territories which were enumerated in 1955 by the Committee as follows:

(a) To study, alleviate and remedy the social problems which now face all communities, having particular regard to the problems arising from the contact of cultures and economic, political and social changes;

(b) To watch trends and policies in all aspects of development in order to anticipate and guide so far as is possible their effects in the best interests of the individual and the community;

(c) To develop programmes of social policy, to establish and encourage the establishment of social organizations which will take account of the basic cultural values and aspirations of the peoples concerned;

(d) To seek means by which the moral and civic consciousness and responsibility of the peoples will be developed so that they will take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs and, to an increasing extent, form and direct their own social programmes in harmony with universal ideals of human betterment and their own cultural characteristics;

(e) To stimulate or encourage initiative in the organization of, or participation in, schemes of community development or other forms of community effort, as effective instruments toward the progressive well-being of society and of the individual;

(f) To develop the family so that as a basic social unit it will contribute effectively to the welfare of its members and to meeting the needs of the local and territorial community;

(g) To provide for the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, considered as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, so as to promote general physical and mental development;

(h) To improve living conditions in the broadest fields of family and community life and to assist the peoples in the attainment of higher standards of living;

(i) To encourage a balanced progress of all sections of the community;

(j) To achieve an integrated society on the basis of the free contributions of each section of the community;

(k) To co-ordinate all programmes of social policy in order to achieve the above purposes.

These objectives have been taken into account in the legislation of a number of Territories.

10. The Committee reaffirmed its broad concept of social development adopted in 1955. It stressed that social development was nothing less than the whole process of change and advancement in a Territory considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and its component parts, covering and informing the economic, social, political and cultural fields. Before considering more specific aspects of social policy, the Committee reiterated that social development should not be regarded merely as the sum of developmental activities carried out within these fields. The emphasis

should be on a common approach to development as a whole and on the co-ordination of services for economic, social and educational development.

11. The fundamental objectives and the purposes to be pursued in the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories are defined in Chapter XI of the Charter. The Charter provides that the Members which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these Territories are paramount and that they accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of these inhabitants by ensuring their political, economic, social and educational advancement, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned.

12. Data contained in the documentation and the additional information supplied by the representatives of the Administering Members were cited in connexion with progress made in the years under review in community development, social welfare, industrial relations, housing, public health and nutrition, and social research. Although it was observed that basic social conditions had not significantly changed, the expansion of various public services, and the increased participation of inhabitants in the administration of these services and in the programmes and activities concerned with their welfare, were pointed out as indications of advancement achieved by the Governments and peoples of the Territories.

13. The Committee recalled the views expressed in its 1955 report on principles to be followed and steps to be taken in developing social policy with a view to attaining the fundamental purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the principal aims of social policy as reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present report. Since 1955, the Committee has stressed that sustained progress can best be achieved through the attainment by the peoples of the Territories of a full share in the formulation of policies and in the planning and implementation of programmes of development. It is essential to associate the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the efforts of the administration and in the elaboration of social policy and the implementation of programmes of social development. In order to achieve this, it is of the utmost importance that leadership should be encouraged and the collaboration and support of the people sought. In this context, the purpose of social development is "to bring to every community a vision of the better way of life which, by their own efforts, they could build for themselves".

14. In indigenous societies whose social structure is being transformed and modified to meet the challenge of rapidly changing conditions, the responsibilities of Governments extend beyond the development of economic resources, the creation of new avenues of employment and the provision of public services. It is equally important to develop human resources, to direct and channel the forces and methods of change so that all the potentialities of the indigenous inhabitants may be engaged in creating appropriate and more satisfying forms of social life and organization.

15. In this context, community development has a major part to play, particularly in rural areas where the vast majority of peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories live and will continue to live for a long time to come. To a large extent the pace of development in

general depends on the rate and nature of progress in rural communities.

16. There is nothing particularly new *per se* in the principles and methods of community development; they have been implicit in successful work carried out with groups of people for many years. The novelty of community development lies in the formulation of principles, the elaboration or codification of methods and their conscious application as a policy of government. Success in carrying out this policy demands the creation of stable communities capable of enduring the strains of rapid change: that is to say, a community within which the individual can find full satisfaction and a sense of security; the development of a sense of responsibility and integrity; and the possibilities for building a strong and developing economy. These are the foundations on which nationhood within a democratic framework must rest. This premise gives the concept of community development a distinctive character; the emphasis is placed on development of the community rather than *by or for* the community and it points to the close relationship with the developing and strengthening of local government.

17. The essence of the community development method is to stimulate and guide change through the willing co-operative effort of the community itself, the outside agent acting merely as a catalyst to arouse a sense of cohesion, purpose and achievement in the community. The Committee in 1955 recognized that the use of community development methods constituted a marked advance in administrative practice upon the use of purely ameliorative social measures and the direct technical approach.

18. The Committee noted with satisfaction that with the expansion of community development policies and programmes, the extension of training facilities and the provision of new administrative arrangements, a further spread and intensification of the community development movement had been recorded in many areas. In this connexion, the Committee wished to associate itself with the view that the material achievements of communities engaged in a variety of projects, spectacular as they may be in many cases, should not be mistaken for the attainment of community development objectives. In assessing progress, it is necessary to know how far the community, in the course of the execution of projects, has gained experience and has reached a stage where such projects are maintained, used and expanded, and where, in the process of setting them up, the community has become self-reliant with a confident sense of social responsibility.

19. In 1955, the Committee stressed the promotion and development of local leadership as a prerequisite for successful and sustained community development activities. The discovery, encouragement and training of local leaders, essential in any community programme or project, are equally necessary in every field of activity in which community development methods are being used to achieve new social, educational or economic objectives. The extent to which the local people are being trained to participate effectively in the formulation and execution of social policy in every field and at various levels through their own leaders is an important index of the character and strength of any programme of social development.

20. For these reasons, the Committee in 1955 and again in 1957 expressed the view that the development of popular leadership called for appraisal of the training policies and programmes both in scope and extent, as well as in terms of social content. Any training programme concerned mainly with imparting technical skills or training staff required by official organizations would not be sufficient. A broader conception is needed of the place and functions assigned to training institutions for social work and social administration and as cultural and training centres for many types of leaders and agents in social development; they should also offer facilities for reorientation or training in methods of group work to personnel engaged in different types of social action: teachers, agriculturalists, health workers, local government employees, trade union officers and industrial welfare workers, probation officers and others active in similar specialist fields. The purpose of the training should be the perfection of skills, the increase of technical efficiency, and, above all, the development of the creative potentialities of the people through better understanding of each other, the encouragement of individual and collective initiative, and the formulation of common ideals and purposes capable of uniting and guiding the people despite their ethnic affiliation, occupation or status. The Committee noted that national training centres and training programmes developed in some of the United Kingdom Territories followed these purposes in many respects.

21. Examples of training programmes for local leaders can be found in many other fields. Prominent among them is that of trade unionism. The community development approach has considerable relevance in public health work. Instances were cited from many Territories of the extension of preventive health measures in rural areas, of training schemes for local nursing and medical staff, and of the part played by women's groups and organizations in health education. The local leader who can effectively influence the smallest units of the community is the woman working within the family. One of the main obstacles to successful child welfare and maternity services in traditional rural societies is the ignorance of parents, particularly of mothers. Hence, health education, at the village and family level, should be regarded as an indispensable component of community development work.

22. The Committee was gratified to receive from the representatives of Australia and the Netherlands information on the progress of the co-operative movement and the development of local government machinery in the Territories under their administration, keeping in mind that societies of the co-operative type promote many aspects of better living and stimulate the spirit of popular co-operation essential for all programmes of community development, and that there is a close relationship between community progress and the development of local government.

### III. Community development

23. In its 1955 report, the Committee discussed the principles underlying the concept of community development, its meaning and scope, as well as its relation to the evolution of democratic local government. It pointed out that community development embraced all forms of betterment that could be attained through the use of local resources and skills and with external stimulus and assistance. The general purpose

of the movement was to enable a joint effort to be made by the Government and the people in which the latter's initiative would be encouraged until the peoples themselves reached the stage where they could assume control and carry forward the programmes. To that extent, community development represented a new approach in the administration of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories.

24. The Committee also referred in its last report to the encouraging results of community development programmes in some areas where they had advanced beyond mere ameliorative measures, and where the people's capacity for leadership and general participation had more than justified expectations. The Committee had stressed that unless organized as a broad movement of the people, community development might fail and that among the ingredients for its success, one of the most important was the vital role of the local leaders and the workers whose personality, training and qualities of leadership would often determine the success of a project. Other important factors were: (a) the informed participation of the people; (b) the co-operation of the various government services; (c) the continual training and special instruction of workers and leaders at all levels; (d) the need to keep the execution of all programmes under constant review; and (e) the desirability of gradually expanding the area of community development activity to cover the entire Territory.

25. The General Assembly in its resolution 930 (X) had modified the Standard Form to provide for the transmission of complete information on programmes and progress in the field of community development, the administrative organizations at the territorial levels responsible for these programmes, the different methods and techniques evolved in the Territories and the training schemes for local leaders and workers. This year, the Committee received much interesting information on community development programmes, their results and experience in many Territories. The term "community development" has now come into broader international usage to connote the democratic processes by which the progress of a community is promoted through its own efforts, united with those of governmental authorities, so that ultimately the community becomes integrated into the life of the nation and contributes in the fullest possible measure to national progress. Because the initial emphasis is on local progress, the primary objective of the movement is the promotion of the welfare of the individual within his community.

26. Community development has taken root in many areas and is expanding in such a manner as to be one of the most significant of present-day movements in under-developed regions. In view of the rapid expansion of community development programmes and the continuous refinement of their methods and techniques, the practice of community development requires frequent reappraisals in the light of the large body of experience that has been gained. It is a mistake to regard community development as a substitute for the expansion of normal government services and activities. It is equally erroneous to regard the introduction of basic social and economic reforms by government as an indispensable prerequisite for the institution of community development programmes.

27. The many aspects of a people's life today are so interrelated that no permanent advance can be made

in any one field either by government action alone, or by the independent action of a community. Only a intensive and co-ordinated approach by the Government and the people will yield permanent result. Community development methods serve to reveal the needs of the people, to bring to them the stimulus and means for action, to create opportunities for self-help to furnish the external assistance and guidance so vital to over-all development, and to infuse the outlook of the people with hope and the promise of a better life so that they respond willingly with their skill resources and energies.

28. The method employed is essentially one of education and persuasion, and the incentive is the advancement of the individual and the community. Through community development methods it is often possible for Governments to analyse the problems of particular community, to discover its most pressing needs and then to formulate and introduce basic social and economic reforms, which would be implemented by the willing co-operative effort of the community, with the Government providing the necessary direction and assistance. Such an approach, representing a constructive partnership between the Government and the community, will obviously ensure that what the people get is not only what they need but it is also what they desire. And it is because of the nature of this approach that local programmes can confidently be integrated with national development plans, for they would truly represent the genuine aspirations of the people.

29. Intensive and extensive governmental assistance is an essential complement to local effort and the scale of such assistance is determined by the limitations of community's latent resources. But no community development programme should fail for lack of governmental assistance. The principal aim, however, should be the creation of self-reliant communities, and its attainment depends not so much on the quantity of governmental assistance as on the quality of the relationships that are established. At a certain psychological moment community development gathers such a quickening of tempo that it can assume the proportions of a popular movement affecting the life and attitudes of the people, and influencing territorial development in all fields including the establishment of local government institutions, which in due course must take over many of the responsibilities maintaining the services created by community development. It is this impact on the growth of local government institutions that ultimately determines the democratic pattern of relations between the community, the local government and the national Government.

30. Administrative responsibility for community development in United Kingdom Territories rests with each of the territorial governments, and the United Kingdom provides advisory services, financial assistance and training facilities. The fitting of community development into the existing administrative framework and the adaptation of this framework to the purposes and methods of community development are being undertaken in different ways in the various Territories according to local patterns of administration and local needs. However, there is a broad basis of agreement on the principles on which the new machinery should be built. Those principles are: (a) that community development should be specially fitted to the needs and circumstances of each Territory; (b) that there should be inter-departmental co-operation with a view to



evolving a common and combined approach to the solution of problems; (c) that community development programmes should be integrated at all levels with territorial development plans; and (d) that the people themselves should be associated with the planning and the execution of community development programmes at every possible stage and at all levels. Besides these political and economic ends, community development has its own purpose of social construction. It strengthens and prepares the people to meet the need for adaptation in the face of rapidly changing conditions. The accent is therefore placed on the word community: that is the social development of communities rather than for or even by communities.

31. Increasing attention is being paid to the question of selection and training of community development staff at all levels, and much thought is being given to the adaptation of the existing social administration courses. The pattern of training provided in United Kingdom Territories is in general based on the Ashridge recommendations. In African Territories, permanent training centres have been established in Eastern Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, with a view to training local leaders and village workers. At the Jeanes Schools in Kenya, a number of short training courses are being given local government officials, co-operative officials, teachers, social welfare workers, community development personnel and others. Women leaders are taught various branches of home-craft, farmers new agricultural techniques and tribal chiefs the principles of citizenship. Both in Kenya and Uganda, men taking the courses may be accompanied by their wives who receive instruction in child welfare, cooking, sewing and other home subjects. A number of district centres for training in community development work have been established in Kenya and Uganda. The aim of these centres is to provide a practical demonstration of a new and improved way of life.

32. The United Kingdom Colonial Office Summer Conference in 1948 made the following recommendations regarding financial procedures connected with community development: (a) that no grants should be made unless and until a community had made a matching contribution in labour and materials; (b) that all grants should be made available at the time when they were needed and unnecessary delays should be avoided; (c) that grants should be judiciously allocated, regard being paid to the industry and enterprise of neighbouring communities; and (d) that the machinery of local government should be used for the payment of grants to help build up local government institutions. Financial arrangements generally following the above recommendations have been put into effect in most Territories administered by the United Kingdom. Block grants are made available in a number of Territories. Some have established revolving funds to enable schemes to operate for several years without the necessity of annual budgeting, and others have established credit unions from which contributions are made to local development schemes. In Kenya, for example, the Territorial Estimates provide for the payment of salaries of senior staff and for certain grants for the expansion of approved schemes, and the Development Budget provides finance for community development in the form of capital expenditure.

33. In the Territories administered by France, the movement for the development of rural communities

began some years ago as a part of the fundamental education programme, but it has now been extended to cover many fields of local activity. The methods and techniques employed in those Territories are directly related to local requirements and naturally vary from one region to another. In general, they are somewhat different from the techniques applied in the Territories administered by the United Kingdom although the ultimate ends are the same, viz., the social development of communities. The many experiments now going on in the Territories administered by France are based on the principle of collaboration between the local communities and the Administration. The initiative rests with the community for deciding on the work to be done, and the community partly finances it, either in cash or in kind, by contributing labour and local materials. The Administration furnishes supplementary technical and financial assistance. Work thus undertaken by the community may be aimed at improvement of the land (irrigation, drainage, etc.), or of living conditions (well digging, house building, dam-construction, electricity supply, etc.) or at the construction of facilities for the collective use of the community (silos, cattle sheds, markets, schools, dispensaries, roads, etc.).

34. The Committee was informed of many rural development programmes in the French administered Territories, for example, the establishment of mutual societies for rural production. In these societies, peasants are represented through a system of elections, and the Administrative Board which operates the societies includes peasants, technical specialists, chiefs and officials. These societies create a sense of fellowship and co-operation, and are a means of educating the rural population and adapting it to its environment, while at the same time co-ordinating the rural economy as a whole. The *paysannats* of French Equatorial Africa also promote the advancement of the rural populations through education and administrative organization, designed to give the farmer greater stability. In Madagascar the *collectivités autochtones rurales* and the *collectivités autochtones rurales modernisées* have legal status and financial resources of their own, and carry out agricultural development programmes formulated by themselves and financially assisted by FIDES. The FERDES plays a similar important role. Activities in the Belgian Congo along similar lines, particularly the *paysannats*, have met with considerable success.

35. The Committee was also informed of a number of pilot projects undertaken as a first step towards the development of communities in the Pacific Territories. A prerequisite of community development is a comprehensive approach of undertaking simultaneously multi-purpose projects. In the Pacific Territories where the culture of the people is relatively less developed, experience has shown that a comprehensive and integrated approach has often proved to be beyond the grasp of the people immediately concerned with it. It has therefore become necessary to introduce this technique in small doses, for example, by paying attention first of all to the more urgent agrarian needs and to the training of men and women as development workers, teachers, agricultural extension and co-operative personnel, etc. Moreover, the resources of these groups of people are somewhat limited at present and, consequently, it is necessary to increase their capacity for contribution in kind or in cash before undertaking more ambitious projects with wider aims.

The training scheme in the Mappi district of Netherlands New Guinea, the pilot project in American Samoa and the Milne Bay district scheme of Papua to train farmers are cases in point. Later, such projects can be integrated into the framework of proper community development programmes. For the present, these projects serve to increase a community's respect for and confidence in itself and to provide the stimulus vital to future development.

36. Aspects of community life in which community development can operate most successfully are: (a) *agriculture*, by improving yields through better cultivation, the proper use of manure irrigation, soil conservation, the introduction of new crops, etc.; (b) *health*, by encouraging the interest of the people in cleanliness, both personal and communal, refuse disposal and the removal of the causes of water pollution and eradication of endemic diseases; (c) *education*, by the promotion of literacy, by adult education and by pioneering the establishment of schools in areas where no educational facilities exist; (d) *home economics*, by sponsoring improvements in nutrition, cooking, sewing, child care, household management, etc.; (e) *village industries*, by assisting tradesmen and shopkeepers in setting up their businesses and encouraging the revival of traditional crafts and industries and establishing co-operative marketing arrangements; (f) *housing*, by fostering the construction of improved types of dwellings; and (g) *public amenities*, by the provision of road communications, postal services, water supplies, etc. These are some of the important aspects of life to which community development methods may be applied, but there are doubtless other fields of local activity where similar methods would yield results beneficial to the community.

37. Today most Governments are co-operating to try out new forms of organization, new training methods and new techniques for stimulating, teaching and helping the peoples to find a wider social consciousness and to learn how to take action collectively to satisfy their needs. The particular significance of community development is that it provides a wide range of social incentives to economic effort and makes it subservient to broader social goals and purposes. Some communities have already profited from this approach and have substantially improved their lives. The present stage in the evolution of the concept of community development is by no means the final one, for the scope of government programmes is constantly being expanded. Community development should not be regarded simply as a series of episodes embodied in specific achievements. Success in these, significant though it may be, is less important than the qualitative changes expressed in attitudes and relationships, which add to human dignity and develop the capacity of the people to attain goals which they determine for themselves. In this broad sense, community development is an educational process, and a great deal depends inevitably upon men and women of intelligence, character and ability, who are capable of exercising vigorous and imaginative leadership in the tasks of social and economic expansion. It is significant that in the areas where community development policies have been inaugurated and expanded in recent years, there have been comprehensive reforms directed towards the establishment of efficient and representative local government institutions able to assume a large measure of responsibility for community development programmes. The Committee, in commending community devel-

opment methods for wider application in Non-Self-Governing Territories, with local modifications to suit the circumstances of each Territory, recognizes that the objectives of community development are in close harmony with the principles and purposes of the Charter.

#### IV. Social problems of urbanization

38. The process of urbanization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories produces problems similar to those experienced by the Western European countries during the industrial revolution. There is however, one fundamental difference between the earlier industrial development and the economic and social changes characteristic of urban life in most Non-Self-Governing Territories, namely, the speed of development. Changes which took 150 years to develop in Europe are now taking place within the lifetime of a single generation and without the background of common services and administrative structure which helped to cushion the effect of change in other countries. The growth of towns results largely from the advent of external commercial enterprise, industrialization, and the concomitant administrative and technical processes. Their growth attracts labour from rural to urban areas. The social problems arising from their development are similar to those experienced in the past in other countries and which are, in fact, perpetuated to this day.

39. Again, the growth of towns in many Non-Self-Governing Territories has not resulted from a gradual evolution of services required by an accepted economic and social system adjusted to meet the needs of a developing industrial society. In most areas, towns have been established under the influence of external authorities. Thus, many towns in Non-Self-Governing Territories are not only new but have grown up, not as a direct result of a need felt by the indigenous people, but haphazardly for a variety of extraneous reasons. The speed of economic development, the process of urbanization and contact with and consequent adoption of a modern way of life, place a considerable strain on the traditional patterns of life.

40. The speed with which the towns are growing makes it difficult to plan them in an orderly fashion, and once they have been allowed to expand without planning, it is often difficult to change them. Buildings cannot easily be demolished, and people acquire a vested interest in those things that exist and in the way of life which has grown up among them, however unsatisfying it may be. The rapidly growing towns cannot immediately provide such necessary amenities as sanitation, medical and health facilities, roads and street lighting, adequate schools and libraries, and recreational facilities, which are usually found in modern cities and are essential to make life in a city satisfying.

41. As has been stated in paragraph 38, this is not a new situation and it is not confined to under-developed countries. But in many developing Territories the even growth of a new urban society is affected by the nature of the processes which have led to the existence of towns, by haphazard migration and by its influence on the indigenous community. In many parts of the world in comparatively recent times such towns have been created as a result of large-scale migrations of people from their own kind of culture to an entirely new environment.



42. A common feature of migration in Non-Self-Governing Territories is that more and more rural workers leave their homes with the hope of earning more money in industrial employment in the towns, where they remain temporarily.

43. This system of migrant labour originally presupposed that the basic livelihood of the worker and his family was derived from within the agricultural community from which he came and which he regarded as his home. At first only a small number of the migrants left their homes with the intention of living permanently away from them. In some places, however, there is a tendency for formerly migratory labour to settle in the towns. This may be so even where migration for temporary employment has long been a factor in both the industrial pattern of the employment areas and the subsistence pattern of the rural areas.

44. These tendencies have a cumulative effect. As workers leave the countryside, the scale of subsistence farming and its production decline in consequence. This in turn causes more people to leave for a better living in the towns. Those who do so develop new habits and desires which may provide an incentive to seek more highly paid employment. Life in the countryside therefore becomes less and less attractive while that in the towns exerts a growing appeal.

45. In this way, many more people are under the influence of the expanding cities than those who are living there at any one time. Even in its very early stages the growth of towns is a powerful factor of social change over a wide area.

46. In many Territories, the growth of towns and the processes accompanying this growth have resulted in a modification of the traditional structure of society and have had a weakening effect on communal customs, habits and culture. This is most obvious in the new towns which have sprung up rapidly in certain Territories. The population of these towns is still unstable and loyalties to the tribe and the tribal lands still exist but, at the same time, the disciplines and customs regulating tribal life and conditioning its purpose tend to decline or disappear. The process of detribalization is seen in various stages in these new towns. One finds various groups of people: some have become urbanized; others have lost touch with their tribes but have not retained themselves to urban life; and still others retain links with the tribe or clan.

47. The deteriorating effect of this state of affairs is most clearly seen in the basic unit of society, the family. Members of families become separated and the disintegration of existing families and other social groups frequently follows. Parental authority is undermined, not only by the fact of separation, but also by the economic independence acquired by young and unmarried wage-earners in the towns. The economic unit formerly represented by the rural family can no longer be maintained.

48. The traditional concept of marriage is also weakened. Marital unions, concluded outside the customary social framework and no longer assured by economic safeguards, are often unstable, particularly as the position of women in both urban and rural areas is deeply affected by the numerical disproportion between the sexes.

49. The weakness of family ties and family structure, which tends to become a significant feature of life among the town-dwellers, impedes the develop-

ment of a stable urban society. Integrated or inter-dependent unions, based on kinship, break down into small and independent units. The transition to the new form of life, in which the family should still be the firm basis on which broader relations can be established, finds obstacles not only in the social but also in the material conditions of the towns, particularly if wage policies are based on the assumption that rural dependants of urban workers can normally make a living from the land.

50. Whatever the differences in their backgrounds, the urban dwellers live, or attempt to live, by modern standards. They tend to forget that very recently they depended on a complex system of rights and duties, of loyalties and obligations, which brought to their lives a spiritual satisfaction in rural life through ceremony and custom and gave them a satisfying sense of belonging to a community. Estranged from their traditional surroundings, they tend to lead an existence which is neither rural nor urban. They do not easily acquire a new community sense and a new concept of social solidarity.

51. In the towns, difficulties arise from the presence of different ethnic groups living in close and continuous proximity. These difficulties, sometimes amounting to antipathy between groups, are not confined to multi-racial societies; there are antipathies also between tribes from different regions and between religious groups. This tends to slow down the development of a common solidarity and a sense of one community. It is vitally important that all groups of town dwellers should develop an understanding of the real meaning of urban life and a sense of loyalty to the town in which they live.

52. Nevertheless, in spite of these transitional situations, it has to be remembered that urban growth is a part of change from which nations, families and individuals may benefit. Industrialization and urbanization provide an economic base for a more rapid passage to modern conditions, and this is not limited to the economic sphere. The growth of towns also makes possible a large accumulation of capital and personnel for social and cultural purposes. An urban environment creates a climate favouring innovations and stimulating a faster pace of cultural change. Even today, people in towns are exerting great influence on political life and therefore on patterns of development. This influence will undoubtedly increase. Thus, towns have an importance out of proportion to the relative size of their populations.

53. Whatever the more specific problems of these highly diversified urban formations may be, the ultimate and all-embracing goal of social policy is the creation of conditions which will hasten and facilitate the evolution of the impermanent and badly integrated urban structures of the present transitional stage into stable and progressive urban communities. Imaginative social planning is required, giving full consideration to the needs of the family, planning new towns as social units, ministering to the welfare of the community, and adapting existing towns to meet the challenge of modern conditions and to solve the problems caused by rapid development.

54. The attainment of these goals requires a close integration, where feasible, of the economic and social policy of development programmes of whole Territories. A substantial increase should be sought, therefore, in

the general productivity of the country through a greater output, not only in industry, but more particularly in agriculture. It is also essential to improve the conditions of economic, social and cultural life in rural areas. Without such a development, the attraction of the towns will continue to drain the rural areas of agricultural workers, with a resulting decline in agricultural production and a consequent increase in prices in the towns.

55. Urban welfare policies, directed towards the improvement of living conditions, have developed from action taken to deal with particular problems, according to their urgency. The first preoccupation of the administrations in meeting the needs of new or rapidly expanding towns has been to provide the basic public utilities and public health and educational services. Action in these fields has been accompanied or followed by the provision of some improved housing, the establishment of machinery for the relief of the distressed, the care of the homeless child, and the treatment of delinquency. While these problems are inseparable from urban conditions and remain a primary public responsibility, a broader concept of urban welfare is being accepted. This concept stresses the long-term aims of social planning based on the recognition that the improvement of urban living conditions and the progressive evolution of urban society to modern forms is not only a matter for direct administrative action, but also calls for profound changes in the traditional social structure and the reorganization of the changing society on a new basis.

56. In areas of rapid urban change, the concern of social policy should be to create conditions indispensable for a balanced urban growth. The stabilization of the urban population is an essential prerequisite. The importance of improving the material conditions of urban life, the payment of wages sufficient to maintain the family, and the introduction of adequate social security measures are all factors which help the process of stabilization.

57. There are obvious limits to what can be done by government action alone. Services and amenities provided by public agencies are unquestionably useful, but, in the last analysis, it is the members of a society who know best their own needs and who can by means of their own efforts, guided and assisted by the Government, raise their levels of living.

58. At its 1955 session, the Committee pointed out that, while community development was originally considered a predominantly rural movement, its methods might also be applied to the towns, particularly in those urban areas which have grown rapidly in recent years and where the inhabitants have not yet had time to develop a sense of belonging together. In such areas community development could assist in the formation of representative bodies whose function would be to create interest in and foster better housing, the development of sanitary facilities, roads, street lighting, clinics, hospitals, libraries, schools, community centres, etc.

59. In certain urban areas, community development has already played an important part in developing the self-reliance of the communities concerning their welfare and progress. Comprehensive self-directed programmes of community development are known to exist in some old cities, the outstanding example of

which are the Hong Kong *kaifong* associations, but such scale of activity is obviously less evident in the new urban centres.

60. As yet, not enough attention has been given in some Territories to the constructive side of urban social development. The tendency has been to concentrate more on remedial than preventive measures designed to anticipate and meet the social problems that result from rapid urban growth. The Committee feels that community development could provide opportunities for self-help in urban areas, which would serve to awaken in the new town dwellers a sense of belonging, inspire a sense of public service and help to organize voluntary participation in development programmes in which their skills and resources can be deployed to the best advantage of the community as a whole.

61. The development of more specific social services also relies largely on local initiative and voluntary effort. There is, however, a firm recognition of the importance of governmental assistance for activities which meet not only the emergency needs but also the long-term needs of the community. Attempts are being made to promote the growth of stable neighbourhoods by organizing or reorganizing residential areas into self-contained units, each equipped with basic social services and community facilities and each of a size favouring close relations between individuals and families. Family welfare centres and multi-purpose community centres are being established not only to meet the basic needs of families and individuals residing in those areas and to provide effective means for their social education, but also to develop these neighbourhood facilities into centres of self-directed local activities.

62. Community development could thus become an integral part of town growth by extending and encouraging the work of voluntary groups and associations into a larger pattern of community development based on common interests and purposes, by discovering and training leaders to accept the challenge of social leadership, by informing the people of the rights and duties of citizenship and by building up a tradition of service to the community.

## V. Juvenile delinquency

63. In the widely differing conditions of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the definition, incidence and aspects of juvenile delinquency vary according to the societies in which it occurs. In areas where the traditional social organization remains in force or where the small size of the community enables informal means of social control to operate effectively, the problem is virtually non-existent. In Territories where, owing to the relative weakness of traditional institutions, much of the control resting formerly with the family and community has been or is being assumed by other agencies, juvenile delinquency has for many years engaged the attention both of government and voluntary agencies. Finally, in some Territories, juvenile delinquency is becoming or has recently become a problem which in certain instances is considered to be assuming larger proportions. In such cases, the problem appears to be largely associated with industrialization, urbanization and rapid social change, although sometimes a few rural areas are also affected.

64. The Committee's attention was drawn to the Conference on the Treatment of Offenders held in

1956 in Kampala under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) where the view was expressed that the study of juvenile delinquency in the Territories is of too recent a date to permit of any definite pronouncement on the part played by any one of various elements contributing to the social behaviour of juveniles. Little scientific research has been carried out on factors affecting juvenile delinquency in rapidly developing Territories. In this connexion, the availability of more comprehensive and detailed statistics, both on juvenile offenders appearing before the Courts and on juveniles in need of care and protection would be useful.

65. The Committee noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Administering Members to replace punitive methods of treatment by corrective methods aimed at the re-education of the juvenile offender and his reintegration in the community. In Territories where new methods of treatment have been introduced, there is a tendency to widen the scope of the special treatment accorded to juvenile delinquents both by increasing and diversifying the social services available to them and by broadening the special jurisdictions dealing with juveniles. Juvenile courts or their equivalent, correctional and educational institutions, probation and/or related methods of treatment are in existence in most Territories and are being perfected and expanded within the limits set by local financial considerations. In many Territories, probation is becoming the key method of treatment and prevention and in a number of instances general welfare services have developed from the probation service established to deal with juvenile delinquents. In some cases, although the distinction in law usually still exists, there is a trend towards assimilating the treatment of juvenile delinquents with that of non-delinquents considered to be "in need of care and protection", in "moral danger" or "dependent".

66. With the development of social services, increasing emphasis is being placed, particularly in urban areas, on measures for the prevention of delinquency through the care and supervision of those in special need or whose status or conduct, without violating any legal norms, is considered unsatisfactory. The measures taken, which often follow the metropolitan pattern, differ widely and reflect the varying theories both as to what may be the causes of juvenile delinquency and what preventive measures may diminish its incidence. Thus, community development techniques in some areas can become an effective method of prevention. The general effect of the introduction of social services is to transfer to some extent the responsibility for the protection, welfare and moral guidance of young people from the traditional groups to the State and voluntary agencies. Indispensable for the efficacy of these measures are specialized services, staffed by trained personnel, the co-operation of indigenous leaders and co-ordination in the policy and work of the various institutions and agencies of society, formal or informal, public or private, official or non-official.

67. In areas of rapid social change, measures of control and prevention of juvenile delinquency encounter major obstacles arising from the state of transition of society. In these areas, measures for the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency may in the long run fall short of their purpose unless they are

established as an integral part of a broad social programme aimed, through a variety of social and economic measures, at strengthening the family as the basic unit of the society, and at the creation of conditions which will hasten and facilitate the evolution of the present societies into stable and progressive communities.

## **VI. Family change and welfare measures**

### **A. DEVELOPMENT AND PROBLEMS OF THE URBAN FAMILY**

68. In most Non-Self-Governing Territories the traditional family pattern is that of the kinship group or extended family. This group forms part of a wider or tribal organization whose traditions, customs and ceremonies are maintained through an administrative system clearly understood and accepted by the people. Within this extended family grouping the smaller family unit of parents and children is clearly identifiable but its functions are determined by customs, obligations and duties which both limit and extend its responsibilities. Thus, there is a cohesive social structure within which the individual and the family have a clearly defined role to play. This traditional pattern is being considerably modified through the impact of external influences to a greater or lesser extent according to the degree of exposure to new ideas and the speed at which they are assimilated.

69. The most important element of change in the pattern of family life is exposure to events and ideas from outside the normal environment. The establishment of law and order, improved communications and, more recently, the opportunities for employment away from home have resulted in the movement of large numbers of people who previously never travelled far from their ancestral home. The new horizons thus opened up offer attractions impossible of attainment in the tribal setting, and so the weakening of the traditional family ties begins. Another element of change is the spread of educational opportunities for children which widen the gap between child and parent. The resulting disparity between parent and child in the present generation is an important cause of family disruption. Again, the spread of modern trading facilities creating new wants which are met by the importation of manufactured foods, the subsequent rise in the material standards of living and the transition from a subsistence to a money economy seriously affect the normal pattern of family life. When to all this is added the rapid growth of towns and trading centres needing labour for developing industrial and commercial enterprise, it is not surprising that the traditional structure of the family suffers from the strain of rapid economic and social development.

70. The effects of these changes on family life frequently result in domestic friction. The lack of understanding between the generations may become a threat to tradition and custom. The younger generation tends to rebel against conventions and traditional moral principles which appear both too personally restrictive in a modern way of life and inhibiting in the development of their country. Again, in this period of rapid change there seems to be an inevitable time-lag in the influence of such change between the sexes. The man, through better educational opportunities and by virtue of his traditional role, makes more rapid progress in adjusting himself to a modern way of life

than does the woman, who is usually the repository of tradition and custom. This has a profound effect on the harmony of married life and often leads to maladjustment with unfortunate results for the more educated members of the family.

71. It is particularly in the towns that traditional family relations have ceased to operate. The family is no longer necessarily a part of a larger structure with clearly defined rights and duties according to tribal law and custom. The traditional marital union was more concerned with an alliance between family groups than between the two individuals immediately involved. In the traditional setting, the joint families of both husband and wife were concerned with ensuring the success and continuance of the marriage; in the towns the survival of the union is mainly dependent on the will of the husband and wife. This change in marital status undoubtedly places a burden on the family but it is an obvious development and there is evidence that satisfactory adjustments are being made. The change in the status of women gives the wife more economic independence and she may more easily break the bonds of marriage but the fact that she has more voice in choosing her husband is a compensating factor in the stability of the marriage. The improvement in the status of women due to the break from her traditional marital role is extremely important but it has obvious dangers. The new found freedom in the towns places a greater strain on the woman than on the man. On the woman, lacking the support of the old code of behaviour, rests the burden of establishing the family in a new pattern, which she has difficulty in interpreting. The woman in the village must endeavour to bridge the gap between herself and her husband, who is more adapted to the new environment, and the woman in the town must find a new code of behaviour to replace or modify the one on which she was nurtured. It is the woman who is going to determine the new family pattern and who must be made conscious both of the extent of her responsibility and her capacity for accepting it.

72. Thus, in many of the rapidly developing Territories "home" tends increasingly to mean the place where the restricted family of husband, wife and children live. Many new problems face the restricted family in the towns. For example, while there are obvious advantages in urban life for children they do not always compensate for the loss of basic training common to the traditional life. The authority of custom has not been replaced by respect for the authority of their parents, who for their part frequently do not know how properly to carry out their duties of training their children. The consequent maladjustment in family life is a most important cause of juvenile delinquency, which is a growing problem in the still unstable environment of many towns. The present state of development of many towns also contributes to the instability of family life. Lack of adequate housing and consequent overcrowding, underemployment and low wages, transient and migrant labour all combine to perpetuate conditions inimical to urban stability.

73. The Committee was informed of the importance attached by UNESCO to the study of the social aspects of urbanization in countries undergoing rapid economic development. Such studies have a direct bearing on the problems of the development of the urban family. The question had been studied at the conference held in Abidjan in 1954, and in 1956 UNESCO published a

study entitled *Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara*. Other activities of UNESCO in this field include a seminar on the social problems of urbanization in South and South East Asia held in Bangkok in 1956. One part of the report on the work of the seminar dealt with the development of urban families in this region, and some of the problems studied were similar to those arising in urban areas of Africa. Two investigations were undertaken in 1956 on the role of educated African women in the new African society and the results will be published shortly. The UNESCO *Social Science Bulletin*, No. 8 (March 1956) contained a study of African *élites*, and UNESCO is planning a study of the role of men and women in family planning as the main item of a comparative study of cultural values in the East and West. The paper prepared by UNESCO entitled *Development and Problems of the Urban Family in Africa South of the Sahara*<sup>3</sup> is a synthesis of reports prepared by the International Research Institute of Social Implications of Technological Change, which seeks to bring out the general trends and the most pressing problems. The Committee wished to express its appreciation of the high quality of the report and of its value to the Committee's work.

#### B. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

74. Social welfare is based on the care of family and child. The need for social and educational action is pressing in the new urban centres. The problem revolves around the most important member of the family, namely, the woman, whose role in the transitional urban society remains largely undefined and who, to raise her status, has to adjust herself to a new pattern of family living. Information has been supplied to the Committee on a variety of family welfare programmes developed in the Territories by public and private welfare agencies, and combining advisory and other assistance to the families with social education of the parents, particularly the mother. The aim is to promote the evolution of the urban family by helping its members to acquire knowledge of better family living and to develop new interests and a new sense of social and family responsibilities.

75. The Committee's attention was drawn to social or family welfare centres which are being expanded in the urban areas of the Belgian Congo and in the Territories under French administration. In the French Territories, the social centres are the basic element of social policy concerned with the evolution of urban family. Their purpose is to give women a sound family and social education which would enable them to be better mothers, wives and homemakers. With the emphasis on preventive health work, the activities of the centres staffed by professional social workers, domestic science teachers and African assistants, include teaching of mothercraft and homecrafts, family case-work and home visiting involving practical demonstrations, ante-natal and infant health consultations, running kindergartens, and assistance in kind to mothers and babies. Close relations are maintained between the personnel of the centre and the inhabitants of the surrounding area and instruction is adapted to local conditions and customs. It was pointed out that the coming into being of the modern African family,

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.35/L.278.



monogamous in many cases, had been in French African Territories greatly assisted by the work and influences of social centres.

76. In some United Kingdom Territories, the main media for social education of women are women's institutes or clubs organized independently or attached to community centres. The purpose of these clubs or institutions is to raise the status of women by associating them more fully with social development schemes and community development activities. The activities of these women's organizations are not standardized since they follow interests and wishes of the group. Programmes are planned to give instruction in better living for the family and also to develop other interests and activities such as sports, games, crafts, drama and music. The approach to community development among women is intended to promote higher standards of living in the home through self-help and to encourage a community spirit through the active participation of club members in services of various kinds for the communities in which they live. An important part in promoting this type of activity is played by women's organizations or movements organized in some cases on an all-territorial basis. The assistance of government welfare agencies to local family and child welfare activities consists also in training leaders and organizers of women's clubs or institutes and in helping with the initial organization of their activities. Training programmes for local leaders and voluntary workers conducted in central training institutions and also at a district or local level lay stress on family living and related matters.

77. Information was supplied to the Committee on services rendered by community centres in urban areas in the United Kingdom Territories and by cultural centres in French Territories, in promoting new social and cultural interests, developing forms of organized activity and providing for the leisure and recreational needs of all sections of the population.

78. The functions which these centres perform in enriching the life of families and individuals in the community should be stressed as having an important bearing on the well-being of the family. The indivisibility of family and community welfare had been stressed in the Committee's report of 1955 where it was pointed out that sound family and ethical education and the improvement of the material basis for family living were not the only conditions indispensable for strengthening the family and ensuring its efficacy. No less important was the social and cultural development of the community, on which the family depends for the expression and satisfaction of its spiritual and cultural needs. It was through this direct environment that the family would be able to become part of the larger communities and to have an interest in the urban and national life. Local friendships, loyalties and interests would gradually grow and the formation of various clubs and societies would be a result and a contribution to a sense of community and shared interests. The smaller the community the greater the sense of "belonging"; hence the importance of residential neighbourhoods, with their own schools, clubs, clinics, councils, etc., which break down an urban area into a number of smaller communities.

#### C. FAMILY BENEFITS

79. The Committee considered social assistance and some of the social insurance measures in relation to

the welfare of family and community in changing societies where, with the growth of wage-earning classes and of urban centres, increasing numbers of inhabitants are no longer protected by traditional systems. In such situations, there is a clear need to provide new measures both to protect the destitute who have lost the support of the traditional society and to help consolidate a new form of society.

80. The initiation of elements of social insurance or the provision of family allowances in some less-developed Non-Self-Governing Territories was noted as a step which may favour urban stabilization and lead eventually to more comprehensive social security schemes already established in one form or another in more economically developed Territories. The Committee refrained from commenting in detail on this question since appropriate measures will have to be adjusted to the actual environment and introduced gradually within the financial limits and permanent taxable capacity of the Territories concerned. Where social and economic structure is still in the transitional stage, it may be expected that the introduction of social security will have to be restricted to urban areas with a relatively stable labour force entirely dependent on wages. The first step, however, is to ensure a stable and satisfactory urban family life by the payment of an adequate wage to support a normal family and the development of social services and amenities. Of direct concern also may be the provision of public assistance to families and individuals in distress and otherwise unprotected, and of remedial measures to take care of the handicapped and the maladjusted. The emphasis on the rehabilitation of the recipients of assistance so as to increase their independence of outside aid has been noted as a trend which deserves to be more systematically developed. It has been pointed out that social measures for the economic welfare of the family range from direct social security schemes, which can take several forms at different stages of development, to the provision of welfare foods for children and the activities of voluntary organizations, friendly societies and tribal unions. Such services should never be mutually exclusive. The welfare of the family and the community cannot be assured by state aid in the form of grants or allowances for every contingency that may arise. Such an interpretation of social security may undermine the basis of community life and prevent the growth of a sense of public services without which a stable urban community can hardly be established.

#### D. FAMILY EARNINGS IN URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

81. In its 1955 report, the Committee stressed that the material foundations indispensable for strengthening the family and adapting it to its new role include good housing, secure employment and, in particular, sufficient wages to maintain the whole family. The Committee voiced its convictions that in fixing wages account should be taken of the needs of the family unit and not merely those of a single unmarried worker. It held that any transition to the concept of a family minimum wage should be made as rapidly as possible in the light of local conditions.

82. The problem of family wages was reconsidered by the Committee again on the basis of the report prepared by the International Labour Office, *Family Earnings in Urban Industrial Areas*<sup>4</sup>. The Committee

<sup>4</sup> A/AC.35/L.282.

expressed its appreciation of the quality of the report and of the assistance rendered by the ILO. Account was also taken of the information supplied in the course of the debate relating to the United Kingdom and French African Territories. The Committee considered that the evolution of social policy and the premises underlying this evolution as discussed in the report reinforced the views expressed in 1955.

83. The Committee wished to stress its conviction that, apart from its implications for the welfare of urban family and community, family wage policy is also an economic necessity, essential for the well-being and further general advancement of the Territories concerned. The essential prerequisite is the stabilization of the worker. The most effective way of achieving this result is to raise wages sufficiently to enable the worker to maintain his wife and family in an urban or other employment centre.

84. The Committee recognized the difficulties which prevent the introduction of family wage policy as a measure of immediate universal applicability. Account has to be taken of many complex factors determining the level and structure of wages in under-developed economies, including traditional attitudes towards work and wages and limitations of monetary incentives in certain conditions. These attitudes are undergoing changes. More and more, the early view that wages are a supplement or an alternative to agriculture as a means of sustaining life in the traditional environment is giving way to the view that wages are a means of advancing beyond the traditional environment towards modern standards. In most Territories there is already a proportion of workers who are completely integrated into their urban environment and whose attitudes towards work and wages, as well as patterns of family life, do not differ essentially from those to be found among workers in industrial countries. Consideration has to be given to the changing economic role of the family, particularly in urban industrial areas. In increasing numbers women are moving to towns with their husbands. The existing wage patterns and arrangements as regards food and accommodation are often not designed to meet this situation and the worker finds himself unable to meet his family obligations in the conditions in which wage-paid employment is available.

85. The Committee noted that the concept of a family wage has been recognized lately, not only in principle but also in fact, in a number of African Territories. Steps have been taken towards adjusting wages to take account of family needs by raising their level over the wage for a single adult. The introduction of family allowances, in particular, indicates that workers' family responsibilities are recognized.

86. The Committee did not consider more technical questions regarding changes which will have to be made in the present wage systems with the introduction of family wages. At present, the general wage level comprises a large variety of individual and occupational wage rates and earnings, including payments in kind. The conditions under which these payments in kind are made tend to complicate the evaluation of the relation between workers' income and their family responsibilities. There is also a very substantial differentiation in remuneration according to the value and productivity of work. All this will have to be taken into account when undertaking the reform of wage systems on the basis of family wage concept.

87. The general principles underlying the reform should be stressed. It should be the common aim of Governments, employers and workers to establish wages at the highest levels which the economic circumstances of each Territory permit and to ensure that workers secure, through the adjustment of wage scales, a fair share of the increased prosperity resulting from economic development of the whole Territory. In order to enable wage earners to enter fully into the economic and social life of the community into which wage-paid employment brings them, Governments and employers should take steps to secure the stabilization of wage earners and their families at or near their places of employment, except in the case of essentially temporary and seasonal workers. This implies that minimum earnings, including allowances, should be sufficient to support stabilized family life without the need for assistance from outside sources away from the place of employment, such as distant land holdings, to supplement family income. This objective should be accepted as an aim of policy to be established gradually as a result of economic development. In this connexion, attention is drawn to the responsibilities of Governments, which often are an important if not the main source of employment in the Territories, in setting examples in leadership in favourable wage policies.

88. In some Territories problems are still posed by the existence of wage scales applicable to workers of different races. In such cases, it should be the accepted aim of policy to establish, without regard to race, wage scales providing full coverage of all degrees of skill and qualification applicable to workers who possess the necessary competence. In this connexion, attention is called to the desirability of applying, as regards workers in the Territories in general, the provision of paragraphs 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the 1955 ILO Recommendation concerning the Protection of Migrant Workers in Underdeveloped Countries and Territories, dealing with admission to skilled jobs without discrimination.

89. Most governments face the problem of how to relate an adequate wage policy to a Territory's economic capacity. In these circumstances, in Territories where there has been no recent fundamental examination of wage policies in relation to economic development consideration should be given to the desirability of undertaking it.

## VII. Social aspects of rural development

90. The transition from a subsistence to a modern cash economy in some cases has been rapid but generally speaking has not been accompanied by the growth of new social institutions at an equal pace. In other cases there has been economic stagnation due to the slowness of peasant groups to take advantage of the new economic system and to the resistance to change generated by their attachment to traditional values and institutions. Where levels of living are low, economic advancement is one of the first necessities of a successful social policy. However, the policies to be followed will have to strike a balance between social and economic development. Economic development should not be pursued as an end in itself but as an integral part of a broad action engaging all areas of advancement. Economic progress should be fostered through the fullest use of the traditional organization. The successful evolution of a society in transition depends not only on economic change but also on the guidance

d leadership provided by Governments and representatives of the people. One of the immediate tasks of social policy, therefore, is the promotion and training of local leadership on as wide a scale as possible.

91. Information was supplied to the Committee on rural development programmes. In French Territories, these programmes are being expanded with emphasis on simultaneous development in the economic and social fields, and on the Government's responsibility in establishing a basic organizational framework within which, with government or local technical and financial assistance, local initiative may find effective expression. In Madagascar, the adaptation of the traditional *fokonolona* system to modern forms has been effected in many rural areas; rural indigenous communities endowed with legal status and using their own financial resources are engaging in a variety of projects designed and carried out by themselves. Programmes of development approved by the supreme council of peasantry are carried out with assistance from the agricultural equipment centre, which is the administrative organ of the council. This assistance is now being extended to the bulk of the peasant population organized into "community groups", each comprising a number of villages. In French Equatorial Africa, rural development programmes are carried out under a variety of *paysannat* arrangements, including technical and administrative establishments designed to give the farmer stability and induce him to stay on his land. In French West Africa, rural production societies were inaugurated in 1951 to bring the economic development of rural areas into line with the general advancement of the population. Each rural production society covers a wide area and the participation of the people in the management of the society is ensured by an elected assembly which is represented on an administrative board. The principal function of these societies is economic development through the application of modern production techniques, the provision of loans and the disposal of products. They encourage the creation of co-operative groups or associations which are represented on the administrative board.

92. An important part in the development of rural economies and communities is played by FERDES (Fund for Rural Equipment and Development). The activities of the Fund are based on the principle of collaboration between the local communities and the Administration. The initiative rests with the community in deciding on the work to be done, which the community partly finances in cash or by contribution of labour and local materials, thus influencing social development. The constructions erected with assistance from the Fund become the property of the community, which is responsible for their maintenance and use.

93. In Netherlands New Guinea, the initiation of more comprehensive welfare schemes based on self-help encounters, in many areas, obstacles in the structure of the indigenous society and its limited experience of the outside world. The initiative in undertaking local improvement projects rests with the Government. The first task is to develop new forms of local government. Native councils are being established with the hope that local authority and leadership can be strengthened and the area of development projects extended from a single village to a number of settlements working together. Preference is given to simple projects primarily concerned with

the improvement of agriculture as a basis and starting point for development in other fields. In some areas, projects for the improvement of indigenous agriculture have been undertaken with special stress on training local leaders. Special residential training centres have been established where the prospective leaders and their wives are taught improved farming, stock-breeding, hygiene, nutrition and housekeeping.

94. In Papua, the policy of the Administration is to encourage rural development without sudden disruption of traditional institutions. Agricultural extension programmes seek to stimulate progressive changes in indigenous agricultural methods and the production of cash crops by the indigenous inhabitants. In certain areas an important part is played by Native councils, co-operatives and other modern forms of group activity, which are steadily increasing in membership and in the range of their functions.

95. The Committee emphasized the part played in a balanced economic and social growth of rural societies by the co-operative movement. Its structure, extending from the smallest economic and social units to national organizations, provides important means through which the efforts of individuals or groups become integrated with wider economic processes. Co-operative organizations provide a channel through which traditional usages of self-help and mutual aid may obtain a new expression and broader application. The development of co-operative societies is looked upon in some Territories as a most important element in preparing a people for the transition to a modern economy. A steady spread of co-operative organization has been evidenced in some areas. To succeed, the co-operative movement has to be adapted to the local setting and pattern of society; it has to express the needs of its potential followers and pursue objectives which they understand. The success of the "multi-purpose" and "better living" co-operatives in Asia suggests that the co-operative movement might be extended on a wider basis. By basing the co-operative movement on the needs and aspirations of the people, conditions are created for associating the movement with larger schemes of economic and social reconstruction and for increasing its effectiveness as an instrument of social progress.

96. In the initial stages, co-operative movements need the assistance and guidance of Governments in setting up the organization, framing its rules and regulations, and securing its proper functioning by a well-trained staff. The Committee was informed of the assistance which the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation provide to Governments in the training of personnel of co-operative services in less-developed regions. Technical meetings for the senior staff were held in the Caribbean in 1951 and 1956 and a co-operative training centre for Caribbean Territories was organized in Puerto Rico in 1954. A training institute for co-operative personnel in Africa is planned to be held in 1959 under the auspices of FAO, the ILO and the Committee for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. The programme of FAO also includes advisory assistance to Territories in the development of the most suitable credit arrangements, the establishment or improvement of existing village industries and the training of personnel and organization of extension services adjusted to the local social, cultural and economic environment. Non-Self-Governing Territories in Asia have participated in FAO regional extension conferen-

ces and study tours. A similar programme is to be initiated in Africa through the operation of an extension development centre in a West African country in 1959. A survey of agricultural credit facilities was recently carried out in the Caribbean Territories with the assistance of FAO.

97. The Committee noted the important role of women in furthering economic development and in creating incentives for the increased production of food and other consumer goods. This aspect has received much attention in the FAO activities. Family extension services now developing in a number of countries focus on the needs of families for improved nutrition, housing and other elements of daily life. FAO technical meetings and conferences on home economics have been held in the Caribbean and the Far East and others are being planned for the Near East and African countries.

98. As anticipated in 1957, the Committee considered this year certain problems of land tenure and the influence of land policies and changes in land tenure systems. Indigenous systems of land tenure, which had been designed to fulfil the needs of traditional life, are often becoming unsuitable for coping with the problems created by limited arable and pastoral land and growing populations. Soil exhaustion and erosion serve to intensify these problems. Although in many African Territories family and group ownership of land remains prevalent and shows a high degree of flexibility and adaptability under varied conditions, nevertheless cash crops, increasing populations and the impact of individualistic patterns of social and economic behaviour tend to hasten the replacement of the old system by individual titles to land. However, it cannot be assumed that, under pressure of modern economic forces, a satisfactory land tenure system will evolve by itself.

99. Land is the basic and often the only resource of agrarian communities, and for this reason is not considered as a commodity. Consequently, great difficulties may arise both in regard to its disposal and to its utilization. The traditional forms of tenure are closely linked to and derived from the structure of society, social concepts, and religious observances. Land legislation and policy have to take into account all these factors. Any programme for the replacement of the existing systems of tenure is unlikely to succeed, unless it has popular understanding and support.

100. The replacement of communal ownership by individual ownership is frequently considered as a prerequisite to the modernization of indigenous agriculture. The conflict arising therefrom is not so much one between communal and individual ownership, as it is a conflict between traditional rights and the needs of progressive agriculture. Since this affects all aspects of social policy, it is necessary to ensure that during the transitional period there is as little disruption of indigenous life as possible.

101. Individual forms of land utilization do not necessarily exclude communal land ownership. Instances were quoted to the Committee of land-tenure systems (for instance, in American Samoa, Papua and the Belgian Congo) where both forms are in existence within the framework of the traditional agriculture or its modernized forms. A study published by FAO stresses the social advantages of communal land tenure, which is considered to be a strong force in knitting together a community. It gives the individual farmer

not only a personal and family stake in the land but also a recognized position in society. Therefore, it may be in the interest of a community to maintain the communal land tenure system purely for its social value.

102. Land policies, whether concerned with communal or individual land ownership, should be so formulated as to enable the indigenous farmer to preserve his dignity and status within his community. This may involve a basic reorganization of the land tenure system by law, which should also include adequate provisions to deal with the most common defects of individual tenures in any exchange economy: chronic indebtedness, fragmentation and the bad effects of the landlord-tenant relationship. To this effect, all manifestations of customary law on land should be considered as rights and respected as such. Account must be taken of all indigenous rights exercised by individuals, families, clans or other groups according to customary law or established usages.

103. Substantial land alienation has taken place in the past in some Territories. Most Governments have now taken steps to control the alienation of indigenous land and thus to prevent the uprooting of the indigenous society. Different policies have developed for lands that were apparently vacant, ownerless or unused. In some cases, they are declared state land; in others, vacant land does not become automatically state land, but is presumed to be Native land. State ownership of all vacant and unoccupied land is not necessarily essential for the effective delimitation of the indigenous rights on land or for granting concessions or leases to non-indigenous enterprises. The Committee was of the opinion that in view of the rapidly increasing population the greatest care should be taken in alienating further indigenous land.

## VIII. Industrial relations

104. In the 1955 report of the Committee it was noted that the evolution of social policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since 1952 had reinforced the Committee's view that an effective labour force was inter-connected with social advancement and was one factor in the general stimulation of the desire for social progress. The Committee noted once again that the role of trade union organizations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories continued to gain in significance and that the trade union movement had a wider field of influence.

105. The Committee recognized that many factors contributed to this development. The policy of the governments of Territories to recognize and encourage trade unionism is, in the view of the Committee, one of the main contributing factors. Industrial expansion, which provides greater opportunity for employment, gives rise to an increasing need for good industrial relations to the mutual benefit of management and labour. The efforts of the international trade union movement and the national trade union centres in metropolitan countries, in addition to the work done by international organizations to provide training in trade unionism and develop workers' education, continue to show encouraging results in the promotion of responsible trade union leadership, which is a primary factor in the success of any trade union movement. Generally increasing demand for improved living standards and facilities for education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are helping the worker to adjust himself to the social changes resulting from industrialization.



106. There are considerable variations in the structure and strength of trade unions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In some Territories the movement is vigorous and progressing. In others it is weak and ineffective. The Committee commended efforts being made in some Territories to provide training for trade union leaders and suggested that increased facilities for training at all levels, from the workbench to the bargaining table, be provided.

107. Information supplied to the Committee showed a continuing increase in the number of trade unions reflecting the expansion of trade and industry rather than the expansion of the trade union movement itself. The Committee welcomed the trend towards consolidation by an amalgamation of a number of small unions. It noted that, despite the general increase in trade union membership, the percentage of trade union membership to the total wage earning population was constant in some cases and had apparently fallen in others.

108. Reference was also made to the rights of agricultural workers to form trade unions and to the obstacles which existed in some Territories hampering the expansion of the trade-union movement. It was suggested by some members of the Committee that on some aspects of trade unionism non-governmental organizations representative of the international trade union movement were in a position to provide the Committee with useful additional information on questions relevant to their affiliated trade union organizations in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

109. Information was given on the development of labour legislation in the Belgian Congo, where racial discrimination in trade unions was eliminated by the new trade union law which came into force in 1957. The Committee noted that the Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947, contained non-discrimination provisions relevant to various fields of labour legislation, including industrial relations, and that this Convention had been ratified by Belgium, the United Kingdom, France and New Zealand.

110. The ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories stated in 1957 that, if social development in Africa was not to involve far-reaching conflict between the different elements of the communities living in that continent, practical measures for promoting non-discrimination needed to be applied. The Committee noted further that the International Labour Conference had before it proposals concerning "the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation which envisaged the adoption in each country of a policy designed to promote, by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation . . .".

111. The Committee noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of industrial disputes were being settled by conciliation, mediation and other forms of negotiation. While some members expressed certain reservations about compulsory arbitration, there seemed to be general agreement that the use of conciliation and other negotiation procedures should be encouraged. In this regard, the Committee noted with favour the development of joint consultative machinery in the Belgian Congo, in Territories under French administration and in United Kingdom Territories.

112. There is an increasing number of cases in which wages and conditions of employment are being negotiated by collective bargaining procedures; negotiated contracts are being honoured by both parties to an increasing extent. In the view of the Committee, the trend towards mutual respect between management and labour in the Non-Self-Governing Territories augured well for the future. The Committee also noted that in a number of Territories with little or no collective bargaining machinery, use was being made of wages councils for fixing wages and conditions of employment. While recognizing the necessity for making use of such statutory machinery, the Committee would wish to see as soon as is practicable a transition to trade union negotiation of collective agreements in determining of wages and conditions of employment.

113. Information before the Committee showed that opportunities for trade union education continued to be provided from many sources. It specially welcomed the efforts by local trade unions to provide training for their own rank and file members. The Committee wished to record its commendation of the local governments, metropolitan Governments, the international organizations and non-governmental organizations for their valuable contribution to trade union development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

114. The Committee was informed of the initiative taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in authorizing the Office to undertake a comprehensive survey of labour and social conditions in Africa, and that a draft of the survey was laid before the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories at its fifth session in December 1957.

115. The information provided by the ILO on the application of International Labour Conventions was encouraging. The Committee's interest in the implementation of these and other Conventions has been stated in previous reports. It attaches great importance to their application in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Thus the Committee welcomed the information that the average number of Conventions now fully applied without modification in Non-Self-Governing Territories was sixteen.

## IX. Housing policies

116. The Committee discussed at its 1952 and 1955 sessions a number of points relating to the provision of suitable low-cost housing in the towns. This year it had before it a report prepared by the International Labour Office on workers' housing problems.

117. The Committee endorsed the view that rapid action for the provision of adequate low-cost housing and sanitation was of outstanding importance in the context of urban social advancement. The Committee was aware that, as elsewhere, slum conditions were prevalent in many urban and some rural areas in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Urban growth in recent years has been rapid and haphazard; only in exceptional cases had Governments intervened by providing housing. Since the Second World War, rapid population growth, industrialization and migration to the towns have aggravated urban housing problems. The tendency of labour to more permanent settlement in urban areas has grown, thus creating new and more acute housing problems. Most territorial governments now assume a

large measure of responsibility for housing and town planning.

118. Housing is an integral part of the physical environment in which the individual and his family live and work. Considering social problems of urbanization earlier in the present report, the Committee emphasized the importance of town planning and housing. During the early stages of industrialization and urbanization, with co-ordinated town and country planning by Governments, local councils and non-official agencies, a rational and comprehensive programme of housing can be developed. Such programmes can largely avoid the growth of slums; their implementation, however, will necessarily depend upon the resources available, the priorities allotted to other development projects, the land tenure system, and the availability of trained labour. The key to higher standards of living, including better housing, is rapid economic development. Hence, town and country development planning should be an integral part of economic development related to the total resources of a country. Housing programmes often require separate administrative organization with staff trained in many forms of social action.

119. The Committee did not engage in detailed examination of housing policies in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It emphasized, however, that housing policy should be co-ordinated with economic policy and an appropriate priority accorded to workers' housing. It should be the responsibility of Governments as an ultimate objective to ensure that suitable accommodation is available to all who need it.

120. It is necessary first of all to have a clear definition of minimum housing standards and a reasonably accurate determination of housing needs: for the latter purpose, reliable data on the size, family, sex and age structure of the population are required, as are reasonably accurate data on income levels. Knowledge of the customs of the indigenous population is important to establish local housing preferences.

121. The Committee was informed by some representatives of Administering Members of various measures taken to provide low-cost housing in the larger towns. Although in a number of Territories housing surveys have been undertaken or data on housing problems and needs have been collected in social and employment surveys, few Governments have yet reached the stage of formulating comprehensive territorial housing programmes: in some instances, however, central bodies with wide powers to study housing needs and to define the broad outlines of a housing programme have been established.

122. Most public housing is undertaken directly by territorial governments or central agencies, rather than by municipal bodies. Some schemes had to be devised on an emergency basis to relieve urgent needs; however, broad programmes aimed at creating integrated neighbourhoods with all necessary amenities are receiving increasing attention. A significant trend in policy is the emphasis on home ownership. A great variety of rent-purchase schemes have been initiated and loans and other assistance have been extended to prospective home owners. Such schemes, however, are necessarily limited to individuals either employed on a reasonably stable basis or earning a sufficiently high wage to pay interest and amortization charges; sometimes they are open only to government and municipal employees. Whilst recognizing that home

ownership should be the ultimate aim of policy, the Committee believes that the main problem of housing relates to the low-income groups who may rarely be able to own their own houses even with substantial assistance. Therefore, accommodation for rent must be provided for those who are not in a position to become owners and a proper balance maintained in all public housing schemes.

123. Aided self-help schemes, sometimes integrated in community development programmes, have often been successful. Housing co-operatives and building societies encouraged in various ways by public authorities have also sometimes played a useful part in providing better housing for urban low-income groups. The Committee expressed the view that these organizations, adapted to the circumstances of the Territories, should be actively encouraged and, where appropriate, initiated by public authorities.

124. As in 1952, the Committee was of the opinion that aided self-help in the matter of housing whether provided through co-operatives, building societies or, with necessary safeguards, to individuals, could do much to reduce money costs and to improve living standards. It was recognized that aided self-help on a large scale required considerable organization and control. Nevertheless, in addition to the material results which it can give, its rewards in terms of a sense of achievement and the development of a greater spirit of co-operation are substantial.

125. In view of present urgent housing needs, employers are often encouraged or required to provide housing for their employees, and it may sometimes be necessary to extend the legal obligations of employers in this field. The social disadvantages of placing the exclusive right to provide accommodation in the hands of employers are well known. However, steps should be taken to establish legal safeguards to protect the worker and his family from possible arbitrary action on the part of the employer.

126. Recognition should be given to the part which can be played by trade unions in the provision of workers' housing. Trade unions may participate in discussions with public authorities when the latter are formulating housing programmes and policies. Public authorities should seek the co-operation of trade union organizations in the development of vocational training in the building trades and in the encouragement of self-help house-building activities and other steps to promote community life and spirit.

127. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the assistance rendered in its work by the International Labour Organisation, and associated itself with the recommendations of the resolution on workers' housing adopted at the Third Session of the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories.

## **X. Public health and nutrition**

128. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund for the documentation they had presented on various aspects of public health and for the assistance the representatives of WHO had rendered to the Committee in the examination of public health conditions.

129. The Committee reiterated the views expressed in its 1955 report that statistical information on public health conditions in most Non-Self-Governing Territories was imperfect, and that further and more accurate information was necessary if public health programmes were to be planned so as best to meet the existing needs and health services adequately integrated into an over-all policy for economic and social development. While the Committee appreciated the obstacles involved in the collection of statistics, owing to suspicion and indifference prevailing in some sectors of the population, it felt that some form of health education might convince the people of the importance of these statistics.

130. Although statistical information is incomplete, there is no great difficulty in forming a clear view of the communicable disease situation in the Territories. The Committee feels that health conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in general are steadily improving; recent advances in medicine and public health have contributed substantially to the reduction in morbidity and mortality rates. However, the extent of the burden of communicable diseases is still considerable and poses a significant economic problem. Attacks on these diseases by mass campaigns, immunization campaigns, and destruction of insect vectors have been widely developed, often aiming not only at control but at complete eradication. Malaria eradication and control campaigns, with international assistance co-ordinated by WHO, have been successful in many Territories while technical difficulties are still encountered in others. Yaws campaigns have been successful in a large number of Territories and a co-ordinated "African Yaws Offensive" for the next ten years was proposed at the Second WHO International Yaws Conference held in 1955. Tuberculosis still poses a serious problem in the tropical areas. In addition, the social situation brought about by the rapidly developing processes of urbanization and migrant labour has intensified the problem in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Yet, in spite of these obstacles, the new approach to the control of tuberculosis promises better results.

131. Sanitation is fundamental and basic to individual community existence. In addition to strengthening sanitation services, environmental sanitation programmes, when combined with general programmes, can be of assistance to the development of the community. The reduction of infectious and parasitic disease affects not only morbidity and mortality but can increase greatly the working capacity of the population. The cost of improved living conditions, i.e., hygienic housing, sanitation and water supply, would be more than returned by the economic capacity of the people living in improved hygienic surroundings. When such diseases as malaria and treponematoses have been successfully eradicated in the future, problems arising out of man's self-made environment will have to be tackled next. Intestinal infestation and diarrhoea have, in many parts of the world, become the major health problem and can be expected to assume a like state in many Non-Self-Governing Territories. However, beginnings are being made in many areas through provision of adequate and safe water supplies and sewage facilities. Such projects as the construction of fish ponds and irrigation works are frequently subject to considerable scrutiny so that they do not become breeding grounds for vectors of diseases. In urban areas, sanitation is inadequate, water supplies rudimentary and construction flimsy. Overcrowding in

dwellings is often acute and is one of the more important causes of inadequate sanitation. Village hygiene is a very different problem in practice. Water carriage sanitation is entirely out of the question and adequate provision of a water supply for drinking and washing purposes is far from universal. The Committee was informed that local authorities were making an effort to explain the principles of sanitation to the village populations and to enlist their co-operation in the work of improving local sanitary conditions. There are good reasons for confidence that such co-operation will be forthcoming and that the community feeling and community reliance of the people, particularly in rural districts, can be utilized in schemes for improvement.

132. Population and vital statistics are a requisite for all forms of governmental administration. Health statistics supply the additional information for an over-all planning of public health schemes and for setting up priorities of operation. Health service planning should not be carried out in a vacuum. It is a part of the total social development of the Territory and has its place in the general economic scheme. Since all health services tend to improve the fitness and working capacity of the people, they contribute to national well-being. Consequently, such well-being generates more funds for health and other essential services which tend to improve the level of living, thus making the work of the specific health services easier. There is a close connexion between health and economic and social problems and it is justifiable to ask how large a part of local budgets should be devoted to health services. Short-term budgeting is essentially in conflict with public health long-term planning and it seems important to reach a compromise on this point. The Committee was informed that in some Territories where certain health needs could not be met because of inadequate public funds, local populations were encouraged to co-operate so that better results could be obtained without an increase in the health budgets of the Territories.

133. One of the first necessities of over-all planning is to assess staff requirements for health services over a long period and so to be able to plan for the training and increase of personnel. The ultimate aim should be the provision of an adequate number of fully trained personnel which can be achieved by intensifying training schemes and by up-grading the existing training institutions, together with the further training of auxiliary staff for the purpose of bringing them into the category of fully trained personnel. The Committee gave much attention to the importance of training indigenous staff as a basis for the expansion of health services. Such training schemes are already in operation in various Territories.

134. The Committee reviewed this situation three years ago, and noted at its ninth session that in spite of a considerable increase in public health and medical staff in some Territories, physicians were still scarce in the areas where the poorest health conditions were to be found. The needs of the Territories for medical and nursing staff cannot be met to more than a very limited extent by the importation of trained staff from the metropolitan countries. In 1955, the Committee gave careful attention to the question of whether the staff should be locally trained or trained in the metropolitan country. This year the Committee was informed that medical schools in the Non-Self-Governing Territories

at the present time could not provide more than a total of 200 doctors a year and although the number of nurses trained by local nursing schools had increased, the relation to the total need remained much the same. At present, the United Kingdom has in its medical schools approximately 750 students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

135. In 1955, the Committee was told that the cost of establishing a properly equipped teaching hospital in some of the Territories was out of proportion to the cost of constructing a hospital for local needs without teaching facilities and that it was far less expensive to send students to train in metropolitan countries than to give them full professional training in their home Territories. The Committee held that calculations of this character should be scrutinized with the utmost care. On the other hand, the Territories in general are accepting the point of view that training in the metropolitan countries is costly and is essentially attuned to the practice of medicine in the metropolitan country so that the trained doctor upon his return to his own country knows comparatively little about many local problems. In 1955, the Committee stated that it was desirable that subordinate staff, where reasonably possible, should be drawn from the community in which their future work would lie and that on the completion of training, the new recruits should be encouraged to return to work where they would be readily accepted as members of the community.

136. Most of the Territories have plans in operation for expanding hospital services and are, in general, relating the provision to local circumstances and resources. Hospital planning and construction must be related to the total health services including existing hospital resources. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increase in hospitals and hospital beds that has taken place in many Territories, but at the same time expressed its concern that, with the incidence of diseases and the lack of good housing conditions or adequate service to care for the sick in their own homes, the Territories are still lacking hospital facilities. It recommended that health activities should be based on a structure of decentralized integrated health services in which curative and preventive services were organized in hospitals, laboratories and health units properly distributed among towns and villages. All these services should be supported by the population and guided by a competent central health authority. The gradual expansion of hospital facilities of a long-term programme for the provision of curative and preventive services was an important step in public health development. The Committee also noted the need for special hospital services for children.

137. A good start has been made in maternity work, although in some Territories maternal morbidity and mortality are still high. This is due not only to poor obstetrics, early marriage, repeated pregnancies, anaemia of a mainly nutritional character and other forms of malnutrition, and heavy physical work, but to diseases such as malaria and helminthiasis. The health of children is frequently poor. There is urgent need for paediatricians and, on the whole, nurses, midwives and medical assistants as well as doctors need training in child health, nutrition and teaching methods. In some Territories, careful child health planning has been handicapped by the lack of paediatricians. Even where international or other funds have been available, the scarcity of qualified paediatricians has continued to re-

main a serious obstacle. The Committee endorsed the view that every effort should be made to increase the number of paediatricians, through strengthening paediatric training in the medical schools and through fellowships and graduate training locally or abroad, if necessary.

138. In regard to midwifery, the locally trained midwife, though of limited status, has a considerable part to play now and perhaps in the near future. Her complete replacement by the fully qualified midwife will necessarily await long-term planning. The immediate need in most Territories is for the development of modern training for the "local midwife", which should go somewhat beyond the mechanics of labour and provide for ante-natal training together with the rudiments of care for the young child. After completing training, these young women, however, can only work effectively if they are supported by installations capable of providing preventive and curative services and the follow-up of cases. Infant welfare centres located in the villages can contribute greatly by giving simple courses in child care as well as tending directly to child health needs. It is apparent that special attention needs to be given to the "lost" group of children from one or two to five years of age for whom the death rate is high and for whom services are inadequately developed. The importance of trained paediatricians deserves attention also in this connexion.

139. The United Nations Children's Fund has provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories primarily in the form of supplies and equipment to initiate or to expand and strengthen programmes for mother and child health and nutrition and for control or eradication of diseases affecting children. The aid is directed almost entirely towards the development of long-term programmes in which the Fund assists the Governments with the technical collaboration of FAO and WHO.

140. In 1956, the Committee agreed that malnutrition was a serious problem in many Territories, requiring action on the part of Governments to improve the nutrition of the populations concerned. Since the earlier report of the Committee was written, progress has unquestionably been made in studying and attacking problems of nutrition. Investigations of protein malnutrition have continued, often with the assistance of FAO and WHO, regional commissions, and other agencies at work in this field, and advances have been made in the treatment and, to a certain extent, in the prevention of this serious and widespread deficiency. The need for improved nutritional standards is widely appreciated and in some Territories specialized staff have been added to the appropriate departments to provide for an increase in the personnel dealing with nutrition problems.

141. In general, however, the situation remains substantially unchanged. Food supplies are still insufficient to fulfil dietary needs. The demands of population on the food supply in many areas continue to increase and diseases preventable by better nourishment continue to be a problem. More staff with better training in nutrition is needed. A well-trained non-medical nutritionist would prove a very useful member of a team led by a paediatrician in the field of maternal and child health. If made more widely available, such workers could help to educate other health personnel in the fundamentals of nutrition and in the best use of available food resources. The increased production of essential



nutritional foods through agricultural extension methods should be correlated with nutritional problems. Furthermore, proper understanding and interpretation of local customs would provide a useful background for programmes to improve nutrition. Consideration should also be given to collaboration between health personnel and the agricultural extension services.

142. The Committee noted that courses for nutrition workers have been given in Africa for the French and English-speaking participants in 1955 and 1956 and other courses were given in 1955 for students in the British West Indies. The Committee also noted with interest that FAO planned to establish a regional office in Africa to give further attention to the association between nutrition, agriculture, home economics and community development programmes.

143. The first aim of public health policies in maternity and child health must be an educational one. Since one of the main obstacles to successful child welfare and maternal services in a primarily agricultural society is the ignorance of the mothers, the educational work in this field must aim at the mother. Ignorance of dietary requirements leads often to nutritional diseases and their concomitants, which take their toll primarily when the child is first established on an adult diet.

144. For the dissemination of health education in urban and rural communities, the co-operation and participation of the population in this work can be solicited. The school is an important means of imparting health education to children and through them to parents. The local community centre in a community development scheme is another obvious place for this type of work for which such various mass communications media as cinema, flannelgraph and radio are proving useful. In devising methods of health education and teaching the local staff to use them, pilot schemes linked to local problems which may vary from Territory to Territory and from community to community have been found valuable: the actual local teaching of health, which, in addition to technical knowledge on the part of those who teach, requires organizational skill, is primarily the responsibility of the health department.

145. Health education remains one of the biggest problems in the Territories. The Committee's attention was drawn to the nutrition and health education seminar held in the Philippines in 1955, jointly sponsored by WHO and FAO which emphasized the responsibility of Governments to give high priority to health and nutrition education. A health education training course organized under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission in 1957 was also noted.

146. In 1955, the Committee emphasized the importance of community participation in health projects and expressed the view that the community development movement and similar forms of public initiative could be used appropriately to support public health campaigns and that the public health services might follow in their operations the principles indicated by the community development movement.

147. The Committee noted with satisfaction the offer of WHO to give assistance to over-all planning surveys in two or three Non-Self-Governing Territories of moderate size. Though the planning problems of the Territories differ in detail, many have the same fundamental principles and from the standpoint of experience could give valuable guidance to others.

## XI. Demographic trends

148. Consideration of demographic conditions and the outlook of future population trends are essential for the formulation of any realistic plans for the promotion of health and levels of living as well as for the general advancement of the peoples concerned. The Committee noted that in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, the supporting statistical material was not yet adequately developed. This is particularly true for certain large and populous Territories which lack the necessary statistical information that would make it possible to appraise demographic conditions and trends. Consequently, the need for improvement of the local statistical services becomes urgent; such services should also be assisted or even supplemented, whenever possible, with adequate units of trained personnel capable of dealing with studies on population analysis.

149. The available information indicates a rapid demographic change, the main features of which are: a fairly high rate of population increase, a high and often increasing birth-rate, a moderate and decreasing death-rate and a young age composition. The resulting demographic characteristics in many Non-Self-Governing Territories call for increasing emphasis on economic development and social progress. In the widening gap between fertility and mortality rates there is a danger that gains in production may, in the long run, be largely overcome by increases in the numbers of population, and this would tend to perpetuate poverty and ill health. In many Territories, the pressure of population on the food supply continues to increase.

150. Declines in mortality associated with high fertility rates result in a young age composition and increased dependency rates. In many Territories the proportion of children below the age of fifteen years exceeds the level of forty per 100 persons of all ages. Reduction in mortality rates also leads to high rates of population increase. One of the greatest problems that faces most of these areas is the rapidly increasing population, while the large increase in the number of young people foreshadows a further increase in the birth-rate.

151. In the measurement of levels of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories the demographic approach has provided little information to date owing to the paucity of the demographic material required. Incomplete census counts and under-registration of vital events, both of which are difficult to assess, detract from the value of this approach as a description of the success of health and social measures in raising the levels of living of the peoples concerned. In only a few of the Territories, in which the population is more homogeneous and the statistics are relatively adequate, can the demographic components of the levels of living be taken as a true indication of the actual levels of living.

152. Urbanization, which is a relatively recent phenomenon in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, brings forth demographic implications of significant magnitude. In many Territories the rate of population growth in towns is increasing faster than that of the total population, and since the process of urbanization, which is known to be selective, depends mainly on rural migration to the towns, it produces profound disturbances in the sex and age composition of both these population segments. The resulting demographic imbalance, i.e., a substantial preponderance of males in the young

adult ages found in towns, affects the over-all fertility and mortality rates as well as the productive capacity of the population. However, as in the case of basic demographic statistics, urbanization as a fairly new development and of an intensely dynamic character has not as yet been statistically analysed in sufficient degree to permit an adequate evaluation of its high demographic complexities.

## XII. Race relations

153. The populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories vary widely in race, tradition and culture. They have, however, one thing in common: most inhabitants of many Territories are of an ethnic origin and have a cultural heritage different from those of the metropolitan countries. In a number of Territories, permanent immigration by people of different races and cultures has taken place. Co-operation among the various races in these multi-racial societies is of the utmost importance.

154. In its previous reports on social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee repeatedly condemned race discrimination and prejudice as contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and supported efforts to promote the co-operation of all peoples in implementing the provisions of these international instruments concerning race relations. While recognizing that abolition of all forms of racial discrimination is indispensable for racial co-operation, the Committee considered that declarations and policy statements cannot automatically bring about complete eradication of racial prejudice and discrimination.

155. At the present session, the Committee reiterated its view that effective means for eliminating racial prejudice and establishing harmonious racial relations on the basis of mutual respect and recognition of equality should be sought in legislation, administrative regulation and practice, education and enlightened public opinion. It also reaffirmed its adherence to the terms of General Assembly resolution 644 (VII) of 10 December 1952 which recommended the abolition in Non-Self-Governing Territories of discriminatory laws and practices; the examination of all laws, statutes and ordinances with a view to such abolition; the examination of laws which distinguish between citizens and non-citizens primarily on racial or religious grounds; the opening of public facilities to all inhabitants without distinction of race; and the frequent examination of laws providing measures of protection for certain sections of the public.

156. The Committee turned its attention once again to steps that were being taken to give effect to the above recommendations and to the collaboration of social and cultural organizations in the Territories for the eradication of racial prejudice and the promotion of better race relations. Although the Committee found it at times difficult to evaluate fully the situation owing to the limited scope of information on this subject, it was able to note that encouraging developments in general policy had taken place and that specific measures for the promotion of better race relations had been taken.

157. The Committee took note of the following among the principal encouraging developments in general policies and anti-discrimination measures since

1955. In the Belgian Congo, steps taken for the elimination of racial discrimination included (a) a recommendation for the establishment of common tribunals for the trial of Europeans and Africans in criminal matters; (b) the abolition of separate representation of the indigenous group, as such, on government advisory councils and provision for the representation of racially mixed professional and economic groups with the participation of indigenous inhabitants in each group; (c) a 1957 decree eliminating racial discrimination in the trade union movement; and (d) the approval by the Colonial Council of a bill providing for a penalty against any person who expresses, provokes or fosters dislike, contempt or hatred for a racial or ethnic group. In the African Territories administered by the United Kingdom, the Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Ordinance was enacted in 1957 in Northern Rhodesia providing for the establishment of a Central Race Relations and Conciliation Committee and district committees to assist in promoting harmonious race relations between the various races in the Territory, particularly in their common use of public premises. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, the Government has proposed to set up a Federal Office of Racial Affairs. In Kenya, the Government has accepted a 1957 motion by an African member of the Legislative Council urging the authorities to take steps to eliminate discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public places. In the Bahamas the Territorial House of Assembly, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, condemned, by resolution in 1956, discrimination against persons on account of their race or colour in the use of facilities at hotels, theatres, and other such public places.

158. The importance of the participation of all sections of the population in the administration of the Territories and of the admission of local inhabitants to higher posts in the civil service had been emphasized by the Committee in its previous reports on social conditions and in the outlines of educational, social and economic objectives which regard the participation of the local inhabitants in the conduct of their own affairs as one of the fundamental aims of economic, social and educational policies.

159. Information transmitted during the period under review indicated, as encouraging trends, that opportunities for the employment of indigenous people in government services have continued to increase; that in many Territories special attention has been given to the training of local inhabitants for higher posts in the civil service; and that in some Territories specific recommendations and programmes have been adopted to bring about full participation by the local inhabitants in the public services. Hope was expressed in the Committee that measures to bring about full participation by local inhabitants in the public services would be expedited, if necessary in collaboration with the appropriate authorities in the United Nations which are now engaged in programmes relating to public administration.

160. General Assembly resolution 328 (IV) of 2 December 1949 invited the Administering Members to take steps, where necessary, to establish equal treatment in matters relating to the education of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration. In its 1950, 1953 and 1956 reports on educational conditions, the Committee emphasized that education should be open to all without any discrimination on grounds of race or colour, and that every effort should be made

to develop a common school system open without discrimination to children of all races. The development of a system of common education plays a major role in the establishment of improved race relations. During childhood, prejudices or attitudes of understanding and tolerance easily take root; children of different races attending separate schools are bound to develop racial attitudes. Information supplied to the Committee indicated that there are no separate school systems in the Territories under French administration; that new steps have been taken towards equality of opportunity in education in the Belgian Congo; and that while educational facilities are still organized along racial lines in a number of other Territories with multiracial, multi-cultural and multilingual communities, the number of interracial schools and their enrolment have increased. Furthermore, in Territories where separate schools exist, emphasis has been laid on uniformity aimed at a national system of education. In this connexion and at the instance of several members, the Committee took note of a resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fourteenth session on 25 March 1958, recommending that the States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies should take any necessary steps, appropriate to their respective institutions and educational system, to make the Universal Declaration of Human Rights a required subject of study in all schools and universities of every country and Territory, as the understanding and acceptance of the principles contained in this Declaration contributes effectively towards eliminating prejudice and thus discrimination.

161. The difference in language must be taken into account in framing educational policies which seek to provide interracial primary schools in many Territories. The Committee reiterated the principle, enunciated in 1955, that justification of unequal treatment for various ethnic groups at the secondary school level can only be accepted in exceptional circumstances as a temporary expedient and that at no level should the differences be established on a racial basis. The Committee noted with particular interest the establishment of four interracial government secondary schools in the Belgian Congo and the steps taken to initiate interracial education in government secondary schools in Uganda.

162. Information before the Committee indicates that, in principle and practice, universities and colleges of higher education in Non-Self-Governing Territories are interracial and no quota system for races has been adopted. Preference in admission is naturally given to local candidates. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of locally born staff in the institutes of higher education in the United Kingdom Territories. Four institutions of higher learning have been recently established in the African Territories. The Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi, opened in 1956, admitted 214 students of all races from the East African Territories. At the University College of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, it was reported that no major difficulties had been experienced in achieving a racially unself-conscious student body within the walls of the College itself. The new universities in the Belgian Congo—Lovanium University of Leopoldville and the University of Elizabethville—are interracial institutions. Practically all the universities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories serve communities which are diverse in language, religion, tradition and social custom, and their role in developing broader outlooks,

fostering tolerance and in creating the basis of wider social cohesion cannot be overemphasized.

163. To develop the Territories in the interest of all sectors of the population and to raise the standard of living of the population by increasing individual real purchasing power and by providing higher standards of social services through the increase of the total wealth of each Territory were the fundamental economic aims stated in the Committee's 1954 report. Information placed before the Committee showed encouraging trends in the participation of indigenous populations in economic development. Their economic advancement is likely to contribute to the elimination of racial prejudice and discrimination, particularly where the discrimination practised against the indigenous population is not attributed to race alone.

164. The Committee in its 1955 report on social conditions referred to the barriers to the advancement of Africans in some fields of employment in Central and East Africa, and considered it urgent for the Administrations, employers and workers concerned to find ways and means by which openings could be provided for qualified workers from among the inhabitants of the Territories, without distinction of race.

165. As a part of its review of an ILO survey of labour and social policy in Africa at its fifth session in December 1957, the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories of the International Labour Organisation, after recalling that the non-discrimination provisions of the Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention of 1947 ratified by Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom were in force for all Belgian, British and French non-metropolitan Territories in Africa, concluded that much still remained to be done to make non-discrimination fully effective in the multi-racial societies of Africa. The Committee noted that a proposed convention and a proposed recommendation concerning discrimination in employment and occupation, and a draft resolution concerning the application of the proposed convention in Non-Metropolitan Territories would be discussed at the forty-second session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation.

166. The Committee entertained the view that the establishment of racial equality and harmony was not only desirable but also possible. A good example was cited in Hawaii, where components of the population had dissolved a significant part of their differences in their common interest in social, economic and political growth, and where race equality was apparent in the freedom of interracial marriages, in the absence of legal segregation in schools or residential areas, and in the ease with which members of different races mingled at social functions. The eradication of racial discriminatory practices is a long process and calls for co-operation between the administration and its inhabitants and for collaboration and partnership among the various ethnic groups for common economic, social and educational advancement.

167. To eradicate discrimination and establish racial harmony, a strong lead by government in carrying out a policy of non-discrimination on racial grounds is essential. But pressure of public opinion also to abolish the colour bar and to foster collaboration among different races in social and cultural activities plays an important part in the promotion of better race relations. Information transmitted during 1955-1957 indi-

cated that new interracial associations for the promotion of racial harmony had been established in the Belgian Congo and in East and Central African Territories. The Committee was informed of the development of a progressive body of opinion in some Territories and of an increase in the number of those actively working for better relations among all sections of the populations. Efforts of voluntary organizations to promote better understanding among races should be encouraged and supported.

168. The Committee noted that the fourteenth session of the Commission on Human Rights, endorsing the view of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, recommended that a second conference of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, interested in the eradication of preju-

dice and discrimination, should be held in 1959. The first such conference held in the spring of 1955 had condemned all discriminatory practices, whatever form they assumed, and in whatever country or Territory they existed. The desirability of sending suitable persons from Non-Self-Governing Territories to seminars to be held by the United Nations under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights in accordance with General Assembly resolution 926 (X) was expressed. A spirit of mutual respect and co-operation is required to combat racial bias and to promote common advancement in Territories where different ethnic groups live side by side. Advancement of any society depends on the contribution of all its members; when groups of people in a given society are not regarded as equal, progress is difficult. The abolition of discrimination on racial grounds should form an integral part of social policy and public administration.

## ANNEX

### Studies on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions at its ninth session on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee should be regarded as part of its present report:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Demographic conditions and population trends in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.266 and Corr.1 |
| 2. Social measures for economic welfare of the family (Secretariat)                                 | A/AC.35/L.267            |
| 3. Indigenous land tenure and economic change (Secretariat)   | A/AC.35/L.268            |
| 4. Race relations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat)                               | A/AC.35/L.269            |
| 5. Juvenile delinquency in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat)                             | A/AC.35/L.270            |
| 6. Maternal and child health in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO)                            | A/AC.35/L.271            |
| 7. Mass communications in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat)                          | A/AC.35/L.273            |
| 8. Some aspects of social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat)                | A/AC.35/L.274 and Corr.1 |
| 9. Population and public health in Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO)                             | A/AC.35/L.275            |
| 10. Nutrition in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO/WHO)                                       | A/AC.35/L.276            |
| 11. Workers' housing problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO)                               | A/AC.35/L.277            |
| 12. Development and problems of the urban family in Africa south of the Sahara (UNESCO)             | A/AC.35/L.278            |
| 13. Long-term health planning in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO)                           | A/AC.35/L.279            |
| 14. Social aspects of urban development (Secretariat)   | A/AC.35/L.281            |
| 15. Family earnings in urban industrial areas (ILO)   | A/AC.35/L.282            |





**REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FOURTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/4111)

NEW YORK, 1959

( 31 p. )

**UNITED NATIONS**

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#### **NOTE**

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>FAO</b>	<b>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</b>
<b>ICFTU</b>	<b>International Confederation of Free Trade Unions</b>
<b>IFCTU</b>	<b>International Federation of Christian Trade Unions</b>
<b>ILO</b>	<b>International Labour Organisation</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>United Nations Children's Fund</b>
<b>WFTU</b>	<b>World Federation of Trade Unions</b>
<b>WHO</b>	<b>World Health Organization</b>

## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (TENTH SESSION, 1959)

## I. Constitution of the Committee

1. The General Assembly, by its resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, decided to continue, for a further period of three years, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, on the same basis as was set forth in resolutions 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 646 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 933 (X) of 8 November 1955.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee, as set forth in resolution 1332 (XIII), are as follows:

"5. ... to examine, in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. ... to submit to the General Assembly at its regular sessions reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories."

3. As regards the Committee's programme of work, the same resolution states that:

"7. ... the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories."

4. The Committee consists of fourteen members: seven Administering Member States transmitting information on Non-Self-Governing Territories and an equal number of other Members, elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. In 1958, the terms of office of China, India, Iraq and Venezuela having expired, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India and Iraq were elected to the Committee for three-year terms. The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

### Members transmitting information

Australia	New Zealand
Belgium	United Kingdom of Great Britain
France	and Northern Ireland
Netherlands	United States of America

### Members elected by the General Assembly

	<u>Expiration of term</u>
Brazil . . . . .	1960
Ceylon . . . . .	1959
Dominican Republic . . . . .	1961
Ghana . . . . .	1961
Guatemala . . . . .	1959
India . . . . .	1961
Iraq . . . . .	1961

With the exception of Belgium all members were represented at the session.

5. The Committee met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York for its tenth session, in the course of which it held eighteen meetings between 20 April and 19 May 1959.

6. Representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also attended the meetings of the Committee and took part in its discussions.

## II. Officers of the Committee

7. At its opening (187th) meeting on 20 April, the Committee elected by acclamation the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Kevin T. Kelly (Australia)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. T. P. Davin (New Zealand)

Rapporteur: Mr. M. Rasgotra (India).

## III. Agenda

8. At its 187th meeting, the Committee considered the provisional agenda<sup>1/</sup> prepared by the Secretariat. The representative of India proposed that item 4 on the provisional agenda entitled "Progress achieved by Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter" be considered after the Committee had discussed the educational, social and economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (items 5, 6 and 7 of the provisional agenda). The representative of Ghana supported this proposal. The order of the items of the agenda was revised accordingly.

9. The agenda as adopted is reproduced as annex I to the present report.

## IV. Sub-Committee

10. At its 192nd meeting, the Committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare a report on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. This sub-committee was composed of the representatives of Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. It was assisted by the Rapporteur and the representatives

<sup>1/</sup> A/AC.35/12.

of the specialized agencies. The sub-committee elected Mr. N. Kanakarathne of Ceylon as its Chairman. It held twelve meetings between 27 April and 7 May.

## V. Preliminary statements

11. At the 187th meeting of the Committee, the representatives of Guatemala and the United Kingdom reserved the positions of their respective Governments with regard to sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize).

12. The representatives of India and Iraq stated that their Governments recognized no sovereignty other than that of Indonesia over West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea). The representative of the Netherlands reaffirmed the sovereignty of his Government over Netherlands New Guinea, in respect of which his Government had transmitted information, in accordance with its obligations under the Charter. The representative of Australia stated that his Government's position was that Netherlands sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea was beyond doubt.

13. At the 193rd meeting, the representative of India expressed his delegation's regret at the absence of the representative of Belgium and the hope that the Belgian Government would reconsider its position and resume participation in the work of the Committee.

## VI. Educational conditions

14. At its tenth session, the Committee gave special attention to educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in accordance with the programme of work set out in General Assembly resolution 1332 (XII). In response to the invitation extended by the General Assembly in resolution 745 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, educational experts were included in the delegations of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

15. The Committee had before it special studies prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies. The studies prepared by the Secretariat included papers on the participation of the inhabitants in the development of education and on secondary and higher education. The reports prepared by the specialized agencies included studies on fundamental education and the eradication of illiteracy, free and compulsory primary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories (UNESCO), on recent developments in technical and vocational training in Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO), on agricultural education and extension services in Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO), and on the education and training of medical and health personnel in Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO). The summaries prepared by the Secretary-General of the information transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter, since the establishment of the United Nations, which will form part of the progress report (resolution 1053 (XI)), were also placed before the Committee for its perusal.

16. The Committee discussed educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 4 of the agenda) at its 188th to 196th meetings inclusive. Statements in the general debate on this item were made by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. Following the general discussion, the

Committee dealt with a number of specific aspects of education listed in its agenda as sub-items of item 4.

17. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States outlined the educational policies and the organization of educational services in the Territories under their respective administrations and gave additional information covering the progress achieved in these Territories in the educational field.

18. In the Territory of Papua, it was stated, educational policy is aimed at the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the people. One of the principal objectives is the achievement of mass literacy. The most expeditious means of achieving this end is the teaching of all children to read and write in a common language. In Netherlands New Guinea, the policy of the Government is to spread elementary education and vocational training, through programmes adapted to suit local conditions. The village school is the back-bone of the educational system. In the Territories under New Zealand administration, the Government hopes to establish an educational system designed to fit the inhabitants to be good New Zealand citizens and at the same time to make the islands more attractive places to live in by developing their resources and by raising the standards of living of the inhabitants.

19. In the Territories administered by the United Kingdom, educational policy was founded on the dual aim of educating the majority of the population and of providing specialized and technical training for a smaller number. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, since it had long been recognized that the educational system in any territory must be designed to meet the particular needs of the people, the direction of policy had been entrusted to local officials and bodies with the United Kingdom playing an advisory role and providing professional and financial assistance. The intensity of the demand for educational facilities had imposed a heavy strain on the financial and administrative resources in many territories.

20. Under the United States system, education was wholly controlled at the state, territorial and local level and the only national agency was the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, whose leadership could only appeal to reason, without the power to dictate what people must think, believe or be taught. The representative of the United States outlined the manner in which financial assistance in the educational field is given to the Territories. The Territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands are now treated on a footing of equality with states in this respect, and they receive assistance from the Federal Government under the same conditions as states of the United States.

21. In the discussions on the eradication of illiteracy, the representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Guatemala and India described measures adopted in their own countries to combat illiteracy. The representative of the Netherlands stated that his Government attached great importance to mass education as a prerequisite to advancement in other fields.

22. Many representatives noted that the statistical information given in the UNESCO report<sup>2</sup> did not go beyond 1953, and related to a much earlier period in

<sup>2</sup>/ A/AC.35/L.303.

respect of many Territories, and that it was, therefore, difficult to obtain a clear picture of the progress made in recent years. The representative of India suggested that, even if censuses were not planned for the near future, sample surveys should be undertaken with the aid of UNESCO to obtain more up-to-date statistical data. The representative of UNESCO agreed that sample surveys would be useful, but availability of funds might be a limiting factor.

23. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, India and Iraq expressed the view that the rate of development in education and in other spheres could only be accelerated when responsibility for policy and planning was vested in the representative institutions of the people. These representatives, together with those of Brazil and Guatemala, welcomed progress in the extension of participation of the inhabitants of many Non-Self-Governing Territories in the educational field, but they felt that this progress was characterized by a lack of uniformity and, with the exception of a few Territories, was inadequate. In their view the greatest progress in the field of education was registered in those Territories where a ministerial system of Government exists, with powers to formulate and implement educational policy and regulate budgetary provisions in indigenous hands. The representatives of Ghana and India were of the view that the relationship between education and self-government was decisive and that if the goal of self-government is to become a reality the extent of indigenous participation in educational policies and programmes must be rapidly increased. The United Kingdom representative drew attention to the view expressed by the Committee in 1950 that the form of participation was less important than its spirit and effectiveness. He related some of the ways in which effective participation of the local inhabitants in the development of education took place in some United Kingdom Territories where ministerial systems had not yet been introduced.

24. The representatives of Ghana and Ceylon expressed the hope that the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories would be permitted to profit by the experience of those countries which had attained independence in recent years. The representative of Ghana added that the African peoples would like to feel that the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories formed one aspect of a co-operative enterprise aimed at solving the problems of dependent Territories.

25. The representatives of Brazil, Ghana, India and Iraq stated that the principle of universal free and compulsory education had received universal recognition, and should be accepted as a governing principle of the policy in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Progress towards the full implementation of that principle could naturally be achieved by stages. They suggested that the Committee should recommend once again that the Administering Members should draw up educational plans and programmes and indicate the approximate dates at which they hope to attain each of the stages leading to the introduction of universal, free and compulsory primary education in Territories of which they were responsible for the administration.

26. The representative of the United Kingdom observed that free education should be understood to mean education of which the cost was borne not directly by the parents of the child receiving tuition,

but primarily by the whole body of tax-payers. Experience had shown that it was dangerous for administrations to assume too hastily financial responsibilities which were beyond their means. The representative of India stated that, if the principle referred to in paragraph 25 was accepted and its implementation regarded as necessary, then the financial difficulties would have to be overcome. The inhabitants bore the incidence of costs through the payment of taxes and in other indirect ways to the extent their means permitted. The Committee had already recognized that the financing of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories was one of the responsibilities of the Administering Powers concerned.

27. The representatives of Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, India, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom made general statements on secondary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representative of India drew attention to the definition of the objectives of secondary education, given in the declaration of policy contained in the 1958 report on American Samoa, as follows:

"It is the policy to maintain a free public school system for the education of American Samoans and to provide in that school system a curriculum which will (1) prepare students for life in American Samoa, and (2) establish a firm foundation for the political, economic, and social advancement of the people and thus hasten the date when more Samoans can replace state-side employees in their government and Samoa can achieve a greater degree of self-government."<sup>3/</sup>

He commended this definition of the role of secondary education for universal adoption in all Territories. He added that to make secondary education popular and useful it was necessary to relate it to the day-to-day life of students. This could be done through the diversification of courses and by the conversion of secondary schools of the academic type into multi-purpose schools. The representative of the United Kingdom emphasized the importance in practice of preserving a proper balance between the extension of primary education and that of secondary education.

28. The representatives of Ghana and India believed that the average number of students per teacher was still too high. They and the representatives of Iraq, the United Kingdom and the United States referred to the need for the expansion of teacher-training programmes. The representative of Brazil stated that urbanization and industrialization were creating a sizable middle-class in many Territories and, as a consequence, the increase in the facilities for secondary education had become an urgent need.

29. With respect to higher education, the representative of India noted that, although there were several university colleges affiliated with universities in the metropolitan country, no university as such had as yet been established in African Territories under United Kingdom administration. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that local opinion had not been in favour of starting local universities which might not have enjoyed the high reputation of the metropolitan universities. The university colleges welcomed the

<sup>3/</sup> The Governor of American Samoa, 1958 Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958 (United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.), appendix I, p. 54.



guidance of the metropolitan universities and indeed some territories had asked for its continuance after they had become independent. Moreover, education given at the university colleges was in no way inferior to that given in universities in the metropolitan country.

30. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, India and Iraq referred to evidence of discrimination in education, particularly in Territories inhabited by people of many races. The harmonious development of a community was not encouraged by bringing up the children of its various racial groups separately and in isolation. The United Kingdom representative stated that his Government had firmly endorsed the principle of non-discrimination; the existence of separate educational systems in some Territories was due to local problems, which the local officials were endeavouring with increasing success to overcome.

31. The representatives of Australia, India, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom made general statements on vocational and technical training. The representative of India believed that the planning of the development of vocational and technical training should form part of over-all, integrated, economic planning and development. Vocational and technical education could flourish only if industry was sufficiently developed to absorb personnel trained in vocations. He hoped that the Administering Members would take full advantage of the offer of medical fellowships made by WHO to students of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The United Kingdom representative stressed some of the practical considerations which had to be borne in mind in developing vocational training. In Africa three institutes had been made into university colleges to assist the advance of technical training. The representative of Australia stated that twenty-two Papuan students were in 1958 studying at the central medical, dental and nursing schools at Suva, in the Fiji Islands.

32. The representatives of FAO, the ILO, UNESCO and WHO introduced the documents prepared by their respective organizations. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the studies prepared by the specialized agencies.

33. At the 203rd meeting, the chairman of the sub-committee introduced the report on educational conditions. The representative of Australia stated that his delegation had reservations about some passages in the report but would vote for its adoption as a whole. The representative of New Zealand observed that the conclusions in the report would not be applicable in all respects to the islands under New Zealand administration. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the report did not exactly reflect the views of his Government at every point, but that he would support it as a compromise between different points of view.

34. At the 204th meeting, the representatives of Australia, Ceylon, India and New Zealand submitted jointly a procedural draft resolution under which the General Assembly would: (1) approve the report on educational conditions prepared in 1959 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and consider that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1950, 1953 and 1957; (2) invite the Secretary-General to communicate the 1959 report on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-

Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration; (3) express the confidence that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for education in those Territories. The representative of Brazil introduced an amendment to the draft resolution which would insert in paragraph 2, the words "to the regional economic commissions of the United Nations" after the words "Economic and Social Council". This amendment was accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution and incorporated in it. The draft resolution as revised was unanimously adopted by the Committee for submission to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session. The text of the draft resolution is included in annex II of the present report.

## VII. Social conditions

35. At its 198th and 199th meetings, the committee discussed social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The General Assembly, at its thirteenth session, in resolution 1326 (XIII) of 12 December 1950, had approved a special report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>4/</sup> For this session of the Committee, information on social conditions was included in the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter since the establishment of the United Nations.

36. The representative of Ghana observed that the Committee should put its discussion into proper perspective by considering also the social fabric within which education was to operate. Many social problems stemmed from racial policies sanctioned or condoned by the governments; future reports from Administering Members should give more information regarding the extent to which attempts had been made to eradicate racial discrimination. His delegation felt sure that the Committee would welcome the progress made in some Territories in fostering good relations among different racial groups. He referred to the progress made in this connexion in the Belgian Congo, Kenya and Uganda.

37. The United Kingdom representative stated that his Government's attitude towards racial prejudice was not one of silence or acceptance. His Government was dedicated to the advancement of all communities without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or creed, and it was its aim to banish such discrimination by positive measures to increase inter-racial co-operation. There were some times serious practical difficulties which would be overcome as soon as possible.

38. The representative of the ILO informed the Committee that a convention and a recommendation concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation had been adopted by the International Labour Conference at its forty-second session. This should be regarded as an important step towards the establishment of equality of opportunity.

39. The representative of Ghana, referring to programmes of community development, stated that his delegation would like to see these extended in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The importance of good

<sup>4/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3837), part two.

low-cost housing in new and developing countries could not be over-emphasized. The representative of India and Ceylon agreed with the observations of the representative of Ghana.

40. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon and India referred to the social problems arising from urbanization. The representative of India hoped that Non-Self-Governing Territories would not have to go through the same long and painful processes of finding solutions to this problem as had been experienced in some European countries. The Administering Members, with their long experience in this respect, were in a position to render great assistance. He noted that in the Non-Self-Governing Territories some progress had been made in the past two years in the fields of rural development, co-operatives and land tenure. Stressing the importance of community development, he said that while the idea had taken root in East African Territories it had not spread so fast as it should; he suggested that more extensive programmes of community development need to be undertaken in all Territories and that the support and co-operation of the inhabitants should be secured for this purpose.

41. The representative of Ceylon laid stress on the problem of juvenile delinquency, which, in his view, was not an isolated phenomenon but a logical result of developments characteristic of a society in transition.

42. The representative of Brazil observed that social problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories arose out of unplanned urbanization and the impact of modern civilization, which had sometimes been in conflict with traditional social customs. The representative of India emphasized the importance of reforms in systems of land-tenure in the solution of these problems. He pointed out that no improvement seemed to have taken place in labour legislation.

43. The representative of India asked what action had been taken by Administering Members on the special report on social conditions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. The representative of the United States informed the Committee that copies of the special report on social conditions for 1958 had been sent to the appropriate departments of his Government and, through them, to the Territories under his Government's administration. The reference in the special report to the need for imaginative social planning would be carefully considered by all agencies of his Government concerned with the administration of Territories. In addition, copies of General Assembly resolution 1328 (XIII) on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories had been sent to the Department of the Interior and to the Territories. Territories under United States administration were free from discriminatory legislation and his Government opposed racial discrimination in any form.

44. The representative of the United States added that the significance of the problems which arose from the transformation of an indigenous society through urbanization and industrialization had been fully recognized; this recognition imposed on his Government the obligation to strengthen the social structure, so that the inhabitants could go through that phase with as little difficulty as possible. This was particularly so in the case of American Samoa.

45. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, as in previous years, copies of the Committee's

special report had been sent by his Government to all those concerned with educational matters in the Territories under United Kingdom administration.

### VIII. Economic conditions

46. The Committee had given particular attention to economic conditions at its eighth session in 1957 and had issued a special report on this subject. At the 198th and 199th meetings of its tenth session the Committee considered economic conditions in the light of that report. No special studies were submitted on this item, but information on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was included in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General.

47. The representatives of Guatemala, India and Iraq noted that some progress, though unspectacular, had been made in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since 1957. The information supplied had been, for the most part, incomplete and purely statistical in nature, making an assessment of progress difficult. The most serious obstacles in the way of economic progress were the weight of subsistence agriculture, lack of capital investment, imbalance in foreign trade and over-dependence on exports. They referred to the lack of integrated economic planning in many Territories and the insignificant part played by the indigenous inhabitants in Territories where development plans were in the making or in various stages of implementation.

48. The representative of Iraq commended the installation from 1946 to 1956, of new industries in certain African Territories, such as French West Africa, the Belgian Congo and Uganda. He welcomed the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa as an encouraging development, as it was bound to play a vital part in the economic progress of the African continent. He referred to the dangers inherent in the fact that increases in population in many cases had outstripped productivity.

49. The representative of Guatemala stated that the slow rate of development, since 1957, might be due to the absence of co-ordinated economic policies based on sound surveys of potentials. An energetic policy with regard to transport and communications would tend to decrease the cost of living in Territories in which food and other necessities of life had to be transported over great distances.

50. The representative of India urged a shift from subsistence agriculture to the production of cash crops. Surpluses from cash crops could then be used for the formation of investment capital. He noted that exports of raw material had increased in the past two years but there had been heavy increases in imports. He stressed the need for transforming the economy of these Territories from that of raw exports to a processing economy. Tariffs should be made use of to restrict heavy imports of consumption goods and to develop domestic production. He referred to the industrial progress being made in Jamaica and the reduction of development expenditure in the Federation of Rhodesia and in Nyasaland. The policy of relying too much on private investment and loans was unsatisfactory: private investment mainly came from abroad and was not always available when it was needed. While private investment had an important role to play, experience had shown that state-investment was necessary to offer competition to private investment and to stimulate industrialization.

51. The representative of Brazil referred to General Assembly resolution 1329 (XIII), which invited Administering Members to examine the advisability of adopting an investment policy in Non-Self-Governing Territories which would ensure balanced economic development and an increase of per capita income. The reasons which led to the adoption of that resolution in 1958 were equally valid in 1959.

52. The representative of the United Kingdom gave additional information on economic progress attained in Territories under his Government's administration. Between the years 1946 and 1957, they had spent about £1,000 million on development, of which £600 million had come from local sources and £137 million from the United Kingdom Government. In that period the volume of exports of primary products had increased by about half, and the volume of all exports had more than doubled. Gross fixed capital formation had increased by 80 per cent in real terms and the gross domestic product had increased at the rate of 4 per cent a year.

53. The representative of India stated that according to the figures given by the representative of the United Kingdom himself the contributions of the metropolitan Government during the period in question amounted to no more than 15 per cent of the aggregate Government expenditure on development in Territories under United Kingdom administration. While he was glad to note that the Territories were, largely speaking, paying their way, the aggregate expenditure itself was low in relation to the economic needs of the Territories, and, therefore, larger metropolitan contributions and a greater use of internal resources for investment purposes were called for.

54. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that his Government was proposing to make available a further £94 million in the period to 1964. As far as external loan finance was concerned, his Government believed that overseas Governments should continue to look in the first place to private investment on the London market and to such other sources of external funds as might be available to them. However, in order to ensure that the basic minimum of loan finance would be forthcoming to enable the Territories to plan development on a reasonable basis, his Government proposed, as a considerable departure from previous practice, to take powers to make loans to overseas Governments when it was satisfied that a particular Territory could not raise the necessary development funds in other ways. It was proposed that Exchequer loans towards the cost of approved development programmes would be authorized up to an annual ceiling of £25 million with an over-all ceiling of £100 million in the five-year period ending in 1964. His Government was confident that its proposals would ensure that the rate of development was maintained and, where possible, increased.

## **IX. Progress achieved by Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter**

### **A. METHOD OF EXAMINATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT**

55. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI) of 20 February 1957, the Committee was informed<sup>5/</sup> of the stage reached by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies concerned in the preparation,

<sup>5/</sup> A/AC.35/L.301.

under the terms of resolution 932 (X) and 1053 (XI), of the report on the progress achieved by Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter. The Secretariat reported to the Committee that in addition to the summaries of information concerning the Territories transmitted since the establishment of the United Nations, which had been submitted to the Committee and which would form part of the progress report, the general and analytical sections of the report, to be submitted directly to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, were either in final form or in an advanced stage of preparation. At its fourteenth session, the Assembly would consequently have for its examination documentation comprising some 1,800-1,900 manuscript pages of analytical studies and some 1,100 pages of summaries of information.

56. In the light of this information and of the provisions of resolutions 932 (X) and 1053 (XI), the Committee considered the request made of it by the Fourth Committee at the thirteenth session of the General Assembly that it should recommend to the latter, at its fourteenth session, the method of examination of the progress report.<sup>6/</sup> Some Members expressed reservations as to the usefulness of any examination of the report. While it would be a useful compendium of information, in accordance with resolution 1053 (XI), it would be based on information transmitted under Article 73 e, summaries of which had already been examined by the Committee and the General Assembly. Other Members considered that the report itself would serve no useful purpose unless it formed the basis of an appraisal by the General Assembly of the progress made by the Non-Self-Governing Territories, since the establishment of the United Nations, towards the attainment of the goals set in Chapter XI of the Charter. It was pointed out that as early as 1955 the General Assembly, in resolution 932 (X), had expressed the opinion that an examination of the progress achieved in Non-Self-Governing Territories would be highly desirable. The representative of the United Kingdom suggested that there might be other interpretations of this resolution. The representative of India explained that in the request to the Committee in 1958, referred to in the present paragraph, it was implied that the General Assembly had in fact decided that an examination of the progress report should be undertaken.

57. Subsequently, the Committee centred its attention on finding a method of examination of the progress report. It was agreed that it would be desirable to obviate the difficulties likely to be encountered by a main committee consisting of eighty-two members in dealing with a report of this type.

58. The Committee accordingly discussed the matter in terms of the desirability of the General Assembly's delegating, in the first instance, to a smaller body the task of examining the progress report in detail. The representative of India suggested that the General Assembly might be invited to decide in favour of one of two alternatives: to appoint an *ad hoc* committee of five or six members for this purpose, or to ask the Committee on Information itself to undertake the examination of the progress report. Either committee could have the assistance of experts attached to delegations and of representatives of the specialized agencies concerned. He added that in the event that the General

<sup>6/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 36, document A/4068, para. 40.

Assembly favoured the second alternative, the Committee would without doubt be able to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the progress report. The Committee had a certain expert character and considerable first-hand knowledge of developments in all fields in these Territories. The Committee would also have the advantage of having already studied the summaries of information which form part of the progress report.

59. The representatives of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and New Zealand expressed the opinion that, in view of the experience of the Committee and the nature of the information transmitted under Article 73 e, on which the progress report would be based, the Committee should be entrusted with any examination of the report requested by the General Assembly.

60. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Guatemala and Iraq emphasized the importance of a thorough examination of the report in order to assess the progress made by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the objectives and obligations set forth in Chapter XI as a whole. They supported the suggestion of the representative of India that the Assembly should be invited to adopt whichever alternative would in its view, lend itself to an exhaustive and useful examination of the report.

61. The representatives of Brazil and Ghana stated that the position of their respective delegations was flexible enough to enable them to associate themselves with the opinion of other Committee members if, in spite of certain merits of the proposal to appoint an ad hoc committee, the majority should consider it more desirable that the Committee on Information be entrusted with this task.

62. The representative of the United States, in the light of the views expressed by other members of the Committee, favoured an examination of the progress report by the Committee on Information, in addition to its regular work. However, since there was a divergence of opinion amongst members as to which alternative should be recommended to the General Assembly, he added that the suggestion of the representative of India to place both alternatives before the Assembly was totally practical.

63. The Committee agrees that it would be practical to entrust the detailed examination of the progress report to a small body. Should the General Assembly, in view of the expert character and special experience of the Committee with regard to Non-Self-Governing Territories, ask the Committee to undertake such an examination of the report, it might, in the light of the purposes which the progress report is intended to serve, indicate to the Committee the principles that should govern it in carrying out this special task. The Committee agrees that it can accomplish this task, if the General Assembly so requests, in addition to the normal programme of giving particular attention next year to economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

64. In response to a request by the representative of India, the Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and information from Non-Self-Governing Territories outlined a tentative time-table of the next session of the Committee, suggesting a programme for the examination of the progress report, should such examination be entrusted to the Committee by the General Assembly. The Committee had developed the practice of appointing an-

nually a sub-committee to prepare a draft report on the functional field to which it was paying particular attention, and might wish to apply this procedure to the examination of the progress report. The feasibility of appointing more than one sub-committee could also be considered together with the question of the availability of experts in the functional fields whom members might attach for this purpose to their delegations. Should the appointment of one sub-committee be deemed better suited for the task, the Committee might decide on a general debate on the progress report in full committee, followed by a detailed discussion of progress in each of the functional fields in one or more sub-committees. He estimated that the Committee would require eight to nine weeks for its 1960 session for the consideration of the progress report and its normal annual work. Of this, some four to five weeks would be required for the examination of the progress report. Members of the Committee were not asked to make any proposals regarding the exact date of the beginning and the conclusion of the 1960 session, which, as has been the practice before, would in due time be indicated by the Secretary-General in his usual convocation letter.

65. The representative of the United Kingdom, referring to the statement of the Under-Secretary, stated that it was difficult for his delegation now to discuss the subject in detail. He was convinced that arrangements could be worked out to shorten the time of the work of the Committee without reducing its effectiveness. The representative of Australia also expressed reservations regarding the Under-Secretary's estimate of the time needed for a discussion of the progress report by the committee. Other representatives, referring to the scope of documentation, expressed the view that the Under-Secretary's estimate of the time which would be required by the Committee to consider the progress report was well founded.

66. The representative of France was of the opinion that the discussion in the Committee on item 7 (a) went beyond the question of the examination of the report, and sought to place certain interpretations on the General Assembly resolution requesting the preparation of the progress report, which can only be the sum total of the information transmitted from 1946 to 1956 under Article 73 e. The Committee, instead of discussing the method, tended to prejudge the tenor of the report. His delegation wished to know what the contents of the report were before he could express a well founded opinion on its tenor and on the method of its examination.

67. The Secretary of the Committee recalled that in the reports of the Secretariat previously submitted to the Committee in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1053 (XI), the Committee and the General Assembly had been apprised in detail of the content of the analytical part of the report, and that the Committee and the General Assembly approved the content so outlined. He drew particular attention to documents A/AC.35/L.285 and A/3196 the annexes of which contained the detailed outlines.

#### B. SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

68. The Committee had before it at its present session the summaries of information in mimeographed form covering the period since the beginning of the

United Nations and replacing the "full summaries" which would otherwise have been due this year. As a part of the progress report, two types of maps were laid before the Committee. One map shows the location of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the world, and the three other maps drawn up by regions show the area, population and the main exports of each of the Territories located in the particular region.

69. The Under-Secretary informed the Committee that the summaries of information submitted at this session in mimeographed form would eventually be printed and that they would include the additional information transmitted to the Secretariat by some of the Administering Members. He expressed the Secretariat's appreciation of the additional information including some revisions of statistics supplied by the Administering Members.

70. Several representatives remarked on the usefulness of the summaries of information prepared by the Secretary-General as a general survey of developments which have taken place in Non-Self-Governing Territories since the beginning of the United Nations. They also expressed their appreciation of the maps which show the economic potentialities of the Territories and should be of great help in any study of conditions in these Territories. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that his Government was among those who had co-operated with the Secretariat in the preparation of the summaries by supplying additional information. The representative of India stressed the value of the maps before the Committee and expressed the hope that it would be possible in the future for the Secretariat to prepare maps showing developments in specific fields. He thought that the more detailed information concerning the level and scope of participation of the inhabitants in the formulation and implementation of educational, social and economic policies in the Territories would have made them more complete and enhanced their usefulness.

#### X. General questions relating to summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

71. At its 201st meeting, the Committee heard statements from members on questions relating generally to the transmission of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representative of India stated that information transmitted by Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States on political and constitutional developments in the Territories administered by them had proved useful background in the Committee's study of economic, social and educational conditions. He expressed the hope that other Administering Members would follow the practice of sending political information which would enable the Committee to take a better informed and more balanced view of the developments in social, economic and educational fields.

72. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India noted that no information on the Territories under the administration of Portugal had as yet been made available to the Committee.

73. The representative of India welcomed the intimation sent to the Secretary-General by the Government of Spain that information on its overseas Territories would be forthcoming. He noted, however, that no in-

formation had so far been sent, but hoped that summaries and analyses of information on these Territories would be placed before the Committee. The representative of Ceylon appealed to the Administering Members of the Committee to use their good offices to persuade all Governments administering Non-Self-Governing Territories to submit to the Secretary-General information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

74. The representative of the United States informed the Committee that since the last annual session of the Committee, the United States Congress had voted to admit Alaska and Hawaii as the forty-ninth and fiftieth states of the Union. His Government would shortly inform the Secretary-General that it intended to cease the transmission of statistical and other information on these two Territories. This would leave the United States with only three Non-Self-Governing Territories, American Samoa, Guam and the Virgin Islands, none of which was large enough or strong enough to fit into the accepted definition of sovereign nationhood, although all of them had for some time been moving towards full self-government.

75. The representatives of Iraq, Ghana, Ceylon and India stated that according to the terms of resolution 1051 (XI) the General Assembly would have to consider the communication of the Government of France and the one to be sent by the United States concerning the cessation of information on the Territories concerned.

76. The representative of Iraq further observed that the Committee at its tenth session was not expected to enter into any substantive discussion of the communication from the Government of France on the cessation of information. However, it would be useful if the relevant parts of that communication could be reproduced well before the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The Secretariat might also prepare a background paper on this matter to enable the Fourth Committee to discuss this question in full knowledge of all the facts.

77. The representative of France considered that it was not appropriate for the Committee to discuss the decision taken by his Government to cease the transmission of information on the greater part of the Territories on which information had been transmitted in the past. Such discussion would, in the opinion of the representative of France, be outside the Committee's terms of reference. He also considered that it was inappropriate to suggest that specific documents should be prepared by the Secretariat on this question.

78. The representative of Iraq stated that no information concerning Malta had been transmitted by the United Kingdom since 1947 when a constitution was promulgated. This constitution had been revoked early in 1959 and presumably Malta would fall back into the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter. It was his Government's sincere wish that steps would be taken to obviate the necessity of transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter. The representatives of Iraq and Ghana asked for a clarification of the present status of Malta. The representative of the United Kingdom replied that the constitutional status was not within the competence of the Committee.

79. The representatives of Ceylon and India noted that the Administering Members concerned had not transmitted information concerning the association of



some Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community and the possible effects of such association. The representative of Ceylon observed that a study existed on the effects of the Community on Latin American countries. He, therefore, failed to understand why the Administering Members had found it difficult to transmit information on the possible effects of the Community on Non-Self-Governing Territories. They added that the association of a Non-Self-Governing Territory with the European Economic Community was a question of some importance to its economic condition, and expressed the hope that all the relevant information would be made available to the Committee at its eleventh session.

80. The representative of the Netherlands informed the Committee that his Government would give most careful attention to the effects of the European Economic Community on Netherlands New Guinea and would transmit all available information on the subject to the Secretary-General.

#### **XI. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

81. In its discussion of this item at its 201st meeting, the Committee had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat<sup>7/</sup> on decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and on studies undertaken under its auspices which included, within their scope, economic and social conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories; a report prepared by WHO<sup>8/</sup> on its activities; and a report prepared by the Secretariat<sup>9/</sup> on international technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

82. The representative of ILO made a statement concerning developments in the field of workers' education. The ILO programme was still in its early stages but an appreciable expansion of activities was envisaged in this field. Increasing attention was being devoted to workers' education in less developed countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories through the preparation of workers' education manuals and courses on subjects falling within the competence of ILO. A limited number of ILO fellowships will also be available. A cardinal feature of ILO policy was that the workers' organizations should be closely identified with workers' educational programmes. ILO was co-operating closely with the efforts of international trade union movements such as ICFTU, IFCTU and WFTU.

83. The representatives of UNESCO and WHO referred to the work done in their respective fields in Non-Self-Governing Territories. They outlined projects in operation during 1958 and those planned for 1959/1960.

84. Several representatives discussed the relationship to the Non-Self-Governing Territories of the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, the Caribbean Commission, the Colombo Plan, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and the South Pacific Commission. The representative of India suggested that there should be closer co-operation between the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara

and the South Pacific Commission on the one hand, and the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the other.

85. The representative of the United Kingdom reviewed the work done by the specialized agencies in the Territories administered by his Government. He referred to the participation of the United Kingdom Government and the Governments of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in regional conferences and listed the scholarships and expert services these Territories had received under United Nations technical assistance schemes. His Government had kept the administrations of the United Kingdom Territories informed on the establishment of the United Nations Special Fund and had invited them to submit applications for aid. Several Territories were working on applications for assistance in various development projects.

86. The representative of the United States observed that international collaboration in the economic, social and educational fields had become increasingly important in the advancement of international understanding. Economic aid and technical assistance given by some nations to other nations and to Non-Self-Governing Territories was essentially an act of enlightened self-interest. He referred to the work done in the functional fields by the South Pacific Commission, by the Caribbean Commission, and the work being done through international co-operation by the University of Hawaii for the spread of higher education in the Pacific Territories. He described the scholarships offered and awarded by his Government to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

87. The representative of India endorsed the view that international co-operation in the economic, social and educational development of Non-Self-Governing Territories was essential to international peace. He added that the widening gap in per capita income in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and in other countries necessitated such co-operation. There appeared to be a certain reluctance on the part of some Administering Members to request, for Territories under their administration, assistance from international bodies which were in a position to offer such assistance.

88. The representatives of Australia and the Netherlands discussed the assistance given by the specialized agencies and UNICEF to Netherlands New Guinea and the territory of Papua. They also referred to the assistance provided to these Territories by the South Pacific Commission. They referred to the co-operation between the Governments of Australia and the Netherlands in the administration of Papua-New Guinea and Netherlands New Guinea. The representative of Australia drew attention to the part played by his Government in assisting Non-Self-Governing Territories in Asia under the Colombo Plan.

89. The representatives of Brazil, Guatemala and India expressed their appreciation of the work done by the regional commissions and specialized agencies in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The representatives of Brazil and India emphasized the desirability of establishing close co-operation between the Committee and the Economic Commission for Africa. The representative of India further suggested that it would be useful for the Committee to have the benefit of the Commission's advice. He added that the reports of the

<sup>7/</sup> A/AC.35/L.304.

<sup>8/</sup> A/AC.35/L.305.

<sup>9/</sup> A/AC.35/L.306.

Committee, and particularly the progress report, might prove a useful source of additional information to the Commission. The representative of Brazil announced that his Government had decided to pay travelling expenses for students taking advantage of the Brazilian Government's scholarship offer under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954.

90. The representative of the United Kingdom explained that Territories under United Kingdom administration had not asked for more aid under United Nations Technical Assistance schemes, because they also received substantial assistance from the United Kingdom; there was no desire to burden unduly the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

## XII. Future work of the Committee

91. At its 202nd meeting, the Committee decided, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) of 2 December 1949, to consider economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories at its session in 196<sup>a</sup>. It considered a working paper prepared by the Secretariat<sup>10/</sup>, outlining the proposed subjects of studies in the economic field. Some members assumed that, in the preparation of the studies on indigenous participation in agriculture and the productivity of indigenous labour, the Secretary-General would have the full co-operation of FAO and ILO respectively. They also suggested that the scope of the study on trade and financial relations between Non-Self-Governing Territories and the metropolitan countries concerned should be as broad as possible and should include information on trade and financial relations of the Territories with other countries as well. Another suggestion was that the

<sup>10/</sup> A/AC.35/L.308 and Corr.1.

study on terms of trade should include data on the quantum of categories of imports which could be produced in the Territories themselves by processing locally raw materials existing there.

92. The representative of India expressed the hope that the studies on economic conditions will give full information on the nature and scope of development planning and on the financing of development plans in Non-Self-Governing Territories. He added that, from a perusal of the summaries of information, his delegation had formed the impression that while project-schemes and compartmental plans existed in many Territories, integrated long-term economic planning was lacking.

93. The Committee approved the programme of its work for the next session<sup>10/</sup> together with the suggestions as recorded in this section of the report.

## XIII. Control and limitation of documentation

94. The Committee took note of General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) of 14 November 1958 which drew the particular attention of all organs and subsidiary bodies to the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the control and limitation of documentation.

## XIV. Adoption of the report of the Committee on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

95. At its 204th meeting, the Committee considered the draft report of its tenth session.<sup>11/</sup> The report was adopted by 12 votes to none with 1 abstention.

<sup>11/</sup> A/AC.35/L.309 and Corr.1.

## ANNEX I

### Agenda of the Committee

<u>Item</u>	<u>Documents</u>	<u>Summary records</u> <u>A/AC.35/SR</u>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.19 and INF.20 and Rev.1 and 2	187
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		187
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/12 and Corr.1 (Spanish only) and Rev.1	187
4. Educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 196
(a) Fundamental education and eradication of illiteracy	A/AC.35/L.303	190, 191, 192, 193
(b) Participation of the inhabitants in the development of education	A/AC.35/L.294	191, 192
(c) Free and compulsory education	A/AC.35/L.298	193, 194, 195
(d) Secondary and higher education	A/AC.35/L.299 and L.302	194, 195, 197
(e) Vocational and technical training:		196, 197
(i) General questions	A/AC.35/L.295	
(ii) Training for agriculture	A/AC.35/L.296	
(iii) Training for public health	A/AC.35/L.297	
5. Social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including questions arising out of the special report on social conditions adopted by the General Assembly in 1958	A/3837, part two and A/4081 and Add.1 to 4, A/4082 and Add.1 to 5, A/4083 and Add.1 to 3, A/4084 and Add.1 to 4 and Corr.1 (French only), A/4085 and Add.1 to 4, A/4086 and Add.1 to 10, A/4087 and Add.1 to 5, A/4088 and Add.1 to 14, A/4089 and Add.1 to 5	198, 199

<u>Item</u>	<u>Documents</u>	<u>Summary records</u> <u>A/AC.35/SR</u>
6. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including questions arising out of the special report on economic conditions adopted by the General Assembly in 1957	A/3647, part two and A/4081 and Add.1 to 4, A/4082 and Add.1 to 5, A/4083 and Add.1 to 3, A/4084 and Add.1 to 4 and Corr.1 (French only), A/4085 and Add.1 to 4, A/4086 and Add.1 to 10, A/4087 and Add.1 to 5, A/4088 and Add.1 to 14, A/4089 and Add.1 to 5	198, 199
7. Progress achieved by Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter:		
(a) Method of examination of the progress report	A/AC.35/L.301	199, 200, 201
(b) Summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter since the establishment of the United Nations	A/4081 and Add.1 to 4, A/4082 and Add.1 to 5, A/4083 and Add.1 to 3, A/4084 and Add.1 to 4 and Corr.1 (French only), A/4085 and Add.1 to 4, A/4086 and Add.1 to 10, A/4087 and Add.1 to 5, A/4088 and Add.1 to 14, A/4089 and Add.1 to 5	200
8. General questions relating to the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter	A/AC.35/L.300 and A/4096	201
9. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.304, L.305, L.306 and L.310	201, 202
10. Future work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.308 and Corr.1	202
11. Control and limitation of documentation	General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII)	203
12. Approval of the reports to be submitted to the General Assembly:		
(a) Special report on educational conditions	A/AC.35/L.307, L.311 and L.312	203, 204
(b) Report on the general work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.309 and Corr.1	204

## ANNEX II

### Resolution submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolution for the approval of the General Assembly:

#### REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

##### The General Assembly,

Considering that, by resolution 445 (V) of 12 December 1950, it approved the special report on educational conditions prepared in 1950 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories a/ as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and of the problems of education still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Considering that, by resolution 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, it approved a further report on education b/ as a supplement to the report approved in 1950,

Considering that, by resolution 1048 (XI) of 20 February 1957, it approved another report on education drawn up in 1956, c/

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/1303/Rev.1), part two.

b/ Ibid., Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/2465), part two.

c/ Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3127), part two.

Noting the report on educational conditions prepared in 1959 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, d/

1. Approves the report on educational conditions prepared in 1959 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considers that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1950, 1953 and 1957;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate the 1959 report on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration;

3. Expresses its confidence that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for education in those Territories.

d/ Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4111), part two.



## REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### I. Introduction<sup>1/</sup>

1. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of the seven Members of the United Nations which, as responsible for the administration of the Territories, transmit information to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter, and an equal number of non-administering Members of the United Nations elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

2. The Committee examines summaries and analyses of the information supplied by the Administering Members on economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. It is invited to submit to the General Assembly reports "containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories" (resolution 1332 (XIII)).

3. In 1950,<sup>2/</sup> 1953<sup>3/</sup> and 1956,<sup>4/</sup> the Committee prepared special reports on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The General Assembly, by resolution 455 (V), approved the 1950 report as a brief but considered indication of educational advancement and of the problems still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and invited the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and to UNESCO for their consideration. Similarly, by resolutions 743 (VIII) and 1048 (XI), the Assembly in 1953 and 1957 approved the reports on education as a supplement to the report approved in 1950 and invited the Secretary-General to communicate them to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-

Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration.

4. At its eighth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 in which it emphasized that the objectives of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories are:

"(a) To develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs;

"(b) To raise the standards of living of the peoples by helping them to improve their economic productivity and standards of health;

"(c) To promote the social progress of the Territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned;

"(d) To secure the extension of the intellectual development of the peoples so as to provide for them access to all levels of culture."

5. In resolution 1049 (XI) of 20 February 1957 the General Assembly considered that for the attainment of these objectives it is necessary to establish systems of primary, secondary and higher education which will meet the needs of all, regardless of sex, race, religion, social or economic status, and provide adequate preparation for citizenship. The General Assembly also noted that in some Territories programmes of educational advancement are being implemented according to prearranged targets and dates, subject to periodic review in the light of the progress made. The Assembly consequently recommended to the Administering Members that, according to the requirements of the population of each Non-Self-Governing Territory, and in co-operation with UNESCO if necessary, they should consider the formulation of plans, with targets and dates, for various aspects of educational development, including the establishment or extension of universal, free and compulsory primary education and general literacy.

6. In accordance with the work programme set forth in resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the Committee was again called upon to pay particular attention to educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1959. It has undertaken this work on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of the Territories and in the light of the views expressed in its previous reports on education.

7. The Committee had before it studies on education prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, UNESCO, ILO, FAO and WHO, as well as the information on educational conditions contained in the summaries of information transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter. The studies are listed in the annex and, together with the summary

<sup>1/</sup> The draft of the present report was prepared by a sub-committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The members of the delegations who served on the sub-committee were: Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Ceylon); H. E. Dr. Enrique de Marchena and Dr. Emilio Cordero Michel (Dominican Republic); Mr. F. S. Arkhurst and Mr. Y. B. Turkson (Ghana); Mr. L. J. Goedhart and Mr. J. V. de Bruyn, expert (Netherlands); Mr. G. K. Caston, Mr. R. A. Browning and Mr. H. Houghton, expert (United Kingdom); Mr. Bolard More and Mr. John Simms (United States).

The chairman of the sub-committee was Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Ceylon).

The rapporteur of the Committee and the representatives of FAO, ILO, WHO and UNESCO also participated in the debates of the sub-committee.

<sup>2/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/1303/Rev.1), part two.

<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/2465), part two.

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3127), part two.

records of the Committee's discussions, should be read in conjunction with the present report.

8. The Committee wishes to record the assistance it received in the form of information and explanations on the progress and problems of education in various Non-Self-Governing Territories from the representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States who provided data supplementing the information transmitted under Article 73 e.

9. By resolution 1332 (XIII), the General Assembly reiterated its invitation that Members should continue to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview. The Committee, in 1959, had the advantage of the presence of specialist advisers in the delegations of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. These advisers greatly assisted the Committee by providing new information and contributing to the discussions. In resolution 1332 (XIII), the General Assembly also invited Administering Members to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; the Members concerned did not find it possible to respond to this invitation on this occasion. Assistance was also received from other Committee Members who gave information concerning their experiences in educational policies and methods in their own countries relevant to problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

## II. General developments

10. The Committee took into account the information on more recent developments in specific educational fields contained in the reports prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies as well as the supplemental information provided in the statements made during the debate by the representatives of the Administering Members.

11. This information was considered by the Committee in the light of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, Article 55 and Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations and of article 26, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In the examination of the information and in the debate frequent reference was made to the views recorded in the previous reports on education and in particular to the general principles of education, formulated in 1950 and 1953, to the objectives of education enumerated above, and to General Assembly resolution 1049 (XI) recommending that Administering Members consider the formulation of plans with targets and dates, for various aspects of educational development.

12. The Committee notes, in the first place, that the Administering Members generally subscribe to the principles and objectives of education set forth by the General Assembly and seek rapidly to achieve the broadest possible extension of full educational opportunities to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

13. Although in the brief period of time since the last report on education, basic conditions have not changed significantly, the documentation before the Committee and the additional information provided by the Administering Members show that educational advancement is

increasingly considered of ever greater importance in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee also realizes that there has been an appreciable increase in the educational facilities available in many of them. The Committee notes that one of the most vigorous stimuli for this increase has been the constantly growing urge for education on the part of the people themselves.

14. Figures were cited showing a considerable increase in primary school enrolment in certain United Kingdom Territories over a six-year period. In Kenya, for example, enrolment in primary schools had risen from 367,500 in 1951 to 548,060 in 1957. Post-primary and secondary school enrolment had increased since 1954: in Uganda, for instance, secondary school enrolment was 9,937 in 1954 and 21,599 in 1957. Higher education has expanded at the same time; in 1954, the number of students attending major institutions of higher education in the Territories was 9,249 (including 5,967 students at the University of Hawaii), while in 1957 the enrolment was 13,655 (including 6,676 students at the University of Hawaii). Government expenditure on various forms of education and metropolitan grants have also increased.

15. The rapid expansion of school enrolment and of educational facilities in some Territories should be read in conjunction with other facts which show that educational opportunities in a large number of Territories do not meet the needs of the peoples and their urgent demands for education. For instance, in vast areas less than one tenth of the children of school age are attending schools and many do not remain at school for the minimum period required to lay firm foundations for permanent literacy. In many areas the number of girls in primary school is but a small fraction of the number of boys. While in a few Territories an expansion of secondary education has taken place, in most such expansion has been limited and sometimes has not kept pace with the increase in population and in primary school enrolment. In some Territories secondary school facilities are available for less than 3 per cent of the primary school population and only an insignificant number of girls continue their education above the primary level. The Committee notes that in some Territories not only are school facilities inadequate and the period of schooling too short, but in some cases the quality of education requires considerable improvement.

16. While appreciating in general the progress made in recent years, the Committee is of the view that acceleration of the pace of educational advancement is necessary. The Committee notes that in those Territories where the development of self-government, in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter, is close to fulfilment, the acceleration of the pace of educational advancement is already taking place. The Committee also expresses the view that to attain the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter more rapid progress in education should be ensured, so that foundations may be laid for stability and progress after such attainment.

17. The Committee emphasizes the fundamental importance of improving general education for the bulk of the population and of expanding higher and technical education, both of which are essential for the effective operation of a modern State. Self-government cannot be effectively maintained without administrators, technicians and other trained personnel. At the same time

every measure of social improvement and economic development presupposes a rise in the general level of education among the people as a whole.

18. The inextricable relationship between progress in education and the improvements in economic and social life has been repeatedly stressed by the Committee. Development in education, leading as it does to the improvement of health through the teaching of hygiene and sanitation and to improved economic well-being by imparting professional and vocational skills, would increase the human resources available for further development and should, in turn, lead to accelerated improvement in educational conditions.

19. The Committee emphasizes the very real need for the planning of educational development and expansion for the future. This need arises from the intense demand on the part of the people in most of the Territories for modern school facilities. As long as the available resources were sufficient to meet this demand, the problem of bringing education to the maximum number of pupils was not acute. But present aspirations far outstrip the capacities of the Territories to satisfy them, and the authorities, local and metropolitan, responsible for the promotion of education are faced with the insistent demand for the provision of the financial means, of a teaching force adequate in number and in professional competence, and of all the other facilities required for the introduction of universal and free education.

20. The Committee considers that, to provide a suitable education to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, there must be recognition of the need for adapting the subjects and syllabuses of study to local environment, culture and tradition, and, wherever possible, for using the vernacular language as the medium of instruction, at least in the early stages, and for teaching, at all stages, the main languages of the Territory as well as a language of wide communication. Such recognition is reflected in the curricula established in educational institutions in some Territories. In some others, where participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the administration of education and the formulation of educational policies has increased in recent years, there is greater evidence of the recognition and fulfilment of this need.

### III. Participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policies and in their administration

21. The information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter is important in relation to the principle recognized in Chapter XI that the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are paramount. The implementation of this principle in educational policy can be ensured only when the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are associated to an effective degree in the formulation of educational policy and in the administration of the educational systems.

22. In 1950, the Committee expressed the view, *inter alia*, that the indigenous population was directly concerned in all questions affecting education and that no educational system could be completely effective unless the people had control over educational policies.

23. In 1956, the Committee emphasized the vital importance of "the creation, where it does not already exist, of effective local machinery by which educational

policy can be settled and educational programmes put into effect". It was stressed that the local machinery which was established must aim at recruiting the full co-operation of the inhabitants and elicit the interest and support of representative organs of public opinion.

24. Again the General Assembly, by resolution 1050 (XI) of 20 February 1957, recommended to the Administering Members that they should intensify their efforts to establish, in Territories where it did not already exist, local machinery provided with sufficient financial resources to perform its functions and staffed by duly qualified indigenous personnel responsible for the formulation of educational policy and the implementation of educational programmes.

25. In 1950 and 1953, studies on the participation of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories were considered by the Committee. Since 1953, developments have occurred in many Territories which indicate an increased degree of participation of the local inhabitants in the management of their own affairs and consequently a more effective participation in the formulation of educational policies. The Committee is pleased to note that in some Territories where educational policy had previously aimed at assimilation, education now tends to be adapted to the local needs of the indigenous inhabitants.

26. Changes arising from developments in the various Territories have had an effect on the administration of education, both on the territorial and local levels. As regards the former, in some cases the establishment of a ministerial system, providing for the full participation of the inhabitants through their elected representatives in the legislative bodies, has endowed the Minister of Education with complete responsibility for educational policies and programmes. There are, however, still Territories where the indigenous inhabitants participate in the process of education only at the teacher level and have no direct voice in the shaping of educational policies and programmes. Between these two extremes the participation of the indigenous inhabitants varies from representation on territorial political bodies to membership of territorial or district advisory councils or boards, or may be exercised through education authorities with administrative but no financial powers, through participation in voluntary agencies which share with government administrative or advisory responsibilities in education or through membership of teachers' associations or parent-teacher groups represented on Territorial or local educational bodies.

27. Examination of the information before the Committee indicates that speedy educational advancement is usually obtained when there is the widest participation of inhabitants in political bodies empowered to establish educational policies and to vote educational budgets, particularly when such a method is combined with one or more of the other types of popular participation referred to in paragraph 26 above. On the other hand, in systems where the participation of the inhabitants is non-existent or is restricted to advisory functions unaccompanied by financial responsibility resting on local or territorial bodies, results are likely to be much less satisfactory.

28. The view was expressed that in the transition from paternalism to effective participation of the people in the shaping of educational policies many technical

problems are likely to arise which may appear to make educational questions, particularly those concerning the maintenance of standards, more difficult of solution. This transitional phase, in the opinion of the Committee, calls for flexible arrangements within the educational services themselves and greater co-operation between these and representative bodies, official and non-official, which contribute to the advancement of the Territories.

29. The Committee views with concern the situation in some multi-racial Territories where educational policies have failed to enlist the enthusiasm, understanding and support of the inhabitants. The Committee notes that, while in some of these Territories national systems of education have been established under one body formulating common educational policies for all ethnic groups, in several Territories inhabited by plural communities different governmental bodies concern themselves with the education of different racial groups. In the Committee's view devolution of authority, in due course, in the matter of formulation and implementation of educational policy to the inhabitants will help improve this situation.

#### IV. Race relations in education

30. The problems arising from the organizations of education on racial lines have received the attention of the Committee at its past sessions primarily because in a number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories where non-indigenous minorities have made their homes, separate systems of education have been developed for children of different races.

31. In its 1950 report on educational conditions, the Committee stated that "in the field of education no principle is more important than that of equality of opportunity for all racial, religious and cultural groups of the population".

32. In 1953, the Committee emphasized that the betterment of human relations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and access to equal opportunities in education for all children are points of such fundamental importance that it should continue to focus attention on them. In 1956, the Committee declared that the principle of non-discrimination is an essential part of education, and that every effort should be made to develop a common school system open without distinction to children of all races. Similarly, in its 1958 report, the Committee expressed the view that the development of a system of common education plays a major role in the establishment of improved race relations, while children of different races attending separate schools are bound to develop racial attitudes.

33. In 1956, the Committee had recognized that in primary education special schools to meet the special needs, particularly linguistic, of young children may be justified as long as the system established is related to these needs and not to racial barriers. With regard to secondary education, however, the Committee had declared that every effort should be made to develop a unified school system open to children of all races. At the current session, the Committee has come to the conclusion that every child of every racial, religious or cultural group should have an equal opportunity for education at all stages, and it recommends that efforts should be directed to the development of a common system of education, open to all children, both at the primary and the secondary stage.

34. Information transmitted during the period under review indicates that there are no separate school systems in many Territories. Encouraging trends are noted in some others, such as the establishment of four inter-racial government secondary schools in the Belgian Congo and the opening of an inter-racial school of the "Outward Bound Movement" in Kenya. In Uganda steps have been taken to initiate inter-racial education in government secondary schools. In North Borneo, a board of education, established in 1956 and composed of members representing all interests, creeds and races, makes possible for the first time a common approach to an integrated educational system.

35. The Committee notes, however, that in some multi-racial Territories education, both primary and secondary, continues to be organized on racial lines. In these Territories, there are for each of the major racial groups separate school systems or schools differing widely in physical conditions, amenities and allocations of funds, as well as in curricula. In several Territories, the facilities available in indigenous schools, more particularly in primary schools, are of the poorest quality.

36. The Committee observes that although these separate systems generally had their origin in a desire to provide types of schooling reflecting the then widely different cultures and social and economic status of the various communities, in some cases they are still maintained as a matter of policy. The unequal development of the separate systems tends to place the immigrant communities at a great advantage over the indigenous majority as far as educational opportunities are concerned.

37. It is the Committee's view that on no ground whatsoever can education on a racial basis be justified. As long as separate school systems must exist, they can only be defended as a transitional arrangement from which their integration should progressively evolve; and even in this transitional period when they may have to be predominantly racial they should not be exclusively so, but should admit all children who qualify for entry to them, regardless of their racial origin.

38. The Committee notes with satisfaction that universities and colleges in Non-Self-Governing Territories are, in principle and practice, inter-racial and open to all students without discrimination, and that considerable progress has been made, during the period under review, in the development of inter-racial higher education. Between 1954 and 1957 seven centres of higher education, open to all races, have been established in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, four of these in East and Central African Territories. Practically all the universities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories serve communities which are diverse in language, religion, tradition and social custom. In the Committee's view they are an important element in fostering toleration and in creating a broad basis for the harmonious development of new societies.

#### V. Adult education and eradication of illiteracy

39. Illiteracy, as the General Assembly recognized in resolution 330 (IV) of 2 December 1949, is one of the fundamental problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In that resolution the General Assembly invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to communicate to the Administering

Members full information on measures for suppressing illiteracy which could be applied with satisfactory results in Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to communicate annually to the United Nations an account of these measures and of the extent to which its services in campaigns against illiteracy have been provided for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the request of the Members concerned. The Assembly further recommended that the Administering Members continue to co-operate with UNESCO, when and where appropriate, with a view to the practical achievement of the eradication of illiteracy in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly also invited the Secretary-General to collaborate with UNESCO in any necessary studies, taking as a basis the information transmitted under Article 73 e. The Committee notes with satisfaction that close co-operation has been maintained among all concerned in the implementation of this resolution.

40. In its 1950 report, the Committee noted that a standard definition of the words "literacy" or "illiteracy" was not available, and expressed the view that UNESCO should "seek to define the term 'literacy' and suggest a uniform method for presenting statistics of percentages of illiteracy". In 1958 the Committee noted that a draft recommendation regarding the standardization of statistics relating to illiteracy and education would be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO at its tenth session.

41. In 1959, the Committee was informed that the draft recommendations concerning not only statistics of literacy but also statistics on the educational attainment of the population had been approved by the General Conference of UNESCO at its tenth session. The Committee welcomes the fact that UNESCO has recommended the classification of populations by age-groups and sex, both in respect of literacy and educational attainment, for statistical purposes. The Committee also agrees that school enrolment figures provide the best basis for estimating educational progress in the statistical sense.

42. The view was expressed that while UNESCO's definition of a literate person as one "who can with understanding both read and write a short simple statement on his everyday life" is useful for the statistical purposes for which it was intended, the scope and purpose of the education of adults should reach beyond this definition. It was also stated that in spite of the standards suggested by UNESCO, the compilation of comparable international statistics would still meet difficulties because such statistics could be variously interpreted and because Government statistical services in many Territories were not yet equipped to take over the additional work that the collection of the statistics desired by UNESCO would entail.

43. Several members commented on the fact that the greater part of the literacy statistics available were more than eight years old and that no statistical indication of up-to-date progress in the eradication of illiteracy was possible because hitherto literacy data were usually derived from a direct literacy question included in censuses which normally take place once every ten years. The Committee is of the view that the Administering Members should undertake, if necessary with the assistance of UNESCO, sample surveys to permit a better evaluation of the latest achievements in the field of adult education and eradication of illiteracy.

44. The Committee reiterates the view expressed in 1950 that the eradication of illiteracy is a problem of the utmost urgency in the majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It recognizes that continuous extension of school education, especially of free and compulsory primary schooling is, in the long run, the surest way to the eradication of illiteracy. It is, however, undesirable to allow generations of adult population to endure ignorance in the meantime. Literacy work and the spread of adult education among that part of the population which is not reached by formal schooling becomes therefore imperative. The Committee considers that programmes for the promotion of primary and adult education are complementary and inter-related.

45. The Committee had earlier emphasized that campaigns for the eradication of illiteracy should form part of integrated plans of educational, social, and economic development, and that they should, as such, be formulated in relation to the special requirements and interests of the communities for whose benefit they are intended.

46. With regard to the organization of literacy campaigns the Committee had also commented that these campaigns should be widely conceived. While they should provide for the progress of students beyond the minimum levels often accepted in the past and seek the development of functional literacy, they should also comprise measures designed to prevent those who have been taught from falling back into illiteracy.

47. This concept of educational expansion as a part of comprehensive development has found its expression in recent years in community development programmes of Territories, notably those under United Kingdom administration, in the "community schools" concept in the Territories under United States administration and in fundamental education programmes in the Territories under French administration. These programmes envisage a broad attack on the multiple problem of illiteracy, low standards of health, economic and social backwardness, primitive agricultural methods and outdated manufacturing processes. They lay special emphasis on community participation and self-help measures, on a democratic approach in their conception and implementation and on partnership between Government, which provides funds and technical services, and the people, who furnish leadership and labour. The Committee welcomes the emergence of these programmes and considers that they should be pursued with the utmost vigour and that no effort should be spared in their expansion and intensification. Such programmes, apart from the material benefits they bring, create among communities self-reliance which will help them in their progress towards self-government.

48. In some Territories it is possible to discern a trend towards the organization of literacy programmes as a part of a broad adult education programme providing for vocational and technical training as well as supplementary education, in which the appropriate technical departments of Governments and institutions of learning would co-operate in such fields as health, agriculture and home economics, under the aegis of a competent educational authority, supported by popular associations and extension or extra-mural departments of university colleges. The contribution of these programmes towards the eradication of illiteracy and their growing strength point to the fact that one of the



surest guarantees for the maintenance of literacy is the vocational and technical character of the training required by increasingly large sections of the population. The prospect of general vocational improvement does much to provide a meaning to literacy and to ensure its permanency, since present rapid economic and social changes demand new skills in the exercise of which literacy is essential for understanding, civic responsibility and efficiency.

49. The education of the worker is of the highest importance to any country in which workers form an organized component of the population. In the words of resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1950 and 1957, such education should "promote opportunities for workers to be educated in order to be able to participate more effectively in various workers' movements and to fulfil more adequately their trade-union and related functions". The worker's education in this sense benefits society as a whole, not only by helping him to equip himself for his job and for dealing with common social problems, but also by creating a potential channel for better labour-management relations. The Committee considers that programmes for the education of workers in this sense can be usefully undertaken, especially in some of the Territories where workers form an important element of the population, jointly by the Governments of the Territories concerned, industrial organizations in those Territories and workers' movements and organizations. The Committee recommends that Administering Members should consider the formulation of such educational programmes as early as possible, in consultation with ILO if necessary. The Committee would welcome a study by ILO on measures that in its view could usefully be adopted for the promotion of workers' education in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

50. Educational authorities in several Territories have expressed concern at the cultural and social gap between men and women existing in many Territories as they recognize that the whole process of national development will be delayed unless the social and cultural evolution of women keeps pace with that of men. The need to attract the interest and full participation of women in programmes of adult education cannot be over-emphasized, especially where opposition and strong prejudices against the improvement of their status exist. Further research and experimentation are necessary to determine the best methods to be employed for the spread of education among women.

51. From the experience acquired in the Territories, the Committee reiterates its belief that adult literacy campaigns should be part of a general attack on conditions which are detrimental to welfare and community progress. Experience has also shown the necessity for planning all stages of literacy campaigns in order to obtain lasting results. The successful attainment of the objectives of such campaigns implies, therefore, the establishment of some institutional pattern through which the support of Government and educational institutions, popular interest and participation can be effectively harnessed and the co-ordination and continuity of the programmes ensured.

52. The Committee discussed at length various methods used for the training of teachers for literacy work among adults, since the success of adult literacy and education programmes depends largely on the quality of the teacher. While adult literacy teachers should

have some formal training, too much emphasis can be placed on high educational attainments. Knowledge of methodology, particularly the use of audio-visual aids, is indeed necessary as is the understanding of the sociological implications of literacy in a community. But in the Committee's view leadership and the ability to evoke enthusiasm for social advancement are indispensable.

53. In 1956 the Committee commented on the importance of ensuring an adequate supply of low priced reading material for adults in accordance with the interests of potential readers if the newly acquired literacy of adults is to have any permanence. The Committee commends the work of literature bureaux in publishing reading material in a number of indigenous languages. The Committee is of the view that in Territories where populations are developing from illiteracy to literacy, governmental activity in the provision of literature should not be confined to the encouragement of private publishers. This is a field in which further study and action both at national and international levels are required to overcome problems of organization, finance, encouragement of new authors, printing, etc.

54. The problems of production and distribution of literature suitable to the requirements of adult literates in Non-Self-Governing Territories merit close attention. The Committee notes with interest that in areas where channels for the regular sale or loan of books exist, new methods are being constantly sought by educational authorities and the agencies producing reading materials. In some Territories, for instance, distribution points have been established at mission stations and schools, and local traders have been encouraged to carry stocks of books; in some others mobile book-van facilities have also been introduced. The rapid progress of urbanization and the spread of communications will undoubtedly make their own contribution to the dissemination of information among adult literates. The Committee is gratified to note that in many Territories books written in simple language on themes likely to engage the interest of adult literates are being produced. The Committee considers that the story of the United Nations, the principles and purposes of the Organization and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would be interesting subjects for study by the adult populations of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and recommends that simply written books on these themes should be made available to adult literates of the Territories at the appropriate time.

55. The Committee was informed of the increasing use of mass media, such as radio and films, in a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories. It recommends that in the Territories where indigenous languages used by large sections of the population are in existence, greater use should be made of one of these languages in broadcasting as part of a policy aiming at the development of a *lingua franca*. The best use of mass media and the radio is again a field where, as the Committee stated in 1956, carefully controlled research is needed.

## VI. Education of girls and women

56. In nearly all Non-Self-Governing Territories the number of girls and women receiving education continues to increase each year at a fairly steady rate. Many thousand more girls start annually up the educa-

tional ladder and the emergence of women graduates from the universities is no longer an unusual occurrence as it was in very recent years.

57. Yet, when these encouraging results are viewed in the context of the development of the school populations as a whole, it is apparent that the education of girls still lags behind that of boys. The Committee notes that the problem of the lag in the education of girls continues to vary in degree, not only as between Territories but also as between the main regions in which the Territories are located. Generally where a high rate of school enrolment has been achieved, as for example in most of the Caribbean and Asian and the more highly advanced Pacific Territories, a better balance between the number of boys and girls in the primary school enrolment has also been established. At the levels of secondary and higher education, the ratio of girl students to boys, though usually lower than in the primary schools, does not appear in most cases to represent an acute problem in itself. The problem, however, becomes more serious where the rate of entry of children of both sexes from the primary into the secondary and higher schools is low; in these cases, the inadequacy of facilities bears hardest on the girls.

58. It is in the African area that the shortcomings in the education of girls are most conspicuous. In the context of a relatively low general school enrolment rate, they present a problem which, in the Committee's view, is properly regarded by the educational authorities as serious for the future development of these Territories. Here the disproportion in the ratio of enrolment of girls and boys is almost universally apparent at the lowest levels of education, and is usually being reduced at a slow pace. There are exceptional cases where, for local reasons, the proportion of girls in the primary schools is actually higher than that of boys. For instance, in the multi-racial Territories it is usual to find a well-balanced proportion of boy and girl pupils in the case of the non-indigenous communities; but among the great majority of the African populations girls represent usually between about one-quarter and one-third of the primary school enrolment.

59. The ratio becomes more unfavourable at the secondary school level, falling in many cases to between about one-tenth and one-fifth. The problem is still more acute in the field of higher education, where the modest number of secondary school students entering the university colleges includes an even smaller fraction of women students. In the fields of vocational and technical training, there are also limitations both in the number of girls as compared with boys in training and in the types of courses provided for girls; nursing teaching, home economics, handicrafts and, to a lesser extent, secretarial courses represent the courses most commonly available.

60. The Committee, therefore, notes with satisfaction that UNESCO proposes in the near future to take special steps in Africa to foster the access of girls and women to education.

61. The implications, for the social and economic development of the Territories, of the lack of balance between the number of educated men and women taking their places in the changing society are apparent. In 1958, the Committee noted that it is the woman who is going to determine the new family pattern and who must be made conscious both of the extent of her responsibility and of her capacity to accept it. Since it may be

assumed that an educated wife is likely to pass on a foundation of education to the next generation, the education of women may have an effect on the whole educational system itself. Furthermore, improvement in the standards and conditions of life may suffer delays, as an uneducated woman may not be able to contribute as fully as she should to the welfare of her family and community.

62. The information before the Committee in recent years has suggested a number of factors causing the lag in the education of girls and the obstacles preventing them from obtaining the desired education. Among these are the inferior status of women in some societies, local prejudices against the education of girls, preferences offered to men in employment, and the burdens of domestic and field work placed on girls at an early age. These factors and others suggesting resistance to the education of girls have tended in the past to discourage the provision of facilities for it.

63. These are factors subject to evolutionary change, and the Committee believes that this problem requires constant re-examination in order to determine more precisely the practical and psychological obstacles that may be preventing its more rapid solution and the measures that might be taken to surmount them. The Committee reiterates its view that the following measures enumerated in its 1956 report will help improve the education of girls and women and should be vigorously pursued: (a) the increasing adoption of free education; (b) the inclusion of girls in any schemes of compulsory primary education; (c) more provision for primary girls' schools; (d) the development of technical training in fields suited to women; (e) the encouragement of the recruiting of girls for teaching; (f) improvements in the status and remuneration of women teachers; (g) the extension of educational opportunities for adult women.

## VII. Free and compulsory education

64. In 1953, and again in 1956, the Committee expressed the view that the extension of school education, and particularly the provision of universal primary schooling, was one of the most effective ways to reduce and eventually eradicate illiteracy. This year the Committee had before it information on the present situation with regard to free and compulsory education and on measures used to enforce attendance at school. It also had the advantage of a study prepared by UNESCO concerning the measures adopted in some Territories to enforce school attendance and the progress thus far made towards the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

65. Article 26, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to education; that education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages; and that elementary education shall be compulsory. The Committee was informed by the representatives of Administering Members that it is the ultimate objective of the educational policy of their Governments to introduce universal, free and compulsory education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for whose administration they are responsible. The Committee notes with satisfaction that in some Territories this objective has been fully achieved, and in some others impressive progress towards its attainment has been made in the

last few years. In many others, however, progress in the expansion of facilities for primary education is not rapid enough to justify the expectation that it will be possible to introduce universal, free and compulsory primary education in these Territories in the near future.

66. The Committee is not unaware of the difficulties involved in bringing within the reach of every child of school age the facilities for free primary education. Among these the most important are those of financing educational programmes, of providing additional school buildings and equipment, and of staffing. On the other hand, the Committee is also aware that in some Territories the view is held that it would be unwise to introduce free and compulsory education hastily. The aim should be to provide school facilities for all children, and to create general social conditions to allow them to take full advantage of the opportunities of education. A view also held is that the introduction of universal, free and compulsory education without going through preparatory stages and without adequate financial resources, as is the case in a large number of Territories, will result in the lowering of standards and quality of education.

67. The Committee is aware that there is, among the populations of the Territories, a fervent desire for more education; this must be satisfied, at least at the primary level, if the welfare and advancement of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are to be promoted and the economic and social progress and stability of the Territories in the future ensured. The Committee, therefore, urges that all possible steps should be taken towards the expeditious introduction of universal, free and compulsory education in the Territories.

68. As regards finance, the inhabitants of these Territories contribute to the creation of internal resources needed for their educational, social and economic advancement to the extent they provide, through payment of taxes and in other ways, the revenues of their Governments. The Committee reiterates the view expressed in its 1956 report that it is a responsibility of the Administering Members to assist in the provision of adequate resources for the development of education, which forms an important part of the foundation of the new societies in the Territories.

69. It is the considered view of the Committee that the universal demand for education and the shortage of resources to meet that demand call for boldness and imagination in planning and in executing programmes of educational development and expansion. In several Territories such plans and programmes already exist, and in view of the impending changes in many of these Territories, the Committee stresses the importance of relating these plans and programmes to the whole concept of the social and economic development of these Territories. In the interests of orderly and expeditious development and expansion of primary education, the Committee recommends that the Administering Members and those locally responsible for making educational policy should endeavour to formulate time-tables setting forth dates for a phased programme leading to the introduction, as early as possible, of free and compulsory primary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Among the stages in such programmes might be included the steps which the Committee suggested in 1953: (a) compulsory

regular attendance of children already enrolled in schools; (b) introduction of free primary education at all stages in selected areas; (c) introduction of free and compulsory education in selected areas; (d) introduction of universal, free and compulsory education. The Committee also expresses the view that these measures should be accompanied by the introduction of free school meals and health services.

70. The Committee welcomes information that no tuition fees are payable in State primary schools in most Caribbean and many Pacific and Indian Ocean Territories and that there are indications that free tuition is being extended in the African Territories under United Kingdom administration. It notes, however, that State primary schools are often able to accommodate only a varying fraction of children of primary school age and that in schools administered by voluntary agencies fees are normally required. The Committee considers that, in order that educational facilities may be used by the whole population, the provision of free primary education should receive high priority.

71. The documentation before the Committee also drew attention to the great disparity in educational provisions represented in various Territories by the term "primary education". In a few Territories it consists of eight years at a well-equipped school staffed by trained teachers, while in some others it consists of three or four years of irregular attendance at a "bush school" with a single, largely untrained teacher in attendance. The attention of the Administering Members is drawn to the definition of primary education formulated by UNESCO. According to this definition, primary education is taken to mean "the first stage of formal education for pupils ranging in age from childhood (five to seven years) to the onset of adolescence, who learn the fundamental skills, knowledge and attitudes which society expects to be the common possession of all citizens".

72. In 1956, the Committee suggested that more thorough inquiries should be undertaken into the multiple causes of wastage and retardation, including an inadequate supply of well-trained teachers, problems resulting from the use in schools of languages with which the pupils are unfamiliar, the failure to connect teaching with the obvious needs of the local communities and their cultures and the failure of the school to arouse and retain the interest of children.

73. The Committee also draws attention to the general economic and social background of pupils and their families as a possible cause of irregular school attendance. An important factor in the problem of school attendance, for instance, is the difficulty of many families in providing adequate clothing for their children. The Committee notes with interest that in Gibraltar the welfare department assists poorer parents to obtain adequate clothing and footwear for their children of school age. Another is the influence of the home; in this case different problems will be faced in urban and rural areas. While appreciating, therefore, the progress made in recent years in establishing and expanding school medical and dental services and supplementary feeding schemes, the Committee believes that, where an appreciable proportion of children come from impermanent, unsatisfactory or very poor homes, it is important to develop school



welfare services, in close co-operation with other Government and voluntary social services.

74. The Committee is of the opinion that while the development of free and compulsory education is primarily the responsibility of Administering Members, it is also a matter in which international action and assistance, both financial and technical, would be beneficial. The General Assembly, in resolution 444 (V), had already invited Administering Members which need technical assistance for economic, social and educational advancement of their Non-Self-Governing Territories to submit their requests. In resolution 743 (VIII), the General Assembly recommended that the Administering Members, in order to carry out the objectives of education and in general to solve the educational problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories, should seek the technical advice of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and make the greatest possible use of the facilities of the specialized agencies.

75. The Committee notes with appreciation the contribution that UNESCO has made in this field by providing educational specialists and fellowships, and by organizing regional seminars some of which were attended by educational representatives from the metropolitan countries as well as from some of the Territories.

### VIII. Secondary education

76. In emphasizing the importance of free and compulsory primary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee has not overlooked the need for the expansion of education in other fields. It is particularly conscious of the great importance of secondary education and of its significance to the development of vocational and technical education, as well as higher education. As it had noted in its 1953 report, secondary education is crucial not only to the spread of higher education for which it must furnish the base, but also to the programmes of development and expansion of education in the primary field for which it must supply teaching personnel. The Committee recognizes, however, that too much emphasis on this concept of secondary education as an intermediate stage between primary and higher education has sometimes led to formalism and rigidity. In 1956 it had, therefore, given expression to the view that secondary education should have its own purpose and should aim at providing training of sufficient content in itself without necessarily leading to higher education. The Committee had paid particular attention to the need for expansion and diversification of secondary education, and to the problems related thereto. At the current session it has concerned itself mainly with the rate of expansion of secondary education and the measures adopted for its diversification.

77. The Committee notes with approval that the need for expansion of secondary education is recognized by Administering Members and this recognition is reflected in various policy statements, development plans and in a continued expansion in the number of secondary school facilities and enrolment. Stronger pressures than ever before, however, are being exerted by the people in many Territories for more rapid progress, and the ever growing popular demand and thirst for education may well increase at a far faster rate than the expansion of facilities.

78. In addition, the increasing need in the Territories for local administrative and technical staff, for semi-skilled and skilled workers and for persons qualified for higher education is also likely to exceed, and seems in some cases already to have exceeded, the output of secondary schools at the present rate of expansion.

79. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that measures are urgently necessary to ensure a substantial increase in the flow of children from primary to secondary schools through accelerated programmes of expansion. Among the obstacles standing in the way of such expansion are the lack of funds and the shortage of teaching personnel with the relatively high qualifications required. In the light of the general demand for secondary schools, the inadequacy of enrolment may perhaps be aggravated by the poverty of the parents of potential pupils who cannot afford tuition fees, and boarding and other expenses, and in some cases by the siting of schools in areas remote from the demand. The opinion was expressed that in some Territories the unduly high standards of performance in selective examinations required from candidates for admission into secondary schools might penalize many potential pupils.

80. In the final analysis, the inadequacy of available public funds and the poverty of the people would appear to be the two most important obstacles to the expansion of facilities for secondary education. Greater financial resources would, without doubt, make possible the construction of more schools and the engagement of competent teachers in metropolitan and other countries when local teachers are not available in sufficient numbers. If more money were available, more extensive programmes for the training of local teachers in adequate numbers could also be undertaken. The provision of adequate funds could also lead to the abolition of tuition fees, and thereby bring secondary education within the reach of all children. The Committee is of the opinion that, in spite of the provision of scholarships for children of exceptional ability and the partial or complete remission of fees, both for tuition and boarding, in the case of some children coming from poor homes, the obstacles to the fullest development of secondary education remain considerably greater in those Territories where fees are charged for secondary education than they are in the Territories where secondary education is free.

81. In 1956, the Committee agreed that secondary education conceived exclusively as preparation for higher education was no longer sufficient, and that what was more generally required was "a secondary education of a broad character providing specialized knowledge and training". The Committee notes that secondary schools of the academic type are being supplemented in many Territories by schools offering an education with a more practical bias. This is an indication that the need to expand education aimed not only at the assimilation of cultural values but also at promoting the economic and social well-being of the Territories is becoming more widely recognized. In recent years the curricula of secondary schools have shown a tendency to depart from the strong influence of the cultural pattern of metropolitan countries. This trend is noticeable particularly in those Territories where the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the formulation of educational policies is effective. The Committee welcomes the inclusion in the curricula in some Territories of the study of local

customs, history and traditions and of vernacular languages on an equal footing with the metropolitan languages, as being one of the most significant recent developments. It notes, however, that in a number of Territories curricula continue to ignore local languages and to follow closely the curricula prevailing in the metropolitan countries.

82. The Committee notes with interest the expansion of technical and commercial education at the secondary level. The Committee considers that schools imparting such education could with advantage be integrated into comprehensive systems of vocational and technical education. Some representatives drew attention to the merits of multi-purpose schools which had been introduced with success in some countries. Such schools, in addition to a certain number of core subjects, offer various types of courses for students with diverse aims, interests and abilities to enable them to develop their natural aptitudes and inclinations in the courses chosen by them. It was suggested that the conversion of academic secondary schools into multi-purpose schools would be less expensive than the creation of new schools for diversified education and at the same time would cater better to the training requirements of adolescent boys and girls.

83. Some members emphasized the desirability of pooling resources and ideas for the selection of courses and curricula best adapted to the local needs and conditions. The Committee is of the view that such pooling of ideas might be best effected through meetings of experts from the regions concerned who are familiar with the territorial and regional environments.

84. In 1956, the Committee considered at length the problem of wastage in connexion with a document submitted by UNESCO, entitled "The stagnation of primary school pupils". UNESCO concluded that for a survey of this phenomenon more statistical data than that available for its study would be necessary, but that material at hand tended to show that, in some Territories, there was considerable stagnation and dropping-out. In the light of the available information the Committee notes that the position described by UNESCO continues to exist, and that often only a very small fraction of children reach the secondary stage.

85. The Committee reiterates the emphasis which it laid in 1956 on the essential role played by general educational planning in the expansion and diversification of secondary education. Planning, designed to carry out adopted policies, sets the means to be used, the proportion of funds to be allocated for each level and type of education, and the target dates for each of the goals desired. Some members provided information concerning the experiences of their own countries in educational planning and cited examples showing how the establishment of targets and dates covering five- or ten-year periods have been more effective in the development of education than have the *ad hoc* measures adopted in some Territories.

## IX. Higher education

86. Education as the key to progress finds its ultimate consummation in the product of the university and of the higher technical institute. That product depends, in quality and quantity, on the whole process of education from the primary level upwards; conversely, the process of education as a whole depends, for its teachers

and administrators, on the product of higher education. Higher educational facilities must therefore be developed simultaneously with those for primary and secondary schools. Moreover, the character of local leadership in education as in all other fields is largely determined by the development of institutions of higher education.

87. The Committee welcomes evidence of increasing diversification in subjects and courses of study and the expansion of institutions of higher education. Developments in the last few years have confirmed the trend towards an increase in the number and facilities of these institutions which first became apparent in the period immediately following the end of the Second World War. The Committee notes that the need for highly qualified persons both in the administrative and technical fields and for potential leaders has increased at an even faster rate. Yet, there exists evidence that in some areas and for some courses of study a number of places in institutions of higher education are not utilized owing to the lack of a sufficient number of candidates possessing the minimum qualifications for entry. Noting that in a number of Territories existing facilities, although in themselves inadequate, are not fully utilized, the Committee expresses the hope that, with the assistance of UNESCO and other specialized agencies, where necessary, appropriate measures will be adopted at an early date to rectify this situation.

88. The Committee reiterates the view stated in its 1950 report that education is interdependent at all levels, that the vicious circle of educational inadequacies can be broken only by simultaneous action at many different points, and that higher educational facilities should therefore be developed simultaneously with secondary schools. In addition to an increase in the number of secondary schools, consideration should be given to a wider introduction of classes of pre-university standard so that the number of pupils qualified for higher education may progressively increase. A more wide-spread introduction of expert guidance at the secondary level might also be useful in increasing the number of candidates for certain courses of study in the technical field which, although relatively unpopular, are essential to the balanced progress of the Territories.

89. In the majority of cases, the problem is not unutilized accommodation, but rather the increasing number of secondary school graduates desirous of university education, who cannot find accommodation in existing institutions. Because of the time needed to plan, finance and establish institutions of higher education, it appears likely that, in those Territories where the momentum of general development is gathering force, the active demand for higher education will increasingly outstrip facilities in the near future. Expanded secondary school systems will produce larger numbers of graduates every year and it is likely that a higher proportion of these will desire university education owing to the strong incentives deriving both from their own wishes and those of their families as well as from increasing demands by government and private enterprise for the services of local people with high academic and professional qualifications.

90. A sense of urgency is necessary in dealing with these problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories, if events are not to outstrip the measures devised to meet them and if policies are not to become outworn soon

after they have been framed. This sense of urgency applies especially to higher education, on which, in quality and quantity, the entire educational system depends.

91. There are now few Territories which do not provide access to higher education, at least on a limited scale, either within their own borders or within the regions to which they belong. The principle of providing local or regional facilities for higher education, which the Committee commended in 1956, appears now to be firmly established. At the same time, the expansion of faculties and revisions in the curricula are making many institutions better adapted to local conditions in terms of staff, the fostering of local cultures and the training of students in needed skills and professions. Although institutions of higher education develop best when they enjoy the greatest possible measure of freedom consistent with the public interest, they should be encouraged, for example through government influence in the allocation of scholarships, to direct their attention to the development of those studies which are most relevant to conditions prevailing in their areas. Examples of such studies are agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, medicine, technology, public administration and business administration.

92. Greater consideration should be given to the manner in which institutions of higher education provide services to non-resident students. Many Non-Self-Governing Territories face difficulties in this respect owing to the lack of suitable accommodations and inadequate transport facilities. The Committee believes, however, that an extension of extra-mural education, similar to that which has taken place in the Caribbean area, would be widely feasible and would enable institutions to exercise an increasingly vital influence in the growth of local responsibility in all fields. Equally of value would be the establishment in suitable circumstances of "community" colleges for both adults and young persons offering simpler courses than those provided by universities or technical institutions.

93. The Committee recognizes the value of the continued increase from year to year in the number of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories entering universities in the metropolitan and other countries, but expresses the hope that the idea will not gain ground that higher education abroad is always of a higher standard than that in the Territories. As the demand for higher education increases, considerations of cost, distance and difficulty of admission make it increasingly impractical to send ever larger numbers of students overseas to take courses that do not require highly specialized teaching, experience or expensive equipment.

94. It is the Committee's view that the educational policies of the Territories should not be to depend for higher education primarily on the facilities available in metropolitan universities. The general aim of policy with respect to university education, on the other hand, should be to develop the requisite facilities in the Territories themselves. The true value of overseas education, in Territories where higher education has already passed the initial stage, is in those fields where specialization, interchange and final practical experience are essential, in undergraduate courses in subjects not sufficiently in demand to be provided locally and in post-graduate studies. The trend towards

regional organization of higher education should tend still further to reduce the need for overseas training at certain stages.

95. Closer ties between institutions of higher education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and in other countries, particularly in the same geographical region, could in the opinion of the Committee be developed with advantage. The Committee would welcome information on such co-operation in the fields of post-graduate study and research, in teaching and in student enrolment.

96. Greater advantage should also be taken of the fellowship and scholarship programmes sponsored by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, not only to provide more opportunities to graduates from Non-Self-Governing Territories, but also to foster broad contacts with the outside world which the Territories require for their progressive development.

97. In 1956 the Committee noted, as a point of outstanding importance, that all institutions of higher education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are open to students without discrimination on grounds of race or colour. It is a source of satisfaction that since then the number of students of non-indigenous origin attending such institutions, together with indigenous students, appears to have increased. In the opinion of the Committee, this trend should be further accelerated by the provision of scholarships to enable students from other countries to attend territorial or regional universities and, in appropriate circumstances, by making available more opportunities for the entry into various fields of government employment to those possessing local educational qualifications.

## **X. Vocational and technical training**

98. In 1953, the General Assembly affirmed that, in accordance with the objectives of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories enumerated in resolution 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, the process of education should be designed to familiarize the inhabitants with and train them in the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress, with a view to the attainment of a full measure of self-government.

99. Technical and vocational training has been considered by the Committee on a number of previous occasions in connexion with educational and social advancement. Although no major changes in policy have occurred since 1956 when the subject was last considered, there are indications of new developments and of a reorientation in policy in some Territories.

100. The Committee notes that there continue to be difficulties in many Territories in persuading children leaving school to choose occupations involving manual work. As a result, even existing facilities for vocational training, modest as they often are, are not fully utilized. The difficulties stem from a wide-spread search for a status which has its origin partly in indigenous tradition and partly in various aspects of foreign influence. Furthermore, vocational training, if it is to gain greater acceptance, requires the development of a wide industrial base which will both require and suitably reward skilled workers. The successful expansion of technical and vocational education requires, therefore, carefully planned and co-ordinated measures in the political, economic, social and educational fields.

101. The Committee has already referred to the need for diversification of and change in emphasis in the general school curriculum. The value of vocational work is still sometimes belittled by students and parents as an element in general education and it is therefore encouraging to note that in some Territories new school curricula which aim at making school life practical and realistic have been adopted and that a status equal to that of academic studies has been accorded to these subjects. It has long been realized that a pupil's work improves when his interest is aroused and when he sees the relevance of his task to his future means of livelihood. The Committee strongly emphasizes the vital need to attune manual and vocational training at the lower levels of education to the basic needs of the inhabitants of the area served by the school. Thus, craft or pre-industrial instruction may be more suitable in some areas, while in others agricultural, animal husbandry or fishing techniques could be appropriately included in the school curriculum. It is also important that the techniques taught and the tools and equipment used should be suited to local conditions.

102. In 1953, the Committee expressed the view that technical education must be part of a general system of education, since the pupil who is to be trained as a competent artisan or technician requires an adequate basic standard of general education. The Committee has already pointed to the need for diversification of courses in secondary schools. However, the selection of vocational subjects, in its opinion, must be conditioned by the prospects of employment or development in the Territory in which the school is situated. The Committee notes with interest experiments in the Caribbean area where pupils from academic secondary schools attend classes at technical institutes and suggests that such sharing of facilities might be considered in other Territories.

103. There is agreement in the Committee that in many Territories there is an urgent need for increasing numbers of technicians with skills which cannot be sufficiently acquired in ordinary secondary schools, even where ample provision is made for vocational training. Despite considerable recent progress, training facilities for such technicians are still quite inadequate. There is an urgent need for the establishment of more technical institutions offering courses most appropriate to the needs of the Territories or regions in which they are situated.

104. This year the Committee paid particular attention to the problem of vocational guidance. In considering this problem, the close relationship between vocational guidance and employment was emphasized and the need to relate the selection of students and the output of trained technicians to the needs of the Territory as a whole was stressed. Greater efforts should be made to establish and maintain contact with employers, employment bureaux and other bodies. The establishment, where they do not yet exist, of effective national or regional advisory committees on technical education with a membership including representatives of employers and trade unions could, in the opinion of the Committee, do much to maintain realism in the choice of the curricula of technical institutions, while fostering a deeper appreciation and knowledge of the work of such institutions.

105. The Committee notes that in most Territories the great majority of senior technical teachers were recruited in the metropolitan country. It believes that in such cases a teacher should be fully aware of the economic and social background of the Territory in which he is working, and that, if practicable, he should have had some industrial experience in the region. Such awareness and experience will bring the teacher closer to the student and should stimulate the student's enthusiasm for learning. The Committee is also of the opinion that since there are difficulties in recruitment of adequate numbers of metropolitan staff, consideration may usefully be given to the recruitment of technical teachers in countries other than the metropolitan. The recruitment of metropolitan teachers and those from other countries is, naturally, essential until the Territories or regions can themselves provide a sufficient number of qualified teachers for their own needs.

106. The studies placed before the Committee at the current session highlight the fact that the greatest impediment to the development of technical and vocational education in the Territories is the lack of adequately trained indigenous teachers. The Committee recommends that the conditions of service for teachers of vocational and technical subjects should be made more attractive, since otherwise it will be impossible to attract personnel of good quality and in sufficient numbers in the face of competition of other forms of employment. The Committee, therefore, urges the Administering Members to create unified cadres of indigenous teachers in this field, with adequate prospects of advancement and promotion. Where the Territories are too small to provide adequate training locally, regional training programmes should be developed.

107. In the process of economic development taking place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, short courses for workers already employed in industry are a useful element in any general pattern of training and the Committee welcomes the work of territorial, metropolitan and international trade union organizations, and of employers directed towards improving the skill of workers already in employment. It notes with interest that the relative merits of apprenticeship supplemented by theoretical discussion, of "on-the-job" training and of accelerated vocational training, as introduced in certain French Territories, have recently been the subject of discussion at the Inter-African Conference on Education held at Luanda in 1957, under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. The Committee notes that the up-grading of the skills of workers already in employment, which will contribute to the improvement of present standards of living, appears to receive in most cases less consideration than the provision of technical training for the young. The Committee also notes that in many Territories technical skills are not receiving adequate financial recognition as compared with other skills.

108. The Committee commends the work undertaken by the International Labour Office in studying the problems of technical and vocational training in the light of recent changes in industrial processes and manpower requirements throughout the world, and notes that this work may lead to a further discussion at an early session of the International Labour Conference of the concepts on which vocational training should be based.

109. The Committee notes with particular interest that at the forthcoming first session of the African Advisory Committee of the ILO, to be held at Luanda, one of the items on the agenda will be the consideration of vocational and technical training in Africa. The Committee would wish to be informed of the outcome of the ILO Advisory Committee's discussions at Luanda on various subjects amongst which are apprenticeship and on-the-job training, accelerated training, agricultural education, training of supervisors and the provision of facilities for technical and higher level education and training. The interest of the Committee is the more vivid, as it is in full agreement with ILO's basic approach, which affirms that vocational and technical training is a key problem in the development of the resources of Africa. The Committee believes that this principle is equally applicable to all Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### **XI. Agricultural education and extension services**

110. Since most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are primarily agricultural, agricultural education both in the general school system of the Territories and through extension activities among adults and specific training courses for farmers directed by the Departments of Agriculture is the fundamental basis on which progress among the rural populations as a whole must rest.

111. Search for enhanced status and the nature of general education are likely to influence children deeply in their ambitions and attitudes; this is particularly relevant in an examination of the factors affecting progress in agricultural education. The reasons for the unpopularity of farming as a profession are complex and cannot be solved by efforts in the field of education alone. Among relevant factors are the low status and economic position of farmers and the living conditions in rural areas.

112. In 1957 the Committee stressed that, in the immediate future, industrialization would not change the basic economy of the majority of Territories. There is now a growing realization that if the services introduced by governments in the social and other fields in Non-Self-Governing Territories since the end of the Second World War are to continue even at their present inadequate levels in the face of lower world prices, the general economy must be improved. This means in fact the improvement of agriculture, which is the main industry in most Territories, with the object of improving the quality and increasing the output of export crops, whilst continuing to ensure adequate food supplies for the local population. The achievement of this objective would have the dual effect of developing the economy of the Territory and directing peasant farmers towards a cash economy. In a number of Territories this process has already begun and in some has been carried a stage further through comprehensive programmes of regroupment of the indigenous populations, land consolidation and reallocation, accompanied by farm planning for individual holdings, sometimes enforced by penal sanctions.

113. Major responsibility in this field has been borne by agricultural extension services which, the Committee is happy to note, have been considerably expanded in nearly all Territories. Results, however, have been uneven not only because of complexities in organization, insufficient and inadequately trained staff, lack of funds and the imposition of extraneous

duties and responsibilities on the personnel of these services, but also for wider reasons. Thus, both lack of transportation and inadequate prices may sometimes be factors in the difficulties encountered in overcoming the conservatism and lack of interest of the peasant farmer to which reference is made in the information before the Committee. The Committee is also aware that for certain export crops comprehensive grading systems have been established providing higher prices for better quality; in the case of food crops, however, few financial incentives for the improvement of quality would appear to exist. In addition, the effectiveness of the agricultural extension services would be enhanced were farmers given sound economic as well as technical advice. The advice must, in other words, enable the farmer to produce the right crops and to produce them more efficiently.

114. The most satisfactory educational approach in overcoming the rooted prejudices against agriculture is to encourage in young people a love of the land and an appreciation of its importance in their lives and in the economy of their country. The Committee welcomes information indicating the wide-spread introduction of school gardens in most Territories. It emphasizes, however, that school gardens, whilst they can awaken the curiosity of children in natural science as applied to agriculture, which the Luanda Conference considered to be the objective of the teaching of agriculture in primary schools, cannot by themselves inspire a love of the land. If school gardens are to be successful in their objectives, the methods and tools used and the type of crops grown must also be adapted to local conditions. The Committee is of the opinion that, in some cases, school gardens could be used to familiarize children, who are likely to make their livelihood on the land, with new types of useful plants suited to the area. In this way the diversification of agricultural production, which is recognized as a pressing need in most Non-Self-Governing Territories, would be ultimately encouraged.

115. The Committee is of the opinion that the teaching of agriculture at secondary and higher levels requires the creation of a fully integrated system of agricultural education within the general framework of technical and vocational training. In the last few years there has been an intensified effort to increase the number of local people trained in agriculture; most of these efforts have the specific objective of training men for the lower, field-level grades of government agricultural services. The Committee, while appreciating the expansion of special agricultural training facilities for this purpose, notes that enrolment is still too low, that serious staffing difficulties exist and that there appears to be little uniformity in policy and standards between the various institutions. Facilities for higher agricultural education exist only in relatively few Territories and the Committee notes that, although the need for trained local personnel at the highest level has acquired a new urgency, enrolment in several cases is still so low as to make less than full use of facilities which in any absolute assessment of needs would be regarded as inadequate. It sees in this fact a further re-inforcement of the view repeatedly expressed in the present report that the over-all educational provision in most Territories still needs to be greatly expanded if the specialized forms of training, which are the subject of the present chapter, are to be provided on an adequate scale.



## XII. Training of medical and health personnel

116. In 1958 the Committee, reviewing the public health situation within the framework of social conditions, commented that physicians were still scarce in the areas where the poorest health conditions were to be found. It was considered that to remedy this situation an adequate number of fully trained personnel should be provided. This could be achieved by intensifying training schemes and by up-grading the existing training institutions, together with the further training of auxiliary staff for the purpose of bringing them into the category of fully trained personnel.

117. The Committee reiterates its belief that the first necessity is comprehensive planning to assess staff requirements for the health services as a whole over a period of time. It will then become possible to plan in detail for the training and expansion of the various categories of personnel.

118. The information before the Committee shows that the development of schools for the professional training of physicians and higher medical personnel has been slow and difficult. At the present time there are in the Non-Self-Governing Territories only nine medical schools or faculties, of which five are in Africa. The present annual output of medical graduates is only 190 for a total approximate population of 113 million, while the output of graduate dental practitioners as well as of other professional personnel is even more inadequate. In addition, the Committee notes that in many Territories enrolment in existing institutions is often but a fraction of the present modest capacity and in some cases is decreasing on account of difficulties, caused by a poor general education, in securing qualified students, particularly in the basic sciences. The shortage of teaching staff is equally serious and is aggravated by the small number of local medical graduates, from among whom teaching staff has to be recruited.

119. The Committee endorses the view that a solution to the problem of limited enrolment in medical schools may be found in an expansion and improvement of primary and secondary education. A contribution towards meeting the shortage of teaching staff would be the preparation of a carefully planned long-term programme of teacher training in medical education, including allied subjects. While some of the primary needs can be met by securing the services of visiting professors, a definite percentage of new medical graduates could be awarded fellowships for study abroad in designated fields for preparation as teachers. The Committee notes with appreciation the undertaking by WHO to offer fellowships for this purpose.

120. Modern public health has developed a form of integrated service at the local level in which both curative and preventive work is carried out under one unit of administration by a team of health workers (doctors, health officers, sanitarians, nurses, midwives and auxiliary personnel). In the Non-Self-Governing Territories the education and training of nursing, midwifery, sanitary and auxiliary medical personnel should, therefore, be planned with this new trend in view. Opportunities for advanced or refresher training should be extended, since the introduction of modern medical and health practices into an under-developed Territory requires that the staff possess relatively advanced levels of training to enable services to be provided efficiently. A minimum number of specialists in

medicine and public health should be trained to form a nucleus in each Territory and to take the leadership in research and technical development, as well as in the supervision of the medical and public health work.

121. The training of nurses, midwives, sanitary and auxiliary medical personnel is far more wide-spread than university medical education and represents a growing effort to train indigenous persons to serve their own communities in the medical and health fields. Although the number of those trained is not great and is far from meeting the need, special efforts have been devoted recently to the expansion of this type of training to keep pace with the development of the health services. At present, quantity is maintained at the expense of quality and it is believed that, unless there is an improvement in general education, a continuing increase in numbers may further affect the quality of the auxiliary staff. The training of auxiliary personnel should aim at maintaining the highest possible standard of practice and this standard should be revised periodically. The Committee notes the numerous categories of auxiliary health personnel under training and recommends that in the training of these categories account should be taken of the WHO Expert Committee recommendation that, where many health services are rendered by auxiliary workers, it is advisable to keep the number of categories as small as possible. This may necessitate the combining of duties generally found in more than one professional field into the assignment of a "polyvalent health worker".

122. The curricula of medical schools in Non-Self-Governing Territories closely follow those of the metropolitan country; the Committee believes that while this practice is commendable in relation to the maintenance of standards, it is essential that medical students have the opportunity to study local health problems and to adapt their knowledge and skills to local conditions in order to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practice under local conditions.

123. The Committee, as in 1955 and in 1958, gave careful attention to the question of whether medical staff should be trained locally or in the metropolitan country. It reiterates the view that calculations of comparative cost should be scrutinized with the utmost care. The fact that in some cases it was less expensive to send students to the metropolitan country than to give them full professional training in their own Territories or in regional medical institutions is often due to limited initial enrolment. On the other hand, there is danger that students sent to the metropolitan countries might become attuned to the practice of medicine there and upon their return know comparatively little about local problems.

124. The local training of subordinate medical staff is of equal, or even greater importance, and therefore the Committee notes with some concern that although facilities for nursing training have increased in recent years, in most Territories full nursing qualifications can only be acquired in the metropolitan country. The Committee considers that further training facilities for full nursing training should be provided. Nurses, midwives, and auxiliary medical staff should be trained in an environment as nearly typical of the area in which they will work as can be arranged. Practical field training facilities, as an integral part of the development of centres of training, should be expanded to enable students to acquire the necessary practical

knowledge and experience in dealing with local health problems. When the auxiliary worker is expected to work in a rural environment, the training should be oriented towards giving him the close touch necessary for understanding the particular problems of rural dwellers. If circumstances require that the teaching institution be placed in an urban environment, then it is essential that special provisions should be made to include rural field work as an integral part of the training course.

125. The Committee considers that the education and training of professional medical and allied personnel (including dental, pharmacy, laboratory, sanitary en-

gineering, nursing, midwifery) should be planned as an extension of university education; the development of education and training centres in Non-Self-Governing Territories should be encouraged, if not on a territorial basis, certainly on a regional one.

126. The Committee notes with satisfaction the wide scope of the work of WHO in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, including individual, regional and inter-regional projects, and commends the award in 1958, of 113 fellowships to candidates from the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the WHO fellowship programme, which has been expanded considerably in recent years.

## ANNEX

### Studies on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions at its tenth session on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee, should be read in conjunction with the present report:

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| 1. Participation of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in educational policies and administration (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.294 |
| 2. Recent developments in technical and vocational training in Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO)                            | A/AC.35/L.295 |
| 3. Agricultural education and extension services in Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO)                                       | A/AC.35/L.296 |
| 4. Education and training of medical and health personnel in Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO)                              | A/AC.35/L.297 |
| 5. Free and compulsory education in primary schools in Non-Self-Governing Territories 1955-1957 (UNESCO)                       | A/AC.35/L.298 |
| 6. Secondary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat)   | A/AC.35/L.299 |
| 7. Higher education in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat)  | A/AC.35/L.302 |
| 8. Illiteracy and fundamental education in Non-Self-Governing Territories (UNESCO)   | A/AC.35/L.303 |

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OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY****OFFICIAL RECORDS : FIFTEENTH SESSION****SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/4371)****NEW YORK**





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## **NOTE**

**Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.**

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### **Abbreviations**

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960)

## I. Constitution of the Committee

1. By its resolution 1332 (XIII), adopted on 12 December 1958, the General Assembly decided to continue, for a further period of three years, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, on the same basis as was set forth in resolutions 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 646 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 933 (X) of 8 November 1955.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee, as set forth in resolution 1332 (XIII) are as follows:

"5. . . . to examine, in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. . . . to submit to the General Assembly at its regular sessions reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories."

3. As regards the Committee's programme of work, the same resolution states that:

"7. . . . the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories."

4. The Committee consists of fourteen members: seven Administering Member States transmitting information on Non-Self-Governing Territories and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. In 1959, the terms of office of Ceylon and Guatemala having expired, Argentina and Ceylon were elected to the Committee for three-year terms. The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

### Members transmitting information

Australia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Belgium	
France	
Netherlands	United States of America
New Zealand	

### Members elected by the General Assembly

### Date of expiration of term

Argentina	1962
Brazil	1960
Ceylon	1962
Dominican Republic	1961
Ghana	1961
India	1961
Iraq	1961

With the exception of Belgium, all members of the Committee were represented at the session.

5. The Committee held its eleventh session at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. In view of the fact that the Committee this year was requested by the General Assembly to examine the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter, the eleventh session was longer than previous ones. The Committee held twenty meetings between 23 February and 12 April 1960.

6. Representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also attended the meetings of the Committee and took part in its discussions.

## II. Officers of the Committee

7. At its opening (205th) meeting on 23 February, the Committee elected by acclamation the following officers:

*Chairman:* Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey (Ghana);

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. L. J. Goedhart (Netherlands);

*Rapporteur:* Mr. John George Bacon (United States of America).

## III. Agenda

8. At its 205th meeting, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda as submitted by the Secretariat. The agenda<sup>1</sup> is reproduced as annex I to this report.

## IV. Sub-Committee

9. At the 207th meeting, the Committee appointed a sub-committee composed of the representatives of Brazil, Ghana, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The sub-committee was requested: (a) to formulate for the consideration of the Committee observations and conclusions on the report on progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>2</sup>; and (b) to prepare a report on economic conditions in Non-

<sup>1</sup> A/AC.35/13/Rev.1.

<sup>2</sup> *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter* (ST/TRI/SER.A/15/Vols. 1-5, Sales No.: 6aVI.B.1/Vols. 1-5).

Self-Governing Territories. The sub-committee was given wide terms of reference and in its examination of the Progress Report it was asked to be guided by the terms of General Assembly resolution 1461 (XIV) of 12 December 1959. The sub-committee was assisted by the Rapporteur of the Committee and representatives of the specialized agencies. It elected Mr. M. Rasgotra (India) as its chairman. It held thirty-three meetings between 29 February and 6 April.

### V. Preliminary statements

10. At the 205th meeting of the Committee, the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom reserved the positions of their respective Governments with regard to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the Falkland Island dependencies.

11. The representatives of Ceylon, India and Iraq stated that their respective Governments regarded West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea) as an integral part of the sovereign and independent Republic of Indonesia, a Member of the United Nations, and that, in their view, the transmission of information on West Irian under Article 73 e was incorrect. Any views that they might subsequently express on the information thus transmitted would be subject to that reservation. The representative of the Netherlands reaffirmed the sovereignty of his Government over Netherlands New Guinea, in respect of which his Government had transmitted information in accordance with its obligations under the Charter. The representative of Australia stated that his Government's position was that Netherlands sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea was beyond doubt.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic expressed the concern of his Government regarding the juridical modalities generated by the reservations and the manner in which these are apparently accepted or registered in the records of the Committee and of other United Nations organs.

### VI. Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter

13. In compliance with General Assembly resolutions 932 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1053 (XI) of 20 February 1957 the Secretary-General, with the co-operation of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, had prepared for the General Assembly at its fourteenth session a report on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations. The Progress Report<sup>3</sup> consisted of three main parts: a general survey; a second part comprising studies on economic, social and educational conditions; and a third part comprising summaries of information on fifty-four Territories on which information had been transmitted up to the end of 1958.

14. By resolution 1461 (XIV) the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: (1) to examine the Progress Report at its 1960 session with a view to ascertaining the progress made by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations; (2) to submit its observations and conclusions on the Report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, in order to assist the Assembly in its

consideration of the Report; (3) to be guided by the terms of all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular, resolutions 932 (X) and 1053 (XI), as well as by the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter. Because the Committee had in 1959 examined the summaries of information which formed the third part of the Progress Report, the Committee, in 1960, gave primary attention to the two remaining parts comprising the General Survey and the twenty-six separate studies on economic, social and educational conditions covering the period since the establishment of the United Nations in 1946. To assist the Committee in this task, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States had included specialist advisers in their delegations.

15. The Committee examined the Progress Report in three stages. First, in full committee (206th to 210th meetings inclusive), the members expressed their views concerning a number of broad trends in the political, economic, educational and social fields since the beginning of the United Nations. The Committee next established a sub-committee<sup>4</sup> with wide terms of reference in accordance with General Assembly resolution 146 (XIV) to draft a report containing observations and conclusions on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The report of the sub-committee was then approved by the Committee.<sup>5</sup>

16. During the general discussion of the Progress Report, all the members of the Committee who took part paid tribute to the Secretariat and to the specialized agencies for the quality of the Report and pointed out the difficulties and problems existing in the Territories during the period under review. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States provided further information in clarification of some points contained in the documentation.

17. The representative of Australia considered that the progress made was encouraging, and that achievements during the last decade were substantial, although much remained to be done.

18. The representative of New Zealand reviewed the progress made in the Territories under the administration of his Government. In the Cook Islands, a considerable advance had been made in the field of constitutional development, and the enlarged Assembly had been given extensive control over legislation and finance. Similar measures were to be introduced in Niue.

19. Commenting on developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations, the representative of the United States considered that much remained to be done. His Government realized the need for urgency in attaining specific goals and the necessity for pressing forward in all fields of development. In the Territories under United States administration, the outstanding development was the attainment of statehood by Alaska and Hawaii.

20. The representative of the Netherlands reaffirmed the full recognition of his Government of its responsibility under the Charter and reaffirmed that its policy with respect to Netherlands New Guinea was to enable the inhabitants of that Territory to determine freely their own future as soon as possible. To help the inhabitants of that Territory to advance towards this goal, special emphasis was being given to social organization, which was essential to all other development. He in-

<sup>4</sup> See para. 9, above.

<sup>5</sup> See para. 50, below.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

formed the Committee of measures taken for the general development of that Territory since the end of the period covered by the Progress Report, and of measures to strengthen the social organization. In 1959, the first regional council with an elected majority was set up, and legislation was being prepared for the establishment of an elected Central Netherlands New Guinea Council to represent the entire population. He assured the Committee that his Government would continue, in conformity with Article 73 of the Charter, to co-operate with the specialized agencies and regional organizations, and with Australia, which administered the rest of the island, for the welfare of the inhabitants of New Guinea.

21. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, India and Iraq recalled that the purpose of the Report was to enable the General Assembly to review the progress that had been made in various fields in the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter. They all attached great importance to the task of the Committee, and the representative of Argentina considered that the work of the United Nations in relation to Non-Self-Governing Territories was now gaining in significance because the scope of United Nations responsibilities under the Trusteeship System was being gradually modified in the light of independence achieved, or about to be achieved, by some of the Trust Territories. They noted that some encouraging progress had been made towards the principal goal, which was the development of self-government. The General Survey contained in the Progress Report<sup>6</sup> showed that, of the seventy-four Territories on which information had been transmitted in 1946, by 1955 eight had achieved independence and had become Members of the United Nations and eleven others had attained various degrees of self-government. During this period, the number of those inhabiting Non-Self-Governing Territories had decreased from 215 million to 113 million. Since 1956, the advance of the Territories to self-government had accelerated: Alaska and Hawaii attained statehood in 1958-1959, and in 1960, Cyprus, Nigeria and the Belgian Congo would also become independent. Commenting on these developments, the representative of Ghana stated that his Government viewed with satisfaction the political changes taking place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories because Ghana considered its own independence meaningless unless it was linked with the independence of other Territories.

22. The non-administering Members pointed out that, despite the accelerated advance of some Territories, little progress had been achieved in many areas. Because of the present intense desire of the peoples to be free, the rate of development had not been rapid enough. They urged that greater efforts should be made in the Territories to overcome difficulties, and to enable the Non-Self-Governing Territories to attain a full measure of self-government or independence as early as possible.

23. The representatives of India and Iraq stated that although in the past the Administering Members had held that self-government should be the culmination of a long process of economic and social development, experience had shown that the Territories progressed more rapidly after they had become self-governing or independent. The representative of India also emphasized that the Committee should consider not only the progress achieved but what more should and could be done. Moreover, it was important that the progress should be assessed not only in terms of statistics and percentages,

but also by the extent to which the needs and aspirations of the people had been met. He emphasized that it could no longer be accepted that the attainment of freedom by peoples in Non-Self-Governing Territories should be made conditional on their prior attainment of certain standards in other fields. He expressed his concern that not only had progress not been rapid enough but that a number of Territories still remained in a state of reliance on metropolitan countries. In this connexion, he referred to the absence of information from the Government of Portugal on conditions prevailing in the areas under Portuguese administration. He hoped that action would soon be taken by the General Assembly to bring these Territories within the purview of the United Nations. On this point the representative of Brazil reserved the position of his delegation since he considered that this matter was not within the competence of the Committee.

24. The representative of Iraq considered that, in its examination of the information before it, the Committee should bear in mind the overriding desire of the peoples for independence and self-government. He suggested that the United Nations should aim at accelerating to the utmost the progress of the Territories towards self-government or independence, and that the General Assembly should accordingly amend the terms of reference of the Committee to enable it to encompass the new tasks which the United Nations would have to undertake in the light of changes taking place in the world.

25. The representative of the United Kingdom considered that the achievements of the Administering Members could be judged by the facts contained in the Progress Report. He agreed that the achievement of self-government was of very great importance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and recalled that the Administering Members gave it a central place in the obligations they assumed under Chapter XI of the Charter. But other important factors of an economic and social nature made up the total well-being of the inhabitants which it was the sacred trust of the Administering Members to promote. All these factors were interrelated, and in some Territories it was possible that the continued presence of the Administering Members for a period was a necessary solvent for the intractable social and economic situations which remained. In its examination of the progress achieved in the promotion of the well-being of the inhabitants of the Territories, therefore, the Committee would have to weigh carefully all these factors which made up such well-being, and should not give undue emphasis to the factor of self-government.

26. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ghana and India emphasized that the economic development must be directed to raising the standard of living of the inhabitants and should be assessed in the light of trends in world economy. During the period covered, the economies of Non-Self-Governing Territories had benefited from the demand for primary products and general world prosperity. These representatives noted that considerable progress had been made in increasing production and that there had also been some rise in *per caput* income and level of consumption. Despite these areas of progress, however, the economies of the Non-Self-Governing Territories were still almost completely dependent on subsistence agriculture and on the production of a few primary products, a large part of which was still exported to the metropolitan countries. In consequence, these Territories remained highly vulnerable to fluctuations in world commodity prices. These representatives urged that increased efforts should be made to diversify

<sup>6</sup> A/4192.



the economies of the Territories, with particular attention to agriculture.

27. It was further noted by the representatives of Brazil, India and Iraq that, although there had been some gains in the manufacturing and processing industries, the growth of industrialization had been slow, except in the Belgian Congo. The information showed that most Territories still relied heavily on imported consumer goods, and these representatives expressed the hope that effective measures would be taken to change this pattern of dependence.

28. The representative of India expressed the concern of his delegation over the widening gap in the standards of living between Western countries and the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and pointed out the disparity in the rise of the *per caput* income in industrialized countries, on the one hand, and in the underdeveloped nations, on the other. He stated that foreign private capital, which had been invested mainly in mineral extractive industries or in agriculture, had not been of much direct benefit to the indigenous inhabitants, and expressed the view that territorial Governments should increasingly promote economic activities in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants.

29. The Administering Members recognized that certain basic problems remained to be solved. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to some general indicators showing the economic growth which had taken place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the period covered. He pointed out that in many of the Territories under United Kingdom administration development had in the early years been retarded by the lack of natural resources or because the Territories were too small to support the overhead expenses of public services on a reasonable scale or to permit more than the most rudimentary kinds of division of labour. Some of these Territories would continue to offer a problem for years to come. While agreeing that in all appropriate cases the Territories should build up their own industrial production, he pointed out that this was only one part of a country's development programme, and that both agriculture and trade were also sources of wealth. Industrialization should therefore be pursued not as an end in itself, but as part of a general policy which would increase national output and raise standards of living; in the United Kingdom Territories there were many examples of the successful pursuit of this aim, in the production of manufactured goods both for domestic consumption and for export. The Government of the United Kingdom had doubled the financial assistance it made available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories; it had also considerably increased its contributions to the United Nations Special Fund and would contribute substantially to the International Development Association when it was established. Although the greater part of development in the United Kingdom Territories had been financed from the internal savings of the Territories and with the financial help provided by the metropolitan Government as a supplement, private investment had also played an important part.

30. The representative of Australia pointed out that at the end of the Second World War many Territories, more particularly those situated in the Pacific area, had been faced with a tremendous task of reconstruction. In the light of this fact and of subsequent international economic conditions, the post-war period had undoubtedly been one of steady economic progress. The vulnerability of many Non-Self-Governing Territories to fluctuations

in world commodity prices still remained one of the main obstacles to their more rapid advancement. The establishment and development of local industries was often limited by local conditions, and due account had to be taken of factors such as the availability of capital and technical personnel, the social implications of industrialization, the level of living of the population and their purchasing power, and the potentialities of local, regional and international markets.

31. The representative of the Netherlands reviewed the measures taken by his Government in Netherlands New Guinea for economic development and noted that the natural resources of the Territory were limited, the soil was of low fertility, and the economy was still based primarily on agriculture. Government efforts were directed at improving agricultural methods, diversifying agricultural food and cash crops, and increasing production. Following a period of reconstruction immediately after the war, steady progress had been made. During the period 1950-1958, the value of exports had increased, the proportion produced by the indigenous inhabitants had tripled during this period, and public expenditure had multiplied several times over. Despite these achievements, Netherlands New Guinea remained a very under-developed Territory and much investment was needed.

32. The representative of the United States shared the view that progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was partly due to the general strengthening of the world economy. Among other important developments, he noted the trend towards more comprehensive economic planning and the growth in size of economic development programmes. He stressed the importance of the role of private investment in economic development and considered that development programmes should include an evaluation of the potential for both domestic and foreign private investment. The United States Government held the view that, to the greatest possible extent, foreign investment should come from the private sector and from international institutions. This policy was reflected in the United States Government's development assistance programmes in various parts of the world and in the support it gave to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and similar institutions.

33. The representatives of Ceylon and Ghana emphasized the need for increased participation of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the formulation and execution of development plans. The representative of Ceylon drew attention to the fact that no formal procedure had been established for the direct participation of representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in organs of the United Nations, and that progress in the Territories could gain much from such direct participation in technical bodies such as the regional economic commissions. Several representatives supported this view and urged that wider use should be made of various forms of international assistance and that Non-Self-Governing Territories should be directly associated in the work of the regional economic commissions of the Economic and Social Council, and more particularly in that of the Economic Commission for Africa.

34. The Progress Report reviewed general developments in the social field and included studies on demographic conditions, co-operatives, public health and nutrition, social security, freedom of association, mass

communications, community development, social welfare, race relations and human rights.

35. In examining this information, one of the main points again stressed by members of the Committee was that social development must be viewed as the whole process of change and advancement considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and of the individual. The representatives of Iraq and India noted that the impact of Western civilization had profoundly affected the structure of indigenous society and expressed the hope that the Administering Members would give particular attention to the social problems resulting from this transition.

36. The representative of Ghana pointed out that the information showed that social progress had been most rapid in those Territories in which the inhabitants had assumed a large share of responsibility in the formulation of policy. He emphasized that government measures should be supported by community development programmes.

37. The representative of India made a detailed review of developments in the social fields. Because almost all of the Non-Self-Governing Territories had large rural populations, it was important to examine the role and the achievements of community development in the whole process of social advancement. He noted that the promotion of such development had been rather slow in some Territories and in no Territory had community development projects been adopted and implemented on a territorial scale. Experience had shown that where schemes were imposed by the Government from above, they often failed to rouse the interests of the people; he urged, therefore, that more efforts should be made to mobilize initiative at the village level. He noted with satisfaction the growth of the co-operative movement and commended the progress made in some Territories. He considered it important that Governments should continue to encourage the establishment of handicraft co-operatives and small industries, both of which helped to prevent the disintegration of the traditional way of life.

38. The representative of Australia considered that the diversity and the inherent nature of the social concepts of many indigenous groups constituted a serious obstacle to orderly social change. It was necessary to awaken the interest of the people so that they would not only desire progress but would also be prepared, if necessary, to accept changes in their traditional social systems. This point was also subsequently emphasized by the representative of the Netherlands in respect of Netherlands New Guinea, where mechanized farming had been introduced to raise the standard of living and to act as a social catalyst. At a later stage, it was the intention of the Netherlands Government to extend the projects to embrace such social questions as the development of leadership training.

39. The representative of India further welcomed the developments in the basic trends of social policy, of labour legislation, of social security and of housing, public health and social welfare. He pointed out, however, that statistics showed many areas in which there was a divergence between professed policy and actual practice in the extension of human rights to the indigenous people, for example, in the implementation of regulations affecting the employment of women and children. He considered it unfortunate that at the end of the period covered by the Progress Report, discriminatory practices continued to exist in some Non-Self-Governing Terri-

tories. He cited examples of discriminatory practices in the fields of public service, employment, agriculture and education. He considered it most objectionable that, in many Territories, separate educational systems continued to be provided for different races. He asked why these practices continued to exist since the Administering Members were committed to a policy of the abolition of discrimination.

40. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ghana, Ceylon and Iraq also emphasized the importance of human rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories. They pointed out that under the Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights the Administering Members had the moral and legal obligation to safeguard human rights in the Territories under their administration. They expressed their satisfaction that there was no racial discrimination in the Territories under the administration of France, New Zealand and the United States and noted measures taken by other Administering Members which had led to improved conditions. They expressed their grave concern that the information before the Committee showed that progress in the realization of human rights in many areas had been slow and that discriminatory practices still existed in many Territories with plural populations, and affected such important areas as education, employment, land tenure, public services and social intercourse. They considered it most serious that in some Territories there continued to be separate school systems for European and indigenous school children, except perhaps in the case of higher education. While recognizing that Governments had met some difficulties in abolishing discriminatory practices, these representatives urged that immediate action should be taken to abolish racial discrimination wherever it occurred.

41. The representative of the United Kingdom once again affirmed that his Government rejected any idea of the inherent superiority of one race over the another, and that its policy offered a future in which all the peoples of the Territories under its administration would play a full part as citizens in the countries where they lived, and in which feelings of race would be submerged in loyalty to new nations. When the Committee took up item 6 of its agenda, he and the representative of Australia informed the Committee of further measures which had been taken to improve race relations since the end of the period covered by the Progress Report.<sup>7</sup>

42. Several non-Administering Members emphasized the primary importance of education in preparing the people for self-government and expressed their satisfaction that the educational goals of the Administering Members<sup>8</sup> corresponded closely to the broad objectives laid down by the General Assembly in resolution 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ghana and Ceylon all noted the advances made since 1946. The representatives of Ceylon and India, while recognizing that at the beginning of the period there was little or no education in many of the Territories, pointed out that at the end of the period covered by the Progress Report, with the exception of the United States and New Zealand Territories, where education had been free and universal for several years, universal free and compulsory education was still beyond the reach of the majority of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Papua was the only Territory in which primary education was free in both government and missionary schools. Pointing out that

<sup>7</sup> See paras. 86 and 97-98.

<sup>8</sup> A/4131, para. 5.

according to UNESCO, the ratio of primary enrolment is satisfactory when it is 50 per cent of the number of children of school age or above, they observed that, with the exception of the United States Territories and the United Kingdom Caribbean Territories, few Territories had reached this standard. The slow development could no longer be attributed to the apathy of the people since the information showed that the demands for education now generally exceeded the facilities available. Secondary education in most Territories was also inadequate compared with the secondary to primary enrolment ratio for the world as a whole, and facilities for technical and vocational education fell far short of the needs of the people. The representatives of Ceylon and India stressed that, at the level of higher education, it was important to develop universities and other institutions in the Territories to bring higher training within the reach of a greater number of people. They urged that much greater efforts should be made to remove discriminatory measures in education in those Territories and at those levels where they still existed and to satisfy the peoples' need and hunger for education. They suggested that education should be undertaken as an integral part of development programmes.

43. The representative of Australia pointed out that educational policy should be so directed that it endeavoured, while achieving its technical objectives, to blend as far as possible the best features of indigenous culture with those of a modern civilization, so that when the peoples were able to manage their own affairs they would regard themselves as having common bonds which transcended traditional social differences.

44. The representative of Ghana stressed that the educational system should be planned to produce the kind of indigenous leaders needed by the Territories both before and after self-government. He and the representatives of Brazil and India all emphasized the importance of the active participation of the inhabitants in the formulation and administration of educational programmes and policies. The rapid advances made in the provision of education after Territories had become independent or self-governing showed what could be done where the peoples themselves were allowed to assume responsibility.

45. In connexion with the figures given in the UNESCO report, the representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that only in recent years had the concept of education as an investment gained ground. Within the last few years, and since the end of the period covered by the Progress Report, this change in attitude had been reflected in the rising rate of increase in primary school enrolment. He did not share the view that the provision of universal compulsory primary education should be given overriding importance: it was essential that there should be a balanced development of the educational system.

46. During the discussion of the Progress Report, the representatives of the specialized agencies affirmed that, if requested, their organizations were ready to provide assistance in their respective fields to the Territories. Several representatives suggested that wider use should be made of regional and international co-operation as well as of the assistance made available by the United Nations and the specialized agencies including that under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

47. At the 223rd meeting of the Committee, the Chairman of the sub-committee introduced its draft

report containing observations and conclusions on the Progress Report." He explained that the text had been unanimously approved by the sub-committee as a whole as representing a consensus. There were, however, many passages which, taken separately, did not fully reflect the views of individual delegations and even some on which members might have reservations. He hoped that the Committee would accept the text as a whole with this understanding.

48. The representatives of Australia and the United Kingdom stated that while they had reservations on certain passages which were compromises between opposing views, they would support the text of the observations and conclusions as a whole. The representative of Australia said his support was without prejudice to the views previously expressed by his delegation on various aspects of the Committee's work. The representative of India stated that all the observations and conclusions did not necessarily fully reflect the views of his delegation, but these were an excellent compromise between differing approaches and he would support the draft reports prepared by the sub-committee.

49. The representative of Australia suggested an addition to paragraph 52 of document A/AC.35/L.324/Add.1 to clarify the vocational and technical training situation in Papua. This addition was accepted by the Committee.

50. At the same meeting, by a vote of 12 to none, with 1 abstention, the Committee approved as a whole the observations and conclusions on the Progress Report as contained in documents A/AC.35/L.324 and Add.1-3, as amended, for submission to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

51. The representative of France stated that his delegation held the view that the examination of the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be based solely on the information transmitted under Article 73 e. The General Survey contained in the Progress Report and the observations and conclusions drawn up by the sub-committee included references to political conditions which were beyond the competence of the Committee, and he had therefore abstained in the vote.

## VII. Economic conditions

52. At its eleventh session, in accordance with the programme of work established by General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII), the Committee gave special attention to economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In response to General Assembly resolution 745 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States had included economic experts in their delegations.

53. The Committee had before it special studies prepared by the Secretariat and by the specialized agencies. Because the Committee had to examine a great variety of information on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as part of the Progress Report, the Secretariat submitted to this session reports on the influence of terms of trade on the economy of the Territories,<sup>10</sup> money and central banking systems<sup>11</sup> and balance of payments.<sup>12</sup> In addition, the ILO prepared for the Committee a report on the productivity

<sup>9</sup> A/AC.35/L.324 and Add.1-3.

<sup>10</sup> A/AC.35/L.314.

<sup>11</sup> A/AC.35/L.315.

<sup>12</sup> A/AC.35/L.317.

of labour,<sup>13</sup> and FAO contributed a preliminary survey on the transition of subsistence to market agriculture.<sup>14</sup>

54. The Committee discussed economic conditions from its 210th to its 216th meetings, inclusive. The representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States all took part in the discussion. As already indicated in paragraph 9 above, the Committee, in accordance with its usual practice, requested the sub-committee, appointed at its 207th meeting, to draw up a special report on economic conditions covering the 1955-1958 period.

55. Several representatives pointed out the difficulty of generalizing about conditions in so many Non-Self-Governing Territories, which differed widely in size, natural resources and phase of development. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands and New Zealand stated that many of the problems discussed in the papers before the Committee were not pertinent to the Territories under the administration of their Governments.

56. The representative of Australia said that the trade pattern in Papua was typical of other under-developed Territories with limited resources. An adverse trade balance, however, did not necessarily mean that the economic policies were unsound, since it might indicate a heavy inflow of equipment and other material needed for development. Over the period 1957-1959, there had been a steady rise in the value of exports, which reflected a real increase in the volume of production in Papua. The Territory still had a substantial trade deficit, which was covered by grants from Australia. Although Papua was economically dependent on Australia, this relationship enabled the Territory to benefit from access to a stable market close at hand, favourable tariff terms and protective duties to assist local industries. Since 1955, further steps had been taken to raise the standard of living of the people through measures to increase the efficiency of Papuan agriculture, widen the variety of subsistence production, and gradually expand the production of cropping for sale, particularly through the expansion of agricultural extension services. It was the policy of his Government to help the Papuans increase their share in the economic life of the Territory, and one indication of progress in this direction was the steady development of co-operatives and co-operative marketing. The Government also provided financial assistance to indigenous organizations and individuals to enable them to participate more widely in production, and agricultural extension programmes with special emphasis on agricultural training had been accelerated and intensified.

57. The representative of the Netherlands also observed that the deficit of the balance of trade of Netherlands New Guinea reflected the extent to which that Territory was under-developed. Imports included a wide range of products, two-thirds of which were consumer goods representing about a third of the value of imports, while exports were limited to a few raw materials such as crude oil and agricultural, forest and marine products. Since 1954, however, the production of crude oil had declined, and, with the diminished activity of the oil company, imports of industrial equipment had declined steadily since 1957. The Netherlands representative described measures taken in the last few years to increase production and stimulate the export of cash

crops. He also reviewed the currency and banking situation in Netherlands New Guinea and pointed out that the territorial budget consistently showed deficits which were covered by grants from the Netherlands.

58. The representative of New Zealand explained that many of the problems discussed in the documents before the Committee were not pertinent to the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands. These Territories had limited natural resources, no mineral deposits, and poor soils. Wherever possible, the New Zealand Government had introduced new crops and helped to increase production. The New Zealand representative described some of the measures taken to provide technical training in this direction and to meet the need for increased facilities for exporting crops, the lack of which was one of the main obstacles to the economic development of these Territories. His Government was encouraged that it was able to help the people to assume responsibility for their own affairs and to enjoy social and educational advantages similar to those in wealthier Territories.

59. The representative of the United Kingdom observed that the past three years did not have any special characteristics from an economic point of view. For the United Kingdom Territories as a whole, between 1953 and 1958 the gross domestic product at constant prices had risen by 5 to 6 per cent per annum; expenditure on gross fixed capital formation had increased by 27½ per cent in the same period. The rate of development in the individual Territories, however, depended on many factors and varied from Territory to Territory.

60. According to the stage of their development it was possible to place the United Kingdom Territories in three broad groups. A small number, including Jamaica, Trinidad and Hong Kong, had passed the "take off" point and had now reached a stage of sustained economic growth. A second group of Territories, including Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria and most of the other Territories in Africa, had good long-term prospects of achieving sustained growth but still lacked, among other things, capital and trained manpower. The third group consisted of Territories which had poor natural resources or were too small in size; the development of these Territories would have to face difficulties for many years to come.

61. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, India and Iraq observed that the information before the Committee showed that most of the Territories were still dependent on the production of a few primary products. As producers of raw materials, the Territories were vulnerable to fluctuations in the world prices of these commodities. These representatives considered it most serious that, despite the importance of terms of trade to their economy, none of the Territories possessed for any major commodity a share of world production sufficiently high to enable it to exercise some control on the market and to influence world prices. The representative of Ghana pointed out that steps taken by the Administering Members to reduce the effects of price fluctuations on the Territories by guaranteed price schemes and marketing programmes were incapable of affecting the terms of trade.

62. The representatives of Brazil and Argentina considered that the gradual deterioration in the terms of trade of the Territories was due to difficulties inherent in the economic structure of the Territories, in many of which production had been developed to meet the requirements of the metropolitan market.

63. The representative of India pointed out that the Non-Self-Governing Territories were dependent on the

<sup>13</sup> A/AC.35/L.316.

<sup>14</sup> A/AC.35/L.318.

more advanced countries for imports needed for their development. With the inflationary trend of prices in the industrialized countries and the fluctuation of world prices in primary products, the combined price movement represented a loss in import capacity of the Territories with a consequent reduction in their terms of trade. This view was shared by the representative of Iraq.

64. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India stressed the need to increase domestic production and to lessen the adverse terms of trade. They pointed out that one way to lessen the vulnerability of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to fluctuations in world prices was through international agreements for stabilizing prices of primary products. They urged the Administering Members to co-operate more widely in negotiating such agreements. They also stressed the need for greater government initiative to promote diversification of agricultural production, increase market facilities and build more roads, storage facilities and processing plants. The representative of Ghana believed that these activities could be more fruitful if they were connected with community development programmes.

65. Referring to the discussion on commodity prices, the representative of the United Kingdom said that his Government was aware of the problems that could be caused by fluctuations in commodity prices and was prepared to participate in the examination of such problems on a commodity-by-commodity basis. At present the United Kingdom was co-operating in the study of commodity problems in GATT and in the United Nations Commission on International Commodity Trade and also participated in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and in most of the international commodity agreements. In addition, use was made of internal price stabilization funds. He observed that an adverse trade balance on current account was not always a sign of an unbalanced economy because it was often the result of intensified, long-term investments and was a necessary feature of a developing economy.

66. The representative of the United States emphasized that economic development was a complex process which involved many factors, including the need for education and technical skills. He also pointed out that the Territories, while sensitive to fluctuations in world prices, had also sometimes benefited from these changes. He emphasized the importance of price mechanism in guiding a location of resources in the direction of optimum economic benefits. The United States, a large producer itself, was interested in inter-governmental co-operation in this area and participated in the work of the international bodies on trade and commodities: it was currently a member of the Sugar and Wheat Councils, which administered agreements, a member of all the existing commodity study groups and, since 1959, a member of the United Nations Commission on International Trade. He considered that the transition from subsistence to market agriculture in the Territories was an important aspect of economic development, because a highly productive agriculture was frequently a basic consideration in the development of other sectors of the economy.

67. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon and India expressed concern that the currency boards system in the United Kingdom Territories was inadequate as a means of financing budgets and furthering economic development. Although the Territories had received financial aid from the United Kingdom they had also assisted the metropolitan country. These representatives emphasized

the need for the establishment of central banks, especially in the more advanced Territories, to provide means of mobilizing local money resources for development and for applying a monetary policy.

68. The representative of the United States felt that the value of currency boards as against central banks as instruments in raising funds had to be determined in each case in the light of the situation of the Territory.

69. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that the linking of the Territories under its administration in the sterling system had been to the advantage of the Territories in that they benefited by world confidence in that currency. He explained that since 1954 territorial Governments were no longer required to have 100 per cent external cover for local currency so that each Territory could invest a proportion of its currency fund backing in local securities. While the United Kingdom provided financial assistance to the Territories, it left them free to trade wherever they wished. The information before the Committee confirmed that there was a general decrease of the Territories' economic dependence on the United Kingdom.

70. He considered that the transition from subsistence to market agriculture was one of the most important problems in under-developed areas. In the United Kingdom Territories in East and West Africa, although not enough was known of the subsistence sectors, the proportion of national output represented by subsistence production had fallen during the post-war period as a result of the expansion of the cash sector. He felt that the best way of raising the productivity of peasant agriculture was through a concerted attack on all institutional obstacles such as unsuitable systems of land tenure and the lack of credit, communications and education. This had been done, for instance, under the Swynnerton Plan in Kenya and had produced encouraging results.

71. The representative of the ILO, introducing the report prepared by his organization on productivity in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, pointed out that because of the great diversity of conditions in the Territories and the lack of statistics, the ILO had in the present report only enumerated conditions which would facilitate productivity. He informed the Committee that the ILO was prepared to provide technical assistance on request to the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the field of productivity, but as yet had not had much opportunity to do so.

72. The representative of the Netherlands said that studies made in Netherlands New Guinea showed that labour productivity varied widely from one society to another and was affected by traditional cultures. He informed the Committee of measures taken by his Government to raise productivity in that Territory through on-the-job and technical training, better education and improved social relations; a vocational training foundation had been established in this Territory in 1956.

73. The representative of India considered that the brevity of the ILO's report made it impossible to cover the subject thoroughly. The report discussed productivity mainly on the basis of industrial production and did not take into account the fact that the vast majority of inhabitants in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was engaged in subsistence agriculture, in which it was also essential to raise productivity. He pointed out that one of the obstacles to higher productivity was the lack of incentives, both in terms of financial returns and in



terms of consumer goods available. Other important measures to raise productivity were increased workers' education, on-the-job training and the establishment of productivity centres. He felt that increased productivity had a direct bearing on the problem of the transition from a subsistence to a market economy. Not only was it necessary that the farmers produce a surplus above their own needs, but it was important to establish markets where they could sell their surpluses and purchase needed goods; otherwise, there would be no incentive to change from subsistence agriculture. He noted that FAO, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa, was undertaking an investigation of this problem, and he expressed the hope that the results of this study would be made available to the Committee at its next session.

74. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands and New Zealand informed the Committee of progress made in increasing the participation of indigenous inhabitants in such areas of economic activity as agricultural production and distribution, the growth of co-operative societies and the planning and execution of economic development.

75. Statements on the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the European Economic Community were made by the representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, India, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom at the 212th to 216th meetings, inclusive.

76. The representative of Brazil expressed the opinion that, because the Rome Treaty<sup>15</sup> would affect large stretches of Africa, the United Nations should study the long-term effects of its provisions on the associated and non-associated Territories. The European Economic Community had now been in operation over a year, and in 1960 further measures would come into effect in the form of tariff reductions and other financial provisions. He expressed the hope—which was also expressed by the representative of Ceylon—that the Administering Members would transmit to the Secretary-General the relevant information for inclusion in the report on this subject requested by the General Assembly. He suggested that, in taking into account studies made in other organs of the United Nations, the Secretary-General should include the pertinent studies made by the *ad hoc* committee set up by the Economic Commission for Africa under its resolution 7 (II) on the European Economic Community.

77. The representative of Australia said that it was not possible satisfactorily to consider all the effects of the European Economic Community on Non-Self-Governing Territories without looking at the EEC provisions as a whole and at the over-all policies of countries concerned with EEC arrangements. He therefore considered that any substantial consideration of this matter could best be pursued elsewhere than in the Committee.

78. The representative of India did not agree that the Committee could not usefully discuss the effects of the European Economic Community on the Non-Self-Governing Territories; such a consideration was of importance to their economic development. He referred the Committee to General Assembly resolution 1470 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 by which, *inter alia*, the Committee was explicitly requested to devote in 1960 special attention to the effects of this association. He pointed out that the result of the Rome Treaty would

be to direct the bulk of the trade of the associated Territories to the Community, a trend which would not be in conformity with the provisions of Article 74 of the Charter. Moreover, there was a danger that the effect of the European Economic Community would constitute a new form of collective exploitation, and it was, therefore, important for the Committee to have more information from the Administering Members concerned.

79. The representative of Ghana stated that it was important that the Committee should consider the effects of the European Economic Community on the associated and non-associated Territories. The preferential treatment set up under the EEC provisions would lead to a diversion of trade to the disadvantages of other countries and non-associated Territories, many of which derived a large part of their earnings from exports of raw materials also exported by the associated Territories to the EEC countries. On the other hand, in the long run, there was a danger of the integration of the associated Territories in the economic system of the European Economic Community which would retard their industrialization and prevent the diversification of their economies.

80. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed general agreement with the views of the representative of Ghana. His Government attached importance to the effect which the European Economic Community would have on the non-associated Territories and countries. It was his Government's view, however, that the best forum for discussion of this matter was GATT.

81. The representative of the Netherlands stated that one of the purposes of the European Economic Community was to promote the economic and social development of the associated Territories. It was, however, too soon to reach any conclusions regarding the effect on the non-associated Territories. He assured the Committee that there was no question of any "collective exploitation" in so far as the Netherlands New Guinea was concerned and this was supported by the information he had already given the Committee to the effect that the resources of that Territory covered only a small part of its general expenditure.

82. At the 223rd meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee introduced the special report on economic conditions.<sup>16</sup> The representative of India introduced a draft resolution jointly sponsored with Ghana, the Netherlands and the United States of America, under which the General Assembly would: (1) take note of the special report on economic conditions; (2) invite the Secretary-General to communicate this report to Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration; and (3) express its confidence that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories would bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic development in those Territories.

83. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and submits it to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session for approval. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to this report as annex II.

<sup>15</sup> Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community, signed at Rome on 25 March 1957.

<sup>16</sup> A/AC.35/L.325.

## VIII. Social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories

84. In accordance with its regular programme of work, the Committee, at its 217th to 219th meetings, inclusive, discussed social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories on the basis of the summaries of information for 1958 and in the light of the special reports approved by the General Assembly in 1958 and 1959. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, India and the United Kingdom.

85. The Committee also had before it a report on the eradication of illiteracy prepared by UNESCO.<sup>17</sup> Introducing this report, the representative of UNESCO pointed out that his organization held the view that only a massive and concentrated attack on illiteracy, making use of all teaching methods, would be likely to succeed. Moreover, an attack on illiteracy was not a matter for educators only, but required the co-operation of social workers, economists and trade-union leaders, as well as legislators, local councils, civic leaders and voluntary organizations. He informed the Committee of the recommendations made by UNESCO on the basis of its survey of educational needs in twenty-two countries and territories in tropical Africa. Among other points, UNESCO had stressed the need for a major effort to expand education, particularly at the primary stage, since education was one of the most potent instruments for economic and social progress. It had also called for increased facilities for the training of teachers and for the development of general and technical secondary education. The representative of UNESCO also informed the Committee that, among other tasks, UNESCO had been asked by the Conference of African Ministers and Directors of Education, held at Addis Ababa in February 1960, to assist in the early establishment on a regional basis of centres for the training of teachers and to provide assistance in the form of staff equipment and fellowships. He assured the Committee of the continuing co-operation of UNESCO and of further development of UNESCO's programme of action for tropical Africa.

86. The representative of Australia informed the Committee of recent progress made in education in Papua, where a thorough review of educational development had been undertaken. In 1959, the Department of Education had been reorganized into four functional divisions instead of two divisions for Papuans and non-Papuans. A new educational development plan had been approved, with the attainment of universal literacy in English as one of the main objectives. A school inspection system had been established and teacher-training programmes were being expanded. In keeping with its policy of encouraging the participation of the Papuans in the formulation and carrying out of educational plans, educational committees had been appointed in some areas and would be set up in other districts. He also described the advances made in increased school enrolment, the education of women and girls and adult education.

87. The representative of Brazil endorsed the view contained in the UNESCO report that education must be undertaken as an essential investment in the process of development. Referring to the information transmitted, he and the representative of Argentina commended the progress made in the field of education and pointed out situations where educational facilities remained inadequate. As the General Assembly had

adopted four resolutions on education at its fourteenth session and had recommended that the Administering Members take all necessary steps to develop primary education in the Territories, the representative of Brazil expressed the hope that when the Committee next gave its special attention to education, it would have the satisfaction of seeing more concrete progress.

88. The representative of Iraq emphasized the importance of education in preparing the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for independence, and urged the Administering Members, in co-operation with UNESCO, to increase the number of primary schools and to abolish illiteracy. She also emphasized the importance of education for women and girls, especially with a view to preparing them to adapt family life to the social changes resulting from the impact of modern ideas and industrialization.

89. The representative of India noted that in the information transmitted on two Territories there were statistics for African education only, which suggested that different authorities were responsible for the education of different communities. He expressed the view that all inhabitants in a Territory should be the concern of the same authority, and that it was the responsibility of the Administering Members to transmit information on European and African education so that the Committee could ascertain the ratio of expenditure for each of the population groups in the Territories.

90. The information also showed that some progress had been made in primary education, but in many areas it had been slow and uneven. The representative of India pointed out that progress over a short period of time had been most rapid in Singapore, where the people exercised greater responsibility for the management of their own affairs. This confirmed the importance of the participation of the inhabitants.

91. The representative of Ghana asked the Administering Members whether, in response to resolution 1462 (XIV), the 1959 special report on education had been transmitted by them to the authorities responsible for education in the Territories. The representatives of the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Australia confirmed that the report had been transmitted to the competent authorities. The representative of the Netherlands stated that the report had been given the widest possible circulation.

92. The representatives of Ceylon and India commented on the slow development in the social field. The representative of India stated that this was evident from the summaries of information on many Territories which reported no significant change in respect of all or some of the following: general social conditions, human rights, status of women, standard of living, town and rural planning and housing, social facilities and welfare, cultural institutions and mass communications. He also commented on the unsatisfactory conditions concerning the labour situation and social security legislation in the Territories which he related to the slow development of the trade-union movement.

93. The representative of Ceylon considered that most of the social problems in the Non-Self-Governing Territories derived from unplanned urbanization resulting from the impact of industrialization on indigenous social patterns. He stressed that greater emphasis was needed on a co-ordinated effort in the economic, social, political and cultural fields.

94. The representative of Brazil commented on developments in the field of public health. He noted that in

<sup>17</sup> A/AC.35/L.319.

the majority of Territories, public health expenditure had increased somewhat, but, with the exception of a few Territories, there had been no significant addition to the hospital facilities provided. The information also showed that the ratio of doctors to population was low in all Territories. He emphasized that improvement in health conditions was essential for economic and social development and expressed the view that the Administering Members should take immediate steps to remedy the situation.

95. The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, India, and Iraq expressed their concern over the continuing existence of racial discrimination in the social field and in education. They recognized that much had already been done in recent years, for example, in the West Indies and in American Samoa. They considered the conflict of interests of different racial groups one of the major problems. Practices of a discriminatory nature were now anachronistic, and vigorous action was required for their abolition. This action was the more urgent because of the rapid pace of political evolution in the Territories, particularly in Africa, and harmonious relations between peoples were essential for world stability. These representatives recalled the view expressed in the Committee in its 1958 report to the effect that the development of a common education system played a major role in the development of a common loyalty and the establishment of improved race relations. The representative of Ghana suggested a number of positive measures for the improvement of race relations. Among other measures, he suggested that the Administering Members adopt a policy of fostering closer cultural and educational exchanges between Territories with plural populations and some of the independent African States, enlist the assistance of UNESCO, and make wider use of mass media and visual aids to supplement the work of interracial committees.

96. The representative of Australia expressed the opinion that there were limits to the extent to which administrative action and regulations could provide effective solutions to the problems of race relations. He pointed out that racial discrimination was not necessarily confined to Non-Self-Governing Territories and that the termination of a country's dependent status would not always bring such discrimination to an end. In his view, these problems would only disappear through efforts covering all aspects of social relations, the education of opinion and the development of human conscience.

97. The representative of the United Kingdom referred to the dedication of his Government to the advancement of all communities in the United Kingdom Territories regardless of race, colour or creed. He pointed out that there were in some Territories practical difficulties in the way of the immediate abolition of discriminatory practices; racial discrimination was in many cases not so much a problem of relations between the people and the State as one of relations between individuals, and legislative action alone could not therefore provide the solution. Yet, in the last two years, progress had been made in legislative acts, and other steps had also been taken. He informed the Committee of the steps recently taken to open the civil services of the Territories to all races, a step to which his Government had given priority for many years, and one which required positive action in the field of training and education if it were to be fully effective in practice as well as in theory.

98. The United Kingdom representative gave some examples of the progress made. The Kenya Order in

Council of 1958 had established a Council of State responsible for examining any law which might be discriminatory in character, and for advising the Government on questions of race relations; the Government of Kenya had, moreover, declared that the aim of its land policy was to secure the progressive disappearance of racial land barriers. In Northern Rhodesia, a Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee, with district committees covering the whole Territory, had been set up to improve relations between peoples of different races, to reconcile the parties in the event of racial disputes, and to propose appropriate measures in the matter of race relations to the Government. In Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, the system under which Africans were required to have passes for movement at night had been abolished. In Swaziland, prospecting permits had been available to all the inhabitants, without distinction as to race, since 1958.

99. The representative of India, while commending the interracial committees which had been established in some Territories in Africa, considered that the improvement of race relations could not be left to the initiative of private individuals because such methods had yielded no results. What was required were vigorous government measures. The main difficulty arose from the exercise of power exclusively or predominantly by a minority group; therefore, racial discrimination was basically a political question. He expressed the view that one of the positive measures to abolish racial discrimination was the unconditional grant of the right to vote to all on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

100. The representative of Ceylon also expressed the hope that the Administering Members would promote legislation towards abolishing discrimination in employment, land ownership and education, and authorize proceedings against persons guilty of breaking the law. He suggested that the best way to do away with racial discrimination was to make discriminatory practices a criminal offence.

#### **IX. General questions relating to the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter**

101. The Committee considered this item at its 220th and 221st meetings.

102. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Secretary-General had prepared, for the Committee, summaries of information transmitted by the Administering Members for the years 1958 and 1958/1959.<sup>18</sup> Some of these had not been distributed because of the lateness of the receipt of the information from Administering Members. The Committee also had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on the dates of receipt of the information transmitted under Article 73 e.<sup>19</sup>

103. The representatives of Ceylon and India commented on the delays in the transmission of information by the Administering Members. They recalled that, under General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Administering Members were requested to transmit to the Secretary-General the most recent information at their disposal "as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned". They and the representative of

<sup>18</sup> ST/TRI/B.1959/1-9.

<sup>19</sup> A/AC.35/L.320.



Ghana pointed out the delay in the receipt of information on the Belgian Congo,<sup>20</sup> the New Hebrides, and several Territories under United Kingdom Administration. The representative of Ghana considered that the progress which the Territories in the French Community had so far made, though commendable, did not constitute a state of affairs that exempted the Government of France from the obligation to transmit information and that France should continue to transmit information on all the Territories under its administration until they were fully self-governing.

104. At the 205th meeting of the Committee, the representative of India pointed out that information on certain Territories was missing and asked for an explanation on the situation in respect of the Christmas Islands. The representative of Australia informed the Committee that this matter was under consideration by his Government.

105. The representative of India also pointed out that although the United Kingdom Government had agreed that the present constitutional status of Malta rendered this Territory subject to obligations under Chapter XI of the Charter, no information had as yet been received. In his view, the cessation and subsequent resumption of the transmission of information on Malta raised the question whether autonomy based on a constitution which could be unilaterally revoked by the former Administering Member could be considered "full self-government" as set forth in the Charter.

106. The representative of France recalled that at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly his delegation had stated that the question of cessation of transmission of information by France was closed. As regards the information on the New Hebrides, he expressed his regret at the delay and informed the Committee that the information was expected to reach the Secretary-General within a matter of days.<sup>21</sup> The representative of the United Kingdom assured the Committee that his Government would do its utmost to speed up the transmission of information on the Territories under its administration and stated that the United Kingdom proposed to transmit information on Malta for the period beginning 1 May 1959.

107. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India noted that Portugal continued to refuse to comply with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter. They expressed the hope that the process of liberation going on in Africa would induce the Portuguese Government to change its attitude soon. The representatives of Ceylon and Ghana also expressed the hope that Spain would fulfil its undertaking made before the General Assembly to transmit information under Article 73 e on the Spanish territories.

108. The representative of Brazil pointed out that, by resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, the General Assembly had decided that it would be desirable to enumerate the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information called for in Article 73 e and had set up an *ad hoc* committee to assist it in this study. He therefore considered that it was inappropriate for the Committee on Information to discuss the question of the transmission of information on the Portuguese Terri-

tories. The representative of the United Kingdom also stated that he did not consider that the affairs of Portugal and Spain, or any other matter not within its scope, should be considered by the Committee. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India maintained that the appointment by the General Assembly of a special committee should not prevent the Committee on Information from being concerned with the problems of transmission of information concerning Territories administered by Portugal and Spain.

109. In addition to commenting on the questions arising from delays in the transmission of information and from the absence of information, several representatives also commented on the general content of the information. The representatives of Ceylon and India considered that the Committee needed more comprehensive information to enable it to study various questions and to formulate more precise conclusions and recommendations. The representative of India recommended the Governments of the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States for the voluntary transmission of political information. He recalled that General Assembly resolution 1468 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 had again invited Members to transmit voluntarily political information concerning the Territories under their administration; he expressed the hope that those Administering Members who had not provided such information would accept the latest invitation of the General Assembly to do so.

110. The representative of Ceylon recalled the terms of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 on the participation of indigenous inhabitants in the work of the Committee and expressed the hope that the Administering Members would increasingly include such persons in their delegations.

#### **X. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

111. The Committee discussed this item at its 221st and 222nd meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and by the representatives of Australia, Brazil, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

112. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 220 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Secretariat submitted a report containing information on decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and on studies made under the auspices of that body which were of particular interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories, covering the period March 1959 to February 1960.<sup>22</sup> In addition, the Committee had before it a report on the activities of WHO in Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>23</sup> and an account of international collaboration for the economic, social and educational advancement of the Territories since the establishment of the United Nations, contained in the General Survey<sup>24</sup> forming part of the Progress Report.

113. The representative of the ILO, in response to the wish of the Committee at its tenth session, reported in some detail on the conclusions adopted by the African Advisory Committee of the ILO at its first session held in November-December 1959, more particularly as regards joint consultation between employers and workers

<sup>20</sup> Transmitted to the Secretary-General by letter dated 4 March 1960.

<sup>21</sup> Transmitted to the Secretary-General by letter dated 25 March 1960.

<sup>22</sup> A/AC.35/L.323.

<sup>23</sup> A/AC.35/L.322.

<sup>24</sup> A/4192.

and vocational and technical training. The Advisory Committee had emphasized, *inter alia*, that employers and workers must have the right, without distinction and without previous authorization, to establish or join organizations of their own choosing in accordance with the provisions of the ILO Conventions concerning freedom of association and protection of the right to organize and bargain collectively adopted in 1948 and 1949. It had reached a substantial measure of agreement on the general principles which should guide the further development of vocational and technical education in Africa at the present time, particularly the need for a solid basis of general education comprising: proficiency in the language used in training and employment; mathematics, science and other subjects of importance to life in a modern technical society; and initial training in manual skills. The Advisory Committee also stressed the importance of training in agricultural techniques and rural handicrafts, and of improving the output of experienced and qualified supervisors through "training within industry" schemes and other methods. In all these efforts, it would be desirable to associate employers' and workers' representatives with the relevant consultative bodies. Vocational and technical training and relations between employers and workers would be discussed in greater detail at the first African Regional Conference of the ILO which would be convened in December 1960 and include countries from all parts of the continent; in addition, the general discussion on the Director-General's report would pay particular attention to programmes of workers' education. The ILO representative also informed the Committee that an International Institute for Labour Studies had recently been established by the ILO in order to promote better understanding of labour problems and ways of solving them: this development would be of particular significance to under-developed countries, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Although there was no constitutional provision for associate membership in the ILO, tripartite delegations from Non-Self-Governing Territories had participated to an increasing extent as observers at sessions of the International Labour Conference, as well as in the regional conferences and meetings of industrial committees and similar bodies on the invitation of the Governing Body of the ILO.

114. The representative of FAO informed the Committee of some of the activities of his organization which had an important bearing on the problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa. FAO had, for instance, assembled documentation on the world's land resources, on soil and land use in tropical regions, and on shifting cultivation. It had also assembled documentation on world forest resources. As examples of the work of FAO relating to the control of animal and plant diseases, he mentioned the work of the Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases, work under the International Plant Protection Convention, the opening in 1958 of a FAO office at Addis Ababa to co-ordinate desert locust control activities in East Africa, and the organization of livestock disease control campaigns in Africa. He also described some of the work of FAO in the field of nutrition, the organization of training centres to study and demonstrate improved techniques for agricultural services, and the technical assistance rendered by FAO to individual Territories in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean regions, as well as to the regional commissions. Because of the growing importance of Africa, in 1959, FAO had established a regional office for Africa at Accra, and two sub-regional offices, one of which

would be at Rabbat; the site of the second had not yet been determined. FAO was also co-operating closely with the Economic Commission for Africa and had established a joint agriculture division at the Commission's headquarters.

115. The representative of UNESCO supplemented his previous statement<sup>25</sup> with information on some of the more recent activities of his organization of particular interest to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In 1959, UNESCO had conducted an inquiry into educational opportunities for women in tropical Africa and had made a survey of the social and economic factors favouring or hindering the education of women. As had been done in the case of the survey of the educational needs of tropical Africa, the results of this inquiry would be placed before a meeting of experts to be held in May 1960 to which a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories would be invited. Other meetings held in 1959 included an international meeting of experts organized jointly by Belgium and UNESCO to draw up general principles of technical and vocational education applicable to Africa, and a seminar held in Khartoum in November 1959 to study methods of making available the educational statistics and other data necessary for improved planning of educational expansion in Africa. He assured the Committee that, as the Administering Members increased their requests for assistance and more Territories became associate members, UNESCO would increase its activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

116. The representative of WHO introduced the report submitted by his organization. Because experience had shown that the regional and inter-regional programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories had proved effective and economical, such projects had been increased during 1959. Much of the work of WHO in the Non-Self-Governing Territories related to campaigns against communicable disease and to the promotion of, and assistance in, the training of health personnel, the strengthening of public health services, and the organization and co-ordination of surveys. He gave the Committee a brief account of some of the work of WHO on malaria, leprosy, bilharziasis and smallpox in Africa, and the assistance it provided in the training of personnel.

117. The representative of Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States informed the Committee of the participation of their Governments in international, interregional, regional and bilateral programmes of co-operation. The representative of Australia considered that international co-operation could not be estimated solely on the basis of the number of projects. The value of such co-operation often could not be expressed in any precise way. International collaboration in respect of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be regarded primarily as a supplement to the efforts of the Administering Members, and the progress should not be judged only by what remained to be done. He expressed the appreciation of his Government to the specialized agencies and, more particularly, to WHO. He also reviewed briefly the part played by Australia in the South Pacific Commission and in the Colombo Plan in providing assistance to other Territories in the region, and described the co-operation between Australia and the Netherlands in New Guinea.

118. The representative of the United Kingdom gave the Committee an account of the participation of

<sup>25</sup> See para. 85, above.

the Non-Self-Governing Territories under its administration as associate members in the work of FAO, ITU, IMCO, UNESCO, WHO and the regional economic commissions of the United Nations, and, on the invitation of the Governing Body, in the work of the ILO as observers. He informed the Committee that the United Kingdom had sponsored the application of the West Indies and British Guiana for associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America at its forthcoming session. He also expressed the appreciation of his Government to the specialized agencies, the United States, Canada and the regional commissions in Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific for their assistance to Territories under United Kingdom administration. The United Kingdom Territories, he said, benefited from many of the projects undertaken by the specialized agencies supplementary to measures undertaken by regional bodies and by the United Kingdom. These formed part of a general plan of development and confirmed the view of his Government that the Non-Self-Governing Territories had every right to apply for international technical assistance on equal terms with independent States. He informed the Committee that in 1959 the United Kingdom Government had increased its contribution to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and to the Special Fund, which had approved three projects submitted for Territories under United Kingdom administration: the establishment of a faculty of engineering at the University College of the West Indies; a survey of a dam site on the River Niger in Nigeria; and a survey of the silting of the Demerara River in British Guiana.

119. The representative of the Netherlands assured the Committee that his Government welcomed and continued to promote international collaboration as a means of advancing the development of Netherlands New Guinea. He acknowledged with appreciation the assistance which that Territory had received from the specialized agencies, and referred to international co-operation in the South Pacific Commission. He also gave the Committee a brief account of the co-operation of his Government with the Government of Australia.

120. The representative of the United States referred to the participation of his Government in many co-operative economic programmes as well as to the United States bilateral programmes. As examples of some of the more recent action taken by his Government, he cited the support given and the contributions made by the United States to the Special Fund to the International Development Fund, and to the expansion of the resources of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund. He also told the Committee of the study and training facilities offered by his Government to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories through the International Educational Exchange Service (IEES) and the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). Under the IEES, grants were given mostly to students at the graduate level, teachers, university lecturers, research scholars, recognized leaders in various spheres, and professional men and women. Under the ICA programme, a considerable number of annual grants were made to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In addition to the government programmes, during the school year 1958-1959, approximately 1,200 students from the Territories had been enrolled in private institutions in the United States, many of them with financial assistance from the institutions themselves, from privately endowed funds or

from religious and other organizations. It was the hope of the United States Government that the assistance provided would play an important part in facilitating the advancement of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards management of their own affairs.

121. The representative of Brazil commented on the report submitted by the Secretariat<sup>28</sup> and stated that the decisions and studies made by the Economic and Social Council should be taken into account by the Administering Members in the interest of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He expressed his delegation's satisfaction that the Economic Commission for Africa was to undertake a study on the impact of the European Economic Community on African trade in general. He paid tribute to the work of the specialized agencies and took note of the statements made by the Administering Members on the importance they attached to co-operation with these organizations. He hoped that this co-operation would be increased in the future.

122. The representative of India expressed his satisfaction that the Committee had been given an account of various forms of collaboration both with the United Nations and specialized agencies, and between Member States, such as the Colombo Plan. He hoped that the Committee would be kept informed of all forms of collaboration for the advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In this connexion, he suggested that it should make use also of information provided by many of the non-governmental organizations whose work related to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

123. He acknowledged the value of the work done by the specialized agencies and pointed out that the needs of the Territories were constantly growing and that there was much more to be done through co-operative efforts. As examples of such problems, he mentioned the elimination of the tsetse fly in tropical Africa, the dissemination of information on the United Nations, and questions of international commodity price agreements, and suggested that in areas where community development existed, all the specialized agencies could co-operate in promoting such programmes. He observed that his Government considered the provision of fellowships and scholarships to inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories an important form of international collaboration, and had made available a number of scholarships with emphasis on technical training. He expressed the hope that the more prosperous nations would increase their help in this field.

124. The representative of Iraq also paid tribute to the work of the specialized agencies and welcomed the action of the United Kingdom in associating its Territories in the work of the specialized agencies and regional commissions. She also referred to the importance of the work being performed in the Non-Self-Governing Territories by non-governmental organizations. She agreed that the progress achieved should not be judged by what remained to be done, but she expressed the view that experience had shown that events did not wait on the rate of development, and that the speed with which different Territories were achieving independence was the underlying reason for the oft-repeated demand for more to be done. The refusal of new countries to continue to use the services of experts and administrators from the former Administering Member could be explained partly by the fact that under their administration development had been too slow.

<sup>28</sup> A/AC.35/L.323.

## XI. Future work of the Committee

125. The Committee discussed this question at its 222nd meeting on the basis of a working paper prepared by the Secretariat.<sup>27</sup> In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 333 (IV) of 2 December 1949 and 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the Committee, at its twelfth session, will give special attention to social conditions, and the Secretariat paper proposed a number of topics on which reports would be submitted to the Committee for discussion.

126. The representative of India observed that the Secretariat paper, which followed the pattern of the Committee's work in previous years, contained useful suggestions; however, he expressed some doubt as to the usefulness of continuing the practice of previous years whereby the Committee discussed one aspect of social development and drew up general conclusions which were inapplicable to any particular Territory. The Committee had already laid down the principles and objectives of social development and should now endeavour to ascertain the extent to which progress had been made in their implementation. He suggested that the Committee, instead of studying aspects of social development in all Non-Self-Governing Territories, should concentrate its attention on conditions in a group of Territories in a given region or in a number of selected Territories in different regions. He pointed out that groups of Territories were situated in geographical regions and these Territories were linked together in a community of interests and problems. Under its existing terms of reference, the Committee was not debarred from formulating recommendations on groups of Territories.

127. Commenting on the topics proposed in the working paper, he questioned whether there were new developments for a study on juvenile delinquency. He suggested that, instead of a study on the theories of race relations, the Secretariat should prepare for the Committee a factual paper covering existing discriminatory legislation, the policies laid down and practices applied in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the field of labour, he considered that labour-management relations did not have much relevance in the context of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and suggested that the Committee should study the growth and development of trade unions in a few properly selected Territories and other related subjects, including actual developments in, and provisions for, social security in all its aspects, the relevant legislation, and the relationship of wages to the cost of living. He also suggested that the Secretariat should prepare: (1) a study based on exhaustive information on a limited number of community development projects in different regions; and (2) a comprehensive report on health conditions. He invited the co-operation of WHO in the preparation of the latter report, which he emphasized should not again review the problems on which the Committee had already expressed its views in previous years, but should instead show the new measures taken and the results achieved. The studies undertaken should be marked by a practical and factual approach showing actual developments, and should not engage any further in stating principles and objectives in general terms; at the present stage of the Committee's work what was needed were studies in depth and not broad general studies. A comparative and intensive study of selected aspects of social conditions in a group of Territories situated in a particular region

would benefit the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the work of the Committee would gain in practical effectiveness. He also suggested that the status of women in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be examined by the Committee every year, and that a study should be undertaken by the Secretariat, UNESCO and, in particular, the ILO, because information on the situation regarding women wage earners in the Territories would be desirable.

128. The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom considered that the method suggested by the representative of India would restrict the scope of the information made available to the Committee. They pointed out that the expression "race relations", as an example, was more inclusive than the term "discrimination", and that trade-union activities was but one aspect of the more comprehensive subject of labour-management relations. The representative of the United Kingdom further pointed out that because different delegations approached problems in different ways, sufficient information should be given to provide a balanced view. He suggested that the Secretariat should be left free to make the most useful possible study of each of the subjects proposed in the working paper and should not be asked to confine itself to illustrations from selected Territories. The representative of the United Kingdom supported the Indian suggestion for the study of the status of women but did not agree that a study on juvenile delinquency should be excluded, since factors such as urban growth or changes in employment patterns would have altered between 1958 and 1961.

129. The representatives of the Netherlands and Australia agreed that the procedure adopted by the Committee heretofore had enabled delegations to bring out those aspects that they found particularly important. The representative of Australia questioned whether there was in the suggestion of the representative of India an implication that the Committee should approach its next year's work from a different point of view. In his view, the procedures adopted by the Committee should not be modified, and the Secretariat should prepare the studies on the basis suggested in the working paper.

130. The representatives of Brazil, Ghana and Iraq supported in principle the views expressed by the representative of India concerning the method and approach of the Committee to the examination of the information. The representatives of Brazil and Ghana considered that the study on race relations should provide comprehensive information on discriminatory legislation and administrative practices as well as on anti-discriminatory legislation and measures to improve race relations. The representative of Ghana also shared the view that more comprehensive information was needed on some of the other aspects of social conditions, such as trade-union activities and community development, which were of particular interest to his delegation. He agreed that it was difficult to make generalizations on community development embracing over fifty Territories and that an examination of the actual working of six examples, for instance, which had been carefully selected and not chosen to illustrate preconceived ideas, would make the work of the Committee more effective.

131. In reply to the representative of Australia, the representative of India emphasized that he was not suggesting a reorientation of the Committee's methods of work. His proposal had been made to help the Committee study realistically and more effectively the various aspects of developments in a particular field.

<sup>27</sup> A/AC.35/L.320.

132. The Committee agreed to the programme of work outlined in the working paper, A/AC.35/L.320, with the understanding that the Secretariat, in preparing

the studies and in collaboration with the specialized agencies, wherever appropriate, would take into account the views expressed by the members of the Committee.

## ANNEX I

### Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Summary records</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.21 and Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1	205
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		205
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/13 and Rev.1, A/AC.35/L.313	205
4. Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: <sup>a</sup>		206, 207, 208, 209, 210
(a) Educational conditions	A/4131, A/4144	
(b) Economic conditions	A/4105, A/4108, A/4109, A/4129, A/4134, A/4142, A/4162 and Corr.1 (English and Spanish only), A/4165, A/4166, A/4178, A/4195	
(c) Social conditions	A/4106, A/4107, A/4114, A/4124, A/4128, A/4136, A/4137, A/4152, A/4167, A/4175, A/4181, A/4193, A/4194	
(d) General survey	A/4192	
5. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216
(a) Trade and financial relations of Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.317	
(b) Terms of trade	A/AC.35/L.314	
(c) Money and central banking	A/AC.35/L.315	
(d) Participation of indigenous population in the production and distribution of goods	A/AC.35/L.318	
(e) Productivity of indigenous labour	A/AC.35/L.316	
6. Social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including questions arising out of special reports adopted in 1958 and 1959 respectively	A/AC.35/L.319, A/3837, part two, A/4111, part two	217, 218, 219
7. General questions relating to the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter	A/AC.35/L.320, A/4360 and Add.1, A/4361-A/4364, A/4365 and Add.1, A/4366-A/4368	220, 221
8. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.323	221, 222
9. Future work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.321	222
10. Approval of the reports to be submitted to the General Assembly:		223, 224
(a) Special report on the progress achieved by Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter	A/AC.35/L.324 and Add.1-3	
(b) Special report on economic conditions	A/AC.35/L.325, A/AC.35/L.327	
(c) Report on the general work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.326	

<sup>a</sup> See also A/AC.35/L.313, annex I, territorial summaries.

## Resolution submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolution for the approval of the General Assembly:

REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*The General Assembly,*

Recalling that by resolution 564 (VI) of 18 January 1952 it approved the special report drawn up in 1951<sup>a</sup> as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of economic development,

Recalling further that by resolution 846 (IX) of 22 November 1954 it approved another special report on economic conditions<sup>b</sup> as a supplement to the 1951 report,

Recalling also that by resolution 1152 (XII) of 26 November 1957 it approved a further special report on economic conditions,<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/1836), part three.

<sup>b</sup> Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2729), part two.

<sup>c</sup> Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3647 and Corr.1), part two.

Having received and considered a further report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>d</sup> prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its eleventh session in 1960,

1. Takes note of the report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its last session and considers that this report should be studied in connexion with the other reports mentioned above;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate this report to Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration;

3. Expresses its confidence that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic development in those Territories.

<sup>d</sup> Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371).



## Part Two

### OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ON THE REPORT ON PROGRESS IN THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

#### A. Introduction and general survey

##### I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 1461 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine at its eleventh session the report prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, in accordance with resolution 1053 (XI) of 20 February 1957, on the progress which had taken place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the fields on which information had been transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations since its establishment.<sup>1</sup> The Committee was asked to examine the Progress Report with a view to ascertaining the progress made by the inhabitants of the Territories in the light of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter; to submit its observations and conclusions to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session in order to assist the Assembly in its examination of the Report; and, in so doing, to be guided by the terms of all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 932 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1053 (XI) constituting the basic resolutions for the preparation of the Report, as well as by the provisions of Chapter XI.

2. During its eleventh session, from 23 February to 12 April 1960, the Committee—consisting of seven Administering Members, namely, Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and an equal number of non-administering Members, namely, Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India and Iraq—held a general debate on the Progress Report and appointed a sub-committee composed of the representatives of Brazil, Ghana, India, the Netherlands, the

United Kingdom and the United States,<sup>2</sup> to draft the observations and conclusions to be submitted to the General Assembly in the terms of resolution 1461 (XIV) referred to above. These were drafted by the sub-committee and adopted by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its 223rd meeting on 12 April 1960. The Committee gratefully acknowledges the assistance received by it and its sub-committee from the representatives of the specialized agencies, namely, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO in the examination of the Progress Report.

3. The present report should be read in conjunction with the Progress Report itself. The period covered by the Progress Report is, in general, from 1946 to 1957. In some instances, however, the final year is 1956; in a few others mention is made of developments after 1957 on which official information was available at the time of the preparation of the Report and which appeared to warrant reference. Reference is occasionally made, in the Report itself and in these observations and conclusions, to conditions in certain former Non-Self-Governing Territories which have passed outside the scope of Chapter XI; these references relate only to the years in which information on them was transmitted by the Administering Members, and do not in any way constitute any reflection of existing conditions.

##### II. GENERAL SURVEY

4. The most striking facts of a general nature which emerge from a study of the Progress Report are: first, the very large proportion of the world's population which, at the time of the founding of the United Nations, was still in a dependent status; secondly, the fact that most Non-Self-Governing Territories remained, during the period under review, under-developed in economic and social terms; thirdly, the fact that approximately one-half of the more than 200 million people concerned were able to demonstrate during the period their capacity to govern themselves; fourthly, the fact that by the end of the period there remained well over 100 million people who, inhabiting Territories recognized

<sup>1</sup> United Nations: *Progress Achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter*. In its present form the report consists of the following documents: *Part A: Introduction and General Survey*, A/4192; *Part B: Economic, social and educational progress—I. Economic conditions* (A/4105, A/4108, A/4109, A/4129, A/4134, A/4142, A/4162 and Corr.1 (English and Spanish only), A/4165, A/4166, A/4178, A/4195); *II. Social conditions* (A/4106, A/4107, A/4114, A/4124, A/4128 and Corr.1, A/4136, A/4137, A/4152, A/4167, A/4175, A/4181, A/4193, A/4194); *III. Educational conditions* (A/4131, A/4144); and *Part C: Territorial summaries—I. Central African Territories* (A/4081 and Add.1-4 and Add.4/Corr.1 (French only)); *II. East African Territories* (A/4082 and Add.1-5); *III. Southern African Territories* (A/4083 and Add.1-3); *IV. Indian Ocean Territories* (A/4084 and Add.1-4); *V. West African Territories* (A/4085 and Add.1-4); *VI. Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories* (A/4086 and Add.1-10); *VII. Asian Territories* (A/4087 and Add.1-5); *VIII. Pacific Territories* (A/4088 and Add.1-14); *IX. Other Territories* (A/4089 and Add.1-5).

<sup>2</sup> The members of the delegations who served on the sub-committee were: *Brazil*: Mr. Julio Agostinho de Oliveira, Mr. Dário Castro Alves and Mr. Alvaro da Costa Franco; *Ghana*: Dr. Amon Nikoi; *India*: Mr. M. Rasgotra; *Netherlands*: Mr. L. J. Goedhart, Mr. B. M. Smulders and Dr. J. V. de Bruyn (expert); *United Kingdom*: Mr. G. K. Caston, Mr. R. A. Browning, Mr. W. H. Chim (special adviser on social affairs); Mr. H. Houghton (special adviser on education) and Mr. T. B. Williamson (special adviser on economic affairs); *United States*: Mr. Francis L. Spalding, Mr. Merrill C. Gay (economic specialist adviser) and Mr. John W. Simms.

The Chairman of the sub-committee was Mr. M. Rasgotra (India).

The Rapporteur of the Committee and the representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also participated in the debates of the sub-committee.



as non-self-governing within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter, were by definition politically dependent on other countries; fifthly, the substantial progress which most of these achieved in the economic, social and educational fields; and finally, the extent to which the achievements of the period fell short of the needs of the inhabitants of these Territories.

5. The establishment of the United Nations coincided with a period of profound transformation in Asia, and, when the time came in 1946 to devise procedures for the implementation of Chapter XI of the Charter, many millions of the formerly dependent peoples had already become independent. In a world populated by less than 2,500 million people, there remained at that time approximately 250 million dependent people who comprised for the most part the inhabitants of colonies, protectorates, overseas possessions and mandated Territories in Africa, South East Asia, the Caribbean area and the Pacific Ocean. In 1946 and afterwards, the provisions of Chapter XI came to be regarded as applicable to the great majority of these.

6. The first enumeration of Non-Self-Governing Territories other than those under the International Trusteeship System was established in 1946. At that time, eight Members of the United Nations who, in the terms of Article 73, "have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government", began to transmit information, or indicated their intention of doing so, on a total of seventy-four Territories. Of these, forty-three were under United Kingdom administration; sixteen (including two African federations, comprising twelve territories, and Indo-China, comprising three States) were under French administration; seven were administered by the United States; three by the Netherlands; two by New Zealand; and one each by Australia, Belgium and Denmark.<sup>3</sup>

7. Very rough estimates placed the total population of the Territories in 1946 at 215 million, of which more than 115 million inhabited Non-Self-Governing Territories in South-East Asia and the Pacific Ocean, more than 93 million lived in Territories in Africa and adjacent islands and nearly 6 million in the Caribbean area. These were the physical dimensions, so to speak, of the sacred trust referred to in Article 73 of the Charter, in terms of people and geography.

8. The Territories varied greatly in size and population and also, as the information transmitted on them showed, in the ethnic origins of their peoples, in the nature and degree of development of their economic resources, and in the rate and stage of their general advancement. The largest concentrations were in the tropical zones of Africa and South-East Asia. The Territories in Africa and adjacent waters covered the greater part of the continent other than the north-eastern and extreme southern sections. Those in Asia included the large Territories of Indo-China, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies with a total population estimated at more than 100 million people. For the most part, the Territories were seriously under-developed, their peoples largely dependent on subsistence agriculture and inadequately served by facilities for education and medical care.

9. The expansion after 1946 of the membership of the United Nations did not lead to any other areas being

declared, by the Member States responsible for their administration, to be non-self-governing within the meaning of the Charter. On this point, some members of the Committee have from time to time drawn attention to the situation of some 12 million Africans and Asians under the administration of Portugal and Spain to whom, in their opinion, the provisions of Chapter XI are equally applicable and who represent an issue of great magnitude to which the General Assembly should address itself without delay. The opinion was expressed by other delegations that this matter did not come within the scope of the examination of the Progress Report.

10. On the other hand—and this was the most significant feature of the period—the number of Non-Self-Governing Territories recognized as such, and above all the total number of non-self-governing peoples, had been considerably diminished by the end of the period. The number of Territories fell from seventy-four to fifty-five and the aggregate of population from approximately 215 million to approximately 113 million, a figure which includes a natural population increase in the remaining Territories of some 22 million over the period. In particular, the total number of Asian and Pacific peoples identified as belonging to Non-Self-Governing Territories was reduced from more than 113 million to less than 14 million. By the end of the period, the continent of Africa contained the last great groups of peoples, totalling some 96 million, whose political status had yet to be finally determined.

11. The Progress Report notes that by far the most important factor in these changes in the geographical and human scope of the practical application of Chapter XI was the emergence of peoples either to independence and statehood or to a full measure of self-government which led to the recognition by the General Assembly that the provisions of the Chapter no longer applied to them. Of particular interest to the United Nations was the fact that from six former Non-Self-Governing Territories emerged seven independent States, three of them in Africa and four in Asia, which became Members of the United Nations. These new States, together with Viet-Nam, accounted for a very large majority of the peoples to whom Chapter XI ceased to apply. Four other Territories (Greenland, Puerto Rico, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles) acceded to forms of self-government in association with the Members which had administered them and under conditions recognized by the General Assembly as justifying a change of status in relation to the Charter. The transmission of information on the remaining Territories no longer being reported on, nine in number, ceased after constitutional changes or other developments took place which were explained to the General Assembly by the Administering Members concerned. In the case of one of these, Malta, the Administering Member stated in 1959 that transmission of information would be resumed because the constitutional considerations which had prevented it no longer applied. The representative of India, while welcoming the intention of the United Kingdom Government to resume the transmission of information on Malta, felt that the Assembly might wish to give attention to the larger constitutional issues posed by this case: in particular, whether the cessation of information would be justified on constitutional grounds when the Administering Member concerned retained the power to withdraw or revoke the constitution, or whether cessation should take place at all before the achievement on a lasting basis of a full measure of self-government by the Territory concerned.

<sup>3</sup> For the full list of Territories, see A/4192, paras. 26 and 68.

12. At the end of the period, as noted earlier, the inhabitants of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories still constituted the substantial total of well over 100 million people. Since then, the Republic of Guinea has attained independence and become a Member of the United Nations. The General Assembly, in accordance with its resolution on factors and the other procedures relating to the transmission of information, has approved the cessation of the transmission of information on Alaska and Hawaii, both Territories having achieved a full measure of self-government. In connexion with the future status of a Trust Territory, the Assembly has also been apprised of the impending independence in 1960 of the Federation of Nigeria, in population the largest of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee is also aware of the likelihood of similar events taking place shortly in other parts of Africa.

13. A number of the Administering Members made it possible during the period, by voluntarily transmitting information on government, for the Committee to observe the development in their Territories of political institutions and activities as part of the process of promoting self-government. Information of this kind was submitted by the Netherlands concerning the Netherlands Indies as a whole before the independence of Indonesia and on Netherlands New Guinea thereafter, as well as on Surinam and the Antilles until they achieved self-government; by the United States on Puerto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii before self-government, and also on Guam, American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands; by Denmark concerning Greenland; by Australia, concerning Papua; and by New Zealand in regard to the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands. This information showed in all cases, although in widely varying degrees and under different constitutional forms, the establishment of institutions through which the inhabitants were able to a greater or lesser extent to participate in the management of their affairs and finally, in the cases where independence or self-government was attained by constitutional means, to determine for themselves their new political status. The territorial summaries which form part of the Progress Report give an outline of the steps taken in the direction of self-government in each of the other Territories of these Administering Members during the period under review. In some of them at the end of the period, notably in Netherlands New Guinea and Papua, governmental responsibility lay predominantly in the hands of the Administering Members concerned. In the United States and New Zealand Territories, the development of representative institutions and the movement in the direction of internal autonomy were further advanced.

14. The Territories on which political information was voluntarily transmitted represented only a small fraction of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Belgium, France and the United Kingdom, the Members responsible for the great majority of the Territories, containing by far the largest numbers of people, did not find it possible to provide information on political development as such, except in the fairly general terms of the accounts given to the Committee on Information and the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly of the policies by which the Territories were being prepared for self-government, or to the extent that the information provided by these Members reflected the participation of the inhabitants in measures for economic, social and educational advancement. The Committee has, therefore, concentrated mainly on economic, social and educational conditions and progress, without being able, for

lack of political information in respect of most of the Territories, to relate the progress in these fields fully to that in the political field, or to appraise development towards self-government on the basis of constitutional changes and the evolution of political institutions.

15. The obligations undertaken by the Administering Members under Chapter XI of the Charter indicate in very broad terms the objectives to be sought; they do not define the meaning of self-government nor the level and pace of political, economic, social and educational advancement. Efforts at definition are to be found explicitly or implicitly in resolutions which the General Assembly adopted during the period in the form of recommendations or expressions of opinion as to the essential requirements of economic, social and educational progress, and in the reports of the Committee itself on developments in these fields.

16. Political dependence is by definition the common characteristic of all the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the practical effects of this dependence there was by the end of the period, and as far as the information made available by the Administering Members enables the matter to be examined, a great deal of diversity. Diversity in the methods adopted to attain the objectives has been imposed to some extent by the varying circumstances of the Territories, and it appears also in certain respects to have reflected differences in the general policies and the constitutional structures of the Administering Members, in the sense that differing conceptions of the most desirable ultimate political status of the Territories gave rise to differences in emphasis and organization, if not in policy, in the various fields of development.

17. The political and administrative systems in different Territories varied from those having a large measure of direct control by representatives of the metropolitan Governments to those having a very large measure of territorial autonomy and of popular participation in the making and carrying out of territorial policies. By the end of the period, however, the situation was nowhere a static one; whatever might be the final status intended or desired, progressive steps leading to the devolution of powers to the inhabitants through their own political institutions and civil services or through those of countries with which the Territories were associated appeared to have become the common policy of all the Administering Members. However, differences appeared in the pace and methods of the implementation of that policy. These, in turn, were influenced by factors which varied in effect from one Territory or group of Territories to another, such as the duration and intensity of contact with the rest of the world; the objectives and organization of development in all fields; the human skills and aspirations of the peoples and the material resources available, as well as the relative position of peoples of different races in certain Territories; and assessments on the part of Administering Members of the capacity of the peoples concerned to take each new step towards self-reliance.

18. Apart from the great physical variation among the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the differences in the ethnic composition of their peoples, in their religions, customs and traditions, in their social organization and in the degree of development of the natural resources of their Territories were also important. Non-indigenous minorities were present in all the Territories: in most cases, they were small in number, consisting, apart from the officials of the metropolitan Governments, of people

engaged in commerce, mining and other private enterprise and in the activities of missions. Almost everywhere, however, they occupied at the outset an economic and social position considerably higher than that of the indigenous populations. In some of the Territories where their numbers were increased by agricultural settlers, mining company staffs and urban artisans and shopkeepers, the special and often "compartmentalized" position of the non-indigenous elements in the life and affairs of the Territories was in some respects supported by legislation or administrative action as well as by established practice. In certain cases, this situation gave rise to problems of race relations which profoundly affected the development of the Territories.

19. The manner in which the Administering Members and territorial Governments applied human and material resources, during the period, to this diversity of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to foster the economic, social and educational advancement of their peoples constitutes the principal theme of the Progress Report. These conditions are also relevant to the policies and measures applied to the attainment by the peoples of the Territories of a full measure of self-government. The dynamic processes which, in most cases, were stimulated in the economic, social and educational fields during the period under review, and which, indeed, were usually accompanied by a progressive transfer of responsibility on both the technical and the political planes to qualified persons and chosen representatives of the population, must be regarded as an inherent part of the development of self-government. Such processes were in fact frequently described as prerequisites of self-government, although without precise definition of the degree of advancement to be attained. It is important to note that the experience of the Territories in passing to a full measure of self-government or to independence offers no clear guide to the approximate levels of economic, social and educational advancement which need to be secured before the peoples can be recognized as ready to stand by themselves, except that in not many cases have those levels been particularly high. The information transmitted on former Territories just before they achieved self-government indicates that they made the transition under widely varying circumstances; however, the levels of their economic and social conditions tended in most cases to be low when judged by the standards of the more highly developed countries. This was evident from the data available for the years immediately preceding self-government in regard to such indices as national income, public revenue and expenditure, development reserves, the numbers of persons passing through secondary and vocational schools and institutions of higher learning and the state and strength of the public services. On the other hand, a basic infrastructure of essential services and a certain momentum of development existed, and these factors supported, to an important though indefinable degree, the progress of the peoples concerned towards full self-government or independence. In the Territories which remained non-self-governing at the end of the period, the establishment of the same kind of essential infrastructure and pace of development, without an attempt to define precisely the standards to be achieved before self-government, could be said to be the general purpose of economic, social and educational policies.

20. The organization and implementation of programmes in these fields took place within the broad framework of the general policies by which the Admin-

istering Members envisaged the discharge of their responsibility to develop self-government in the Territories. Generally speaking, two main approaches were apparent. The first envisaged the eventual attainment of independence as the general rule, and full internal self-government as the exception in cases where the small size or particular circumstances of a Territory might incline the aspiration of its people to it. The second approach was one of developing constitutional systems with a view to establishing organic links between the metropolitan and the overseas countries, and a sharing rather than a transfer of the attributes of sovereignty.

21. In the development of self-government, the progressively increasing participation of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in all aspects of the planning and management of their affairs is axiomatic. Information available in the Progress Report on the participation of the inhabitants of the Territories in managing their political affairs is limited. The nature and extent of participation by the inhabitants in the planning and execution of economic, social and educational policy is treated in some detail in subsequent pages. It may be appropriate to state at this stage that towards the end of the period under review it was the policy of all the Administering Members to encourage and assist in varying degrees the inhabitants of the Territories to play an increasingly active and responsible part in local and territorial development. The practical results achieved were uneven. During the period, many of the Territories and their peoples attained a large share in the management of their own affairs, notably as a result of the enlargement of representation in the legislative and executive branches of government and in economic, social and educational agencies and organizations, and through expanded recruitment of local personnel in the civil services at all levels. In some Territories, however, these processes either began in earnest at a relatively late stage or were applied in practice to non-indigenous elements in particular, with the result that urgent measures to prepare the people, and especially the indigenous people, more rapidly for their new responsibilities became indispensable.

22. The rate and extent of participation by the inhabitants in public affairs was necessarily a crucial factor in the success of policies and programmes of economic, social and educational development. It appeared to be universally recognized by the Administering Members that progress in all these fields depended upon popular support and understanding being secured by associating leaders of the people with the planning of measures of development and qualified local inhabitants with their implementation. Again, the increasing need for the extension of economic and social services which was characteristic of all Territories created ever-increasing demands for trained personnel which could not be met by recruitment in the metropolitan countries, and for which the only practical source of supply must be the Territories themselves. Special and increasing attention, therefore, needs to be paid to the training of local personnel for civil and technical jobs in ever-greater numbers. More complete statistical information concerning the composition and character of the territorial public services would, in the Committee's view, assist a better appraisal of progress in this matter.

23. Considering that the primary obligation of the Administering Members is to develop self-government in the Territories, the Committee welcomes the assistance which they have given in the economic, social and educational fields, thereby assisting in the achievement of

self-government or independence by a number of former Territories and in the progress of others towards the same goals. It is not unmindful, however, of the fact that, in several Territories, poverty and malnutrition survive and the level of social, medical and educational services remains highly inadequate; greater efforts will therefore be called for on the part of all concerned, especially the Administering Members, to change these conditions for the better in the immediate future.

24. In this general survey and appraisal of the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards self-government, the Committee has been aware of the tempo of the times and of the aspirations, in the context of today's world, of the millions of people still inhabiting dependent territories. It is aware that the trends and events which occurred at the beginning of the period, mainly in Asia, are continuing, at the present time mainly in Africa, and that these, rather than technical development, bear far more profoundly on the attainment by the peoples concerned of the objective of self-government. The aspirations of peoples towards self-government or independence have too often far outstripped the pace of their economic and social advancement for that fact to be ignored.

25. On the other hand, the Committee is also aware that the Administering Members, and others alike, seem agreed that the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are entitled in each case, and on a basis of complete equality, regardless of the differences of race, colour or creed, to complete independence, or, if they prefer, to some form of full self-government freely chosen by them, and that it will be for them to determine their future status. The Committee is confident that the knowledge that their ultimate destiny is for them to choose, will encourage the inhabitants of the Territories to multiply many times their own efforts to build a new and prosperous future for themselves during a period of smooth, constructive and purposeful transition.

### III. INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

26. During the period under review, the Non-Self-Governing Territories were brought gradually and in widely varying degrees into the principal channels of international economic and social collaboration.

27. The general principles of this collaboration are set forth in Article 55 of the Charter, which provides for the promotion by the United Nations of, *inter alia*, higher standards of living, solutions of international economic and social problems, international cultural and educational co-operation and universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction; and also, in Article 73 d, which provides for co-operation by the Administering Members with each other and, where appropriate, with the specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in Article 73.

28. The Economic and Social Council and its commissions have from an early date included the examination of conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories in their programmes of work. As a result of a series of initiatives by the Council and the General Assembly,<sup>4</sup> the studies undertaken by these bodies, including the regional commissions, have included information on Non-Self-Governing Territories wherever appropriate.

Such studies of particular relevance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories include the reports prepared for the Council on the world economic situation, the world social situation, international trade, financing of economic development, industrialization and productivity, community development and standards of living. Similarly, the specialized agencies have covered in many of their studies problems relating to conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. For its part, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories has, in its reports on economic, social and educational conditions, taken account of activities by the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

29. Also on the initiative of the General Assembly,<sup>5</sup> those specialized agencies whose fields of competence and activity have a particular importance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories have since 1947 collaborated closely with it, especially through the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories, in the examination of conditions in the Territories. The ILO, FAO, UNESCO, and WHO participate in the sessions of the Committee, not only in an advisory capacity, but also by preparing studies and reports on topics within their respective spheres of competence and by informing the Committee of services provided by them to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

30. No procedure has so far been established for the direct participation of the Territories in the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs and accordingly, at this level, progress in devising ways in which the Territories could participate more fully in international discussions affecting them has been limited. The most that could be achieved in this respect, as far as the principal organs of the United Nations were concerned, was the occasional inclusion by some Administering Members in their delegations of representatives from their Territories—a practice often encouraged by the General Assembly.

31. By contrast, the developing regional economic activities of the United Nations, together with the constitutions of many of the specialized agencies, have provided the Territories with opportunities for much fuller participation. Some of the agencies functioning in well-defined technical fields, such as telecommunications, postal services and meteorology, have accorded full membership to Territories or groups of Territories. Those which are active in the economic, social and educational advancement of the Territories, such as WHO, UNESCO and, after the end of the period, FAO, have provided for associate membership, and the ILO has provided for participation of observer delegations in sessions of the International Labour Conference and of tripartite delegations in regional conferences; but advantage was taken of these arrangements during the period in the case of only a few Territories, in particular, some of the more highly developed Territories under United Kingdom administration. The United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East provided similar opportunities from its inception in 1947, but it was not until after the end of the period under review, with the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa, that comparable United Nations facilities for participation in regional economic activities were available to the African Territories, although not all the Administering Members have submitted applications for associate membership for African Territories for which they are still responsible. In the case of the Economic Commis-

<sup>4</sup> See General Assembly resolutions 220 (III) of 3 November 1948 and 331 (IV) of 2 December 1949.

<sup>5</sup> See resolutions 145 (II) of 3 November 1947 and 331 (IV).

sion for Latin America, the similar provisions allowing for admission of Non-Self-Governing Territories were not utilized by any Territory during the period under review, although they have been recently. Outside the United Nations, regional collaboration in Africa was co-ordinated and strengthened by the Administering Members and other States concerned through the establishment of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA), while the Caribbean, Pacific and Asian Territories participated in the Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions and the Colombo Plan, respectively.

32. Some members of the Committee expressed the view that closer co-operation of non-governmental organizations would be of value to the objectives of the Committee's work and believed that a fuller description of the work of non-governmental organizations interested in economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories should be included in the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

33. The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to all those Members of the United Nations who, in response to General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, adopted in the middle of the period under review, have generously offered scholarships for study in their countries to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and equally commends Members who extended scholarship offers to these students under their own national scholarship and fellowship schemes. It also appreciates the co-operation given by the Government of the United Kingdom in making it possible for a number of the scholarships to be taken up. The Committee notes, however, that some of the Administering Members did not find it possible to co-operate in the scheme, and that the implementation of resolution 845 (IX) has not been as successful as the Assembly no doubt desired it to be. While the steadily increasing number of applications towards the end of the period was heavily outstripping the number of offers, the actual use of scholarships was sometimes hindered by considerations other than the candidates' academic qualifications. In this connexion the Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 1471 (XIV) of 12 December 1959.

34. As early as 1948, the General Assembly indicated its awareness of the potential value of the United Nations programmes of technical assistance to the Territories by drawing the attention of the Administering Members, in resolution 220 (III), to the arrangements for technical assistance approved by the Economic and Social Council a short while previously. When the Expanded Programme was subsequently established, the General Assembly again drew attention to the United Nations facilities as a source of assistance for Non-Self-Governing Territories by inviting, in resolution 444 (V) of 12 December 1950, the Administering Members which needed technical assistance for the economic, social and educational advancement of their Territories to submit their requests under the Programme.

35. In the first eighteen months after the establishment of the Expanded Programme, only seven Territories received assistance under it at a cost of \$24,000; in 1957, the number of Territories assisted was twenty-five and the cost was \$649,000, but this represented only 2.5 per cent of the global cost of the Expanded Programme. The Committee is aware that the number of requests put forward and the amount of assistance made

available have continued to increase after the end of the period covered by the Progress Report, but it considers that the Administering Members—on whom lay the responsibility for submitting requests on behalf of the Territories—might usefully have taken greater advantage of the programme at an earlier date; it hopes that they will do so in the future. The Committee considers that there are advantages for Territories emerging to self-government or independence in establishing familiarity with the scope and effective use of the international programmes.

36. The increase in the use of international technical assistance under the Expanded Programme in the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards the end of the period and afterwards was particularly marked in the African area. Of the Territories in that region which were non-self-governing in 1958, only one received assistance under the Expanded Programme in 1950-1951. The number receiving assistance rose to six in 1952, seven in 1953 and again in 1954, and fourteen in 1955; by 1959, all but one Territory in the region had received assistance. Taking the assistance rendered to Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole, the relative share of the Territories in Africa continued to rise, and in 1958 and 1959 it accounted for some 50 per cent of the total.

37. Although the General Assembly, in resolution 444 (V), recommended that the Administering Members should include in the information transmitted under Article 73 e as full a report as possible on applications for technical assistance and on the manner in which it had been integrated in long-range development programmes, the Committee has had to depend primarily on the United Nations agencies concerned for information of this kind. By far the largest amount of assistance given to the Territories under the Expanded Programme was in the field of public health (amounting to 44 per cent of the total cost in 1957) and education (27.5 per cent). WHO-assisted projects in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the regular budget and Expanded Programme increased from twelve in 1949 to 113 in 1956, although the number of Territories decreased during that period. The type and scope of assistance requested generally reflected the stage of economic development of the Territory concerned, and a gradual transition from assistance in basic services to assistance in productive services could be noted. The Progress Report<sup>6</sup> gives many examples of the broad range of assistance provided, much of it through the ILO, WHO, FAO, UNESCO and other specialized agencies, the regional activities of which have also been of considerable value to a number of Territories.

38. UNICEF extended to the Territories on an increasingly important scale its world-wide services to maternal and child health. In the period from early 1952 to the middle of 1959, UNICEF aid totalling \$11 million was approved for 111 child care projects in forty Non-Self-Governing Territories. The eighty-three programmes being assisted at the end of the period included twenty for child feeding; sixteen for basic maternal and child welfare services and training of child care workers; thirteen for yaws control; fourteen for malaria control or eradication; and seven for leprosy control. UNICEF was providing the necessary supplies and equipment; FAO, WHO and, in some cases, the United Nations, were making available experts and fellowships; and this joint international assistance was often the impetus for broader programmes continued by

<sup>6</sup> A/4195; A/4128, paras. 305-338 and annexes.



the Governments themselves. The Committee expresses its warm appreciation of the extensive and far-reaching benefits which UNICEF has helped to bring to many Territories.

39. Outside the auspices of the United Nations, a number of Territories also received both technical and financial assistance on a bilateral basis under the auspices of the Colombo Plan and through agencies of the United States Government. In 1958, the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara was set up for a similar purpose.

40. The regional commissions—the South Pacific Commission, the Caribbean Commission, and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA)—also played an important part in the promotion of international co-operation in technical matters on a regional basis.

41. The Committee considers it useful, however, to point out in conclusion that the total amount of external assistance of all kinds represented only a small part of total public expenditure, including grants, loans and services provided by the Administering Members, on economic, social and educational development in the Territories. Technical assistance sought for and provided to Non-Self-Governing Territories under the United Nations programmes during the period under review was on a modest scale, even when the limitations of resources were taken into account.

## B. Economic conditions

### I. GENERAL POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

42. At the beginning of the period under review, the greater part of the productive effort of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories was devoted to raising the agricultural and animal products needed for subsistence; most of the Territories, therefore, began the period with economies extremely under-developed when viewed in the light of the needs of emerging modern States. A few had flourishing internal markets where money had long since replaced barter as the medium of exchange; some were exporting substantial quantities of agricultural, animal and mineral products, often as a direct result of non-indigenous enterprise; but, on the whole, subsistence economy prevailed and production for internal or external sale had developed haphazardly and on a relatively small scale. Moreover, this production was limited to primary products and, in most of the Territories, to one or two main types of product usually acutely sensitive to the vagaries of climate and markets. This common situation was reflected in the low levels of public revenues and indigenous private incomes.

43. The objectives of economic policy formulated by the Committee on Information in 1954<sup>7</sup> represented, in effect, a catalogue of the major tasks which, in 1946, still lay ahead in almost every Territory. For that reason, and also to suggest the standards of achievement by which progress during the decade may be measured, it is useful to re-state the objectives at this point:

“(a) To remove the obstacles to economic development by modifying where necessary the basic structure of the economy;

“(b) To stimulate economic growth through which the standards of living of the peoples will be raised

and an increase obtained in their national output and improvement in their productivity;

“(c) To establish and improve the capital equipment of the Territories so as to provide a firm basis for future development;

“(d) To promote those types of economic activity, whether primary or industrial production, in which the Territories are best fitted to engage, having regard to the balance of their economies and the advantages of external trade;

“(e) To secure the equitable distribution amongst the peoples of the material benefits of the economy as expressed in the national income;

“(f) To create a firm economic basis for political, social and educational programmes taking into account the basic cultural values and aspirations of the peoples;

“(g) To conserve and develop the natural resources of the Territories for the peoples;

“(h) To create conditions conducive to standards of health and of social welfare which will help to develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility so as to enable the people to take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs;

“(i) To work towards fully developed economies capable of taking their appropriate place in the world economy.”

44. In assessing progress towards these objectives, the Committee has taken into consideration that development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories can only be properly evaluated in the perspective of general trends prevailing in the world economy as a whole and in relation to the problems common to all under-developed countries. Since the Territories are mostly primary producers with little domestic capital of their own, they are particularly affected by cyclical economic fluctuation in the developed industrialized countries. In considering their progress, moreover, conditions prevailing at the beginning of the period should also be kept in view and, in the final analysis, all progress should be measured in relation to the needs of the Territories.

45. On the whole, the period under review was one of considerable progress for the Non-Self-Governing Territories, but, in the Territories containing the major part of the dependent peoples, this progress took place within a framework the fundamental deficiencies of which remained to be corrected. Substantial advances over 1946 were registered by such indicators as production, consumption and *per caput* income; nevertheless, the basic structure of the economy of the Territories remained, in general, at a low stage of development, based mainly on subsistence agriculture and, also, on the production of a few primary products for export. A large proportion of the proceeds from the latter were devoted to imports of consumer as well as capital goods from highly industrialized countries. Moreover, the Territories found themselves involved in the global phenomenon of the widening gap between the standards of living of the under-developed countries and those of the developed countries, a phenomenon adverse to the Territories in the sense that their rate of growth had generally not kept pace with that of the developed countries, including those with which they had their most important economic and trade relations. Data on production in the major fields suggest that the gap, already wide in 1946, remained ten years later one of the most striking features of the situation in most of the

<sup>7</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2729), part two, para. 17.

Territories and underline the importance of maximizing efforts to accelerate the rate of growth within the Territories.

46. Some progress was made in the shift towards a money economy with a concomitant decline in the share of subsistence production, and this trend may be expected in most cases to continue at an ever-increasing rate, although information on this subject remains fragmentary. The share of primary agricultural or mining production for export in the national product of most of the Territories did not decline during the period. In fact, this type of production remained on the whole the dominating and most dynamic sector of the economy. The dependence of the Territories on the world market therefore remained large, nor was much progress made, with a few important exceptions such as Nigeria and Kenya, in the diversification of agricultural production. The share of the processing industries supplying both export and domestic markets increased somewhat, but it was not a major factor in the economic life of the Territories. The only real exceptions to this situation—Hong Kong and, to a lesser extent, Singapore—confirmed the rule, because of the urban character of these Territories. In most cases, local industrial production did not expand sufficiently to meet the requirements of the domestic market for the major categories of consumer goods, and the production of capital goods remained in its infancy. Very few Territories had yet developed balanced, diversified economies.

47. Within these basic limitations, most of the Territories were substantially better off at the end of the period than at the beginning. Improvements in the living standards of the population, for example, were evidenced by the increased local consumption of both domestic and imported consumer goods, with a trend towards consumption of higher quality and more expensive products. Of far-reaching importance also were the assets which the Territories had acquired in the form of fundamental works and services: expanded transportation systems, agricultural, water supply, power, marketing and other economic services and their attendant capital works. These improvements were brought about in large part through planned development expenditures in which Administering Members and territorial Governments played an important role by providing initiative, funds and management.

48. The formulation and implementation of development plans constituted in fact an outstanding feature of the period. These plans were designed to promote the economic and social development of the Territories, with particular emphasis on the welfare of their inhabitants. The inadequacy of comprehensive and reliable statistical data was a handicap in planning in most cases, and in some cases the first plans were put into effect before extensive surveys of natural resources and development possibilities had been carried out. In the latter part of the period, however, new or revised plans in several Territories were based in large part on special economic surveys, including a number undertaken by missions of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as in Malaya, Nigeria and Jamaica.

49. The Administering Members in most cases supplied an important part of the financial resources required, though in general, territorial resources themselves made the largest contribution. Some Territories were also assisted by funds provided from other external sources. The United States International Cooperation Administration provided a total of \$13 million during

the period to help finance a number of special development projects, and the International Bank made loans amounting to \$170 million to a number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The scope of the development plans, as well as the resources available for their implementation, was gradually increasing at the end of the period. The concrete aims and objectives pursued varied according to the needs and potentialities of the different Territories, but, as a general rule, they were intended to establish an economic, social and administrative infrastructure essential to achieve a balanced economy. They did not always appear calculated to secure these results most effectively; in a few cases, they were criticized by members of the Committee as representing a series of inadequately co-ordinated projects some of which bore insufficient relationship to the needs of the people. In the latter part of the period, especially in the French Territories, the plans placed greater emphasis on projects furthering the development of production. The need for expansion of research was stressed in all major development plans.

50. The Committee reiterates the desirability of an ever-widening association of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the elaboration and implementation of development programmes and the desirability of linking those programmes with the basic objectives of promoting the political development of the Territories. In this connexion, the period saw a progressive extension of local control over development planning. In a number of Territories under United Kingdom administration, where territorial Governments already had the major responsibility for development planning, participation by the representatives of the territorial populations in this planning depended on the pace of constitutional change. In a growing number of the United Kingdom Territories, development plans were becoming increasingly the work of bodies responsible to the elected representatives of the people. In addition, the establishment of new public bodies, such as development boards or corporations, resulted in increasing participation by the indigenous populations in the implementation of plans. Some progress towards the transfer of responsibility for planning also occurred at the end of the period in the French Territories, where the powers of the local authorities in the preparation, and of the territorial assemblies in the approval, of development plans were strengthened.

51. The Committee has welcomed the trend towards the establishment of special local bodies for the planning and execution of development programmes; it has repeatedly emphasized the importance of local participation in the formulation and implementation of development programmes. It welcomes the resolution adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa at its second session recommending measures for the training of indigenous economists and statisticians, which, in the Committee's opinion, will make for greater indigenous participation. The Committee also stresses the importance of co-operative regional and international effort in promoting economic development. The Non-Self-Governing Territories should be brought more and more actively into the main stream of the activities directed at fulfilling the purposes of Article 55 of the Charter, including the work of the United Nations regional economic commissions. Such association should help, not only to lay the basis for effective co-operative efforts among neighbouring Territories in the solution of regional problems, but should also assist the Territories in the formulation of their own programmes. It should in-

clude the full participation, within the Territories, of representative institutions in the planning and approval of programmes under schemes of international assistance.

52. Data on national accounts included in the Progress Report<sup>8</sup> showed an increase in gross domestic product at current prices in all Territories for which such information was available. Even measured at constant prices (i.e., after taking into account the rise in prices) this increase was considerable. The real *per caput* income also showed an increase in the few Territories for which relevant separate data on the income of the indigenous populations are available. In some cases the rate of increase was higher than that of the national income of the Territory as a whole. The real *per caput* income increased by 6.1 per cent in the Belgian Congo from 1950 to 1957, by 5.1 per cent in French West Africa from 1948 to 1955 and by 3.7 per cent in Uganda from 1952 to 1957.

53. On the other hand, the *per caput* personal incomes<sup>9</sup> of the indigenous population of the African Territories for which data were available for 1956 or 1957 were among the lowest in the world: the figure was \$67 for Nigeria (1956), \$42.20 for the Belgian Congo, \$33.55 for Kenya and \$43.34 for Uganda (1957). The striking disparity between the levels of *per caput* personal income of Africans and non-Africans in these Territories persisted. Thus in 1957 in the Belgian Congo the *per caput* personal income of the African population was \$42.20 and of the non-African \$2,973; in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the corresponding figures were \$39.20 and \$1,711; and in Kenya \$33.55 and \$1,100.<sup>10</sup> This disparity was due above all to the fact that most Africans were engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture with low productivity, and that even in urban areas they were mainly unskilled labourers. On the other hand, there were instances in which Africans were receiving considerably less than non-Africans in similar jobs. The Committee stresses the necessity of taking all possible measures to ensure full and equal opportunities and conditions of employment to indigenous workers. It has been assured by the Administering Members that it is one of the objectives of their policies to reduce and eventually to eliminate these disparities. The Committee noted in its triennial report on economic conditions (1960) the efforts which are being made to this end.

54. Capital formation in most Territories for which information was available was at a high level. Apart from public investment to help carry out development plans, private investment was stimulated in some Territories by legislation intended to attract investment capital, in particular from overseas. Investment in the rural indigenous economy, although it escapes accurate measurement, was without doubt a significant part of the total capital formation in most Territories. There was, moreover, an important flow of private capital investment into a number of Territories, such as the Belgian Congo, Northern Rhodesia, Jamaica and Kenya. This investment, reflected in the establishment of new companies and the expansion of existing industries, was partly financed by internal resources, including reinvestment of profits. The contribution of private investment to total capital formation varied, however, according to the Territory, and it was public investment, pursued on

a large scale, which provided, in nearly all of them, not only the major contribution to the whole process of development but also a decisive one in providing the basic infrastructure and other vital services which encourage further investment, both public and private. A few Territories began the period with considerable accumulations of funds from war-time commodity sales, and these provided a basis for public investment on a much larger scale than previously.

55. In the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the total authorized public development expenditure during the period under review reached £992 million, of which £187 million was provided by United Kingdom government grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, and a further £74 million represented investments of the Colonial Development Corporation. Almost £484 million, equivalent to 52.5 per cent of the total public investment, was provided by the Territories from their own budgetary revenues, from the reserves accumulated by public bodies such as marketing boards, and by means of loans. In the French Territories, total public investment financed out of metropolitan resources amounted to 762,000 million metropolitan francs. In these Territories, the share of local financial resources in public investment, which, in 1946, had been expected to amount to 45 per cent, was reduced to 10 per cent in the projects included in the overseas sections of the *Fonds d'investissement et de développement économique et social* (FIDES). In the Belgian Congo, the total cost of the ten-year development plan, amounting to over 48,000 million Belgian Congo francs, was financed by loans contracted by the Territory and raised both in Belgium and in the Territory itself. Without underestimating the importance of the financial assistance provided during the period under review and at an increasing rate since then by the metropolitan Governments, the Committee hopes that further increases in such assistance will prove possible, having regard to the part which the Territories on their side have played in the post-war recovery of the metropolitan economies; they have provided potentially extensive markets for metropolitan manufactured goods and, in some cases, through their trade surpluses with the dollar area, have helped to improve the balance of payments of their respective currency areas.

56. The rate of capital formation can be calculated for only a few Territories.<sup>11</sup> The Committee notes that in some of them—the Belgian Congo, French West Africa and the United Kingdom Territories taken as a whole—the ratio of investment to national income was high, especially when account is taken of the very low *per caput* income which usually results in a low ratio of domestic savings and investment to national income.

## II. THE RURAL ECONOMY

57. The development of the agricultural sector was, and remains, of fundamental importance in the general economic and social advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as almost all of them are predominantly agricultural and depend primarily on their agricultural production not only for the nutrition of their rapidly growing populations but also for their earnings of overseas exchange. Economic and social progress in these Territories has depended essentially on the direction and speed of improvements in the rural economy.

<sup>8</sup> A/4166, table 10.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, tables 11 and 12.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations: *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950* (Sales No.: 59.II.K.1), p. 94.

<sup>11</sup> A/4166, tables 15, 16 and 17.



58. The inadequacy of available statistical data does not permit a full analysis of the progress made in agricultural production. However, it appeared to increase more rapidly than the population in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, especially in those located in Africa. FAO estimates that, in tropical Africa as a whole, the *per caput* agricultural production in 1958 exceeded the pre-war level by about 20 per cent.<sup>12</sup> Progress was made in some Territories in the diversification of agricultural production, but the output of livestock products generally remained small. The volume of agricultural exports also increased fairly steadily, with the major exception of cocoa exports from some West African Territories, while the exports of copra from the Pacific Territories recovered somewhat slowly from the severe war-time setback. There were at the same time substantial increases in agricultural imports and also in purchases of wheat and flour and of condensed and evaporated milk.

59. On the basis of the limited data available, the relatively small part played by livestock products remained at the end of the period a conspicuous, and in the opinion of FAO, the most important, aspect of the pattern of agricultural production in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Although the output of meat, milk and eggs was gradually increasing, there was no evidence of any marked progress in this direction, in spite of the large and, in several cases, increasing numbers of livestock reported in a number of Territories. The desirability of increasing the output of livestock products, both as a source of income and because of their importance in improving levels of nutrition, was nevertheless generally recognized during the period, as evidenced by the development of veterinary research and field services, livestock improvement centres and slaughtering and marketing facilities. Progress was hampered in many Territories by problems which did not prove capable of rapid solution: these included the need for pasture and stock improvement and for protection against the tsetse fly and various animal diseases, difficulties of access to markets, and the fact that in many of the African Territories where cattle are most numerous, they have customarily been treated more as a token of wealth than as a productive resource. While much progress was made during the period in these matters, particularly in the control of diseases within territorial borders, in the East African Territories the continued spread of rinderpest across international frontiers drew attention to the need for international co-operation in control measures, a field in which the collaboration of FAO may, in the Committee's opinion, be usefully sought.

60. The importance of agriculture in the economy of the Territories was generally recognized and this resulted in the allocation to this sector of a substantial share of development funds. Special boards or corporations for agricultural development were set up in many Territories, especially those under United Kingdom administration. In certain Territories, some relatively large-scale projects of agricultural production were attempted, although often with only limited success. Towards the middle of the period under review, therefore, the emphasis shifted to the improvement of indigenous systems of agriculture.

61. The expansion of agriculture for export purposes was given special attention; but the diversification of local food production, which is also essential for the

improvement of nutrition in almost all Territories, where diets are dominated by starchy staple crops, poor in protein and other necessary nutrients, received less emphasis. However, efforts were made to diversify local food production by increasing the output of such foods as green vegetables, fruits and pulses. At the end of the period the need persisted for an acceleration of efforts in this direction.

62. Although further diversification of production for local consumption was almost universally desirable, the relative advantages of specialization in the export sector also had to be considered. In the majority of Territories, export earnings and government revenues were initially built up by concentrating heavily on the development of one or two major crops. More recently, however, interest tended to centre on measures to give greater year-to-year stability to these earnings. Thus, efforts to diversify production for export were being made in many of those Territories where export earnings had been derived mainly from only one or two crops.

63. The expansion of agriculture and stock-raising has often encountered difficulties arising from customary systems of land tenure. During the period under review these systems tended to change under economic and social pressures, which were intensified as commercial crop production and plantation agriculture became more widespread. Customary systems of land tenure were almost everywhere in a transitional stage and were gradually giving way to land ownership under registered title. Governments assisted and systematized rather than regulated these changes; attempts to regulate them, particularly where alienation of land to European settlers had brought additional pressure on traditional systems of tenure, were a frequent cause of friction.

64. Reforms of land tenure systems, which occurred in a number of Territories, were generally aimed at strengthening individual ownership rights on the part of indigenous farmers. Thus, in the Belgian Congo, a commission studied in 1956 the practical means of allowing the indigenous inhabitants gradually to assume individual ownership of land while making due allowance for the customary system of collective ownership. In French West and Equatorial Africa, the reorganization introduced by decree in 1955 appeared feasible mainly because of the gradual inculcation of a concept of property ownership. In Kenya, the Swynnerton Plan had amongst its purposes the setting up of economically viable family farm units under registered title, the owners being free to sell their land to other Africans or to mortgage it. In Uganda in 1956, the Government took steps to replace customary systems by tenure by individual titles in districts where there was a demand for them. These examples are not exhaustive, but the Committee considers that a comprehensive and systematic approach to this problem is called for in many other cases as well. The trend towards individual ownership of land opens up the possibility, among other things, of a more rapid expansion of agricultural credit facilities, whose inadequacy during the period was often attributed to the lack of security on the part of indigenous farmers; the expansion of credit facilities should serve as an aid to increased production.

65. The conservation of natural resources is one of the essential objectives of agricultural policy in the Territories. Phenomena of soil deterioration have been well known for some time, but their full seriousness, especially in Africa, was not fully realized before the

<sup>12</sup> FAO: *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1958*, Rome, 1958.

period under review. Special attention had for some years been given to the more easily predictable consequences, such as the effect on water conservation of deforestation and the removal of vegetation cover. However, the less spectacular aspects of soil erosion—deterioration in the texture of cultivated soils, loss of the humic colloidal complex, the leaching of mineral elements, etc.—had not received as much attention as they deserved in the African Territories. An effort to remedy this serious omission was made by the various scientific and agronomical services after the end of the Second World War. Projects, both local and regional in scale, were initiated. The number of soil scientists in many Territories was considerably expanded, both in the field and on research. An inter-African soils bureau was set up in Africa under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) in 1950, and two inter-African soils conferences were held in the Belgian Congo, one at Boma in 1948 and another at Leopoldville in 1954. Specialized regional committees were established and have met regularly, and an inter-African soil conservation service was brought into being at Yangambi in the Belgian Congo. Substantial progress was achieved during the period under review in the three aspects of the soil conservation programme: studies and research, legislation, and technical measures of implementation.

66. Progress in water control and utilization varied considerably between Territories and generally between geographical regions during the period. In the Territories of tropical Africa, although the authorities have for a considerable time been concerned with the control of the great hydrological basins such as the Congo, the Senegal, the Niger and the Benue and the tributaries of the Chad, crop irrigation and drainage are still, on the whole, in their infancy. The position is entirely different in Asia and some of the Pacific Territories. The delay in this kind of development in the African Territories is undoubtedly due in part to the heavy investments required and in part also to the past inadequacy of vital hydrological data, a factor which led to water resources being frequently insufficiently or inefficiently used and to some projects resulting in failure. During the period, however, serious efforts were made to secure the essential data by means of general hydrological studies and research.

67. The Committee noted that considerable progress was also made in applying measures for safeguarding timber resources and developing forest production. Progress was achieved mainly through the development of research, the introduction of new technical methods ensuring considerably increased productivity and their application to forestry experience, the evaluation of resources and the utilization of products. The gradual replacement of initial methods of forest management (mainly aimed at the regulation of the primitive utilization of a small part of the resources of the wild forest) by sylviculture to ensure maximum economic utilization of forests under management, was well under way in many Territories. The Committee considers that forestry research should be expanded because the vast forest covered areas in African and Asian Territories should be a significant factor in their economic development.

68. Fisheries, which provide food proteins otherwise difficult to obtain, are of considerable importance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories where sea or inland water fishing is possible. A good deal was accomplished in fishery research during the period under review,

capital expenditure for establishment of new institutions being financed mainly by the metropolitan Governments. In the United Kingdom Territories, one-tenth of total expenditure for research under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts from 1946 to 1957 was allocated for fisheries research. In many Territories greater attention was paid, and with success, to fish culture. The number and yields of fish farming ponds in particular increased, and demonstration fish farms were established in Kenya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia and Uganda. Progress was also achieved in the mechanization of fishing craft and the improvement of equipment. There was thus a notable expansion in fish catches. The Committee considers that the knowledge gained in successful experiments in fishery development in some Territories should be made available to all of them, and that the establishment of fish processing and canning plants, which has not yet received due attention in many Territories, should be encouraged.

### III. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

69. The beginning of the period under review was marked, in most Territories, by an almost complete absence of manufacturing industries other than handicrafts; and at the end of the period, development in this sector had usually been considerably slower than the expansion of primary production. Even in a number of large Territories where, with the spread of money economies based mainly on agricultural export production, growing markets for both consumer and capital goods existed, a large part of export income continued to be devoted to the purchase of manufactured imports. These imports included, for obvious reasons, all machinery and other capital equipment, and also the bulk of durable consumer goods. It was only in the categories of non-durable goods and intermediate products for export and domestic use that local manufacturing had, in general, made any appreciable headway.

70. In 1957, the Committee expressed the view that industrialization was not to be regarded as an end in itself but as one of the means of raising the income and levels of living of the population. Local conditions may limit the range of manufactured products which can be made and sold; where highly favourable conditions exist for particular crops or products, the general interest of a Territory may be best served through their increased production and sale in return for manufactured goods from abroad. Where conditions are suitable, however, industrial production will help to raise living conditions and is essential for diversifying and strengthening territorial economies. The encouragement of new industries should not, therefore, be governed wholly by criteria of price possibilities; account should be taken by Governments of the broader economic and social needs and interests of the Territories.

71. Subject to the foregoing considerations, industrialization can accordingly be the means by which, on the one hand, a Territory possessing natural resources may be able to make fuller and more profitable use of these resources rather than by exporting in raw or partially processed form the products derived from them, and may be able to meet the demands of the local market for manufactured goods to an extent that will appreciably diminish excessive dependence on the proceeds of exports. On the other hand, industrialization can play an important part in introducing new forms of technical progress into the economy; it can have a stimulating influence on other sectors of economic ac-

tivity; and it can provide the population with additional opportunities for paid employment, usually at better wages than those obtainable in agriculture and with the further advantage of creating a demand and a desire for new skills.

72. The need to establish industries, where conditions are suitable, has been recognized by the Administering Members. In practice, a distinction has often been drawn between: (a) industries which process local raw materials of agricultural or mineral origin and produce mainly for export and only partly for the local market; (b) industries producing consumer goods for the local market from imported raw materials; and (c) industries which process imported raw materials for export.

73. The first of these kinds of industry has been encouraged whenever the natural conditions have been considered favourable as, for example, when cheap power is available for metal refining. The second type of industry has been thought to be economically justified especially when it consists of the manufacture of goods in place of imports for which there is a ready outlet on the local market, for example, the manufacture of flour from imported wheat and of containers from imported sheet metal. The third type is more rare, and has been considered feasible only in special circumstances, such as reasonable prospects of external markets; the oil refineries processing imported crude petroleum in Aden and Trinidad, and the cotton textile industry in Hong Kong are examples.

74. At the end of the period under review, in the great majority of the Territories, manufacturing industries, especially those of local ownership, still had to contend with a scarcity of local capital and a shortage of persons with professional, managerial and technical skills. To these difficulties must be added the inadequacy of basic facilities such as power and transport. In some cases there was neither wide range of raw materials nor a ready supply of labour. One of the aims of the measures taken under the development and investment programmes carried out in the Territories, usually with the assistance of the Administering Members, and in some cases with international or other external assistance, has been to create conditions more favourable to industrialization by establishing basic overhead facilities; of these transport has generally received the greatest attention. Moreover, although the establishment of manufacturing industries is, in most Territories, left largely to private enterprise, in some of them Governments have made loans to encourage manufacture, while in others industrial development corporations have been set up.

75. On the whole, industrial production in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was still at a low level in 1956. Most of the Territories were still in a preparatory stage for general industrialization and the development of manufacturing industry was only just beginning. There were important exceptions—such as the Belgian Congo, Kenya, Jamaica, Trinidad, Hawaii and Alaska—where the amplitude and variety of industrial production had definitely passed this initial stage. In the Belgian Congo, for example, there was, in the period under review, a considerable growth of manufacturing industry. The ten-year plan of development emphasized from the very beginning the need to develop processing industries in order to raise the value of agricultural and mineral production and to provide goods for the domestic market. The Belgian policy in this respect

was based on the consideration, among others, that it is uneconomical to export raw materials for the manufacture of finished products which are then imported for local consumption. As a result, a fairly diversified manufacturing industry, including cotton, textiles, blankets, footwear, bottles, beverages, tobacco, cement and other products, was brought into existence in that Territory. The policies adopted in some other Territories do not appear to have placed equal emphasis on this principle.

76. Furthermore, in such urban Territories as Singapore and particularly Hong Kong, the export industry, which in 1946 was already making an important contribution to their activity, expanded considerably. Elsewhere, the only industries which made considerable advances in certain Territories were those processing, mainly for export, local raw materials of agricultural and, particularly, of mineral origin. Industries serving the needs of the domestic market, and especially those of the indigenous population, remained very poorly developed. In most of the Territories, this was probably due to such factors as the low purchasing power of the population, lack of fuel, difficulties of distribution and, particularly in African Territories, the low density of population, the inadequacy of the economic and social infrastructure, and the shortage of capital, entrepreneurs and technicians. The result was that most of the Territories were obliged to import the gradually increasing quantities of manufactured goods which they needed. This was true not only of machinery and of durable consumption goods, which require large and expensive plants for their manufacture, but even of many of the most common articles of consumption. Only in such cases as cotton fabrics, cement, tobacco and beer was local production beginning to cover a large proportion of the requirements of certain Territories.

77. Whatever development took place in manufacturing was based, moreover, principally on non-indigenous ownership and management. Except in the intermediate processing of agricultural products, where co-operative or government-assisted enterprises were playing a part of some importance, manufacturing units owned by indigenous persons were usually small in size even if they were not also small in number. The participation of indigenous persons in manufacturing as a whole was primarily through the supply of unskilled and semi-skilled labour.

78. One indication of the extent of manufacturing industries is provided by the numbers of wage-earners employed in them. In this respect, the Belgian Congo, with 152,758 employed in 1956, representing 4.86 per cent of the total economically active population, was well in the lead among African Territories, followed by Kenya with 57,700 (3.97 per cent) and Northern Rhodesia with 24,585 (4.7 per cent). In French West Africa, there were 31,000 in 1955 (0.65 per cent) and in Uganda, 24,868 in 1956 (1.9 per cent).<sup>18</sup>

#### IV. EXTERNAL TRADE

79. While the transition from a subsistence to a money economy is in a very early phase in most of the Territories in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the money economy in these, as in most others, is largely based on external trade. The use of money as the medium of exchange, in fact, usually began in the Territories through trade with other countries, mainly through

<sup>18</sup> A/4109, p. 27.

exports; efforts for the economic development of the Territories during the period under review usually began with the expansion and modernization of the production of primary products for sale in world markets and especially the markets of the respective metropolitan countries.

80. In these circumstances, which still largely prevailed at the end of the period, export production formed generally the most efficient and productive activity in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, especially when compared with the far lower productivity of the other major activity, namely, subsistence agriculture. The share of export production in the total production of most Territories was accordingly higher than that in most countries with more diversified and better developed economies. This latter characteristic also applied to the few Territories which were not primary producers, such as Hong Kong and Singapore. While greater efforts were being made in some Territories by the end of the period to increase the scope of their domestic markets, exports still remained of paramount importance. They were providing in most cases the main source of metropolitan and foreign exchange, enabling the Territories to make payments not only for imports of consumer goods to meet their current requirements, but also for capital goods essential to promote their development.

81. In view of the paramount importance of exports to their economy, the main emphasis in the external trade policies pursued in most Territories was not, as is elsewhere generally the case, on the regulation of imports to protect domestic producers from excessive foreign competition, but on the regulation and stimulation of exports. The main objectives were to provide adequate export markets and to ensure satisfactory prices for export products, or at least to stabilize prices paid to, or income received by, primary producers to protect them from the fluctuations of world prices. Tariffs intended specifically to protect local producers against all outside competition, including that of the metropolitan country, existed in only a few Territories, the Belgian Congo being one such example.

82. In the development of external trade, fluctuations in prices and in the volume of world demand for primary products exported by the Territories were a major factor. Attempts to stabilize prices through international commodity agreements were, as far as they applied to important primary export products of Non-Self-Governing Territories, reasonably successful only for tin and sugar. In the case of sugar, moreover, most exports were made within the framework of special arrangements, such as the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in the case of the United Kingdom Territories, and the United States Sugar Act in the case of Hawaii and the United States Virgin Islands.

83. Since international agreements had not been established for some other commodities, the establishment within the Territories of government agencies entrusted with the stabilization of prices paid to their own producers was necessarily of greater practical importance for most Territories in the period under review than action on the international level to moderate excessive short-term price fluctuations. In the United Kingdom Territories, especially, the marketing boards succeeded to a very considerable extent in maintaining stable prices to producers in a period of wide fluctuations of world market prices. Moreover, owing to generally conservative price policies, the boards accumulated substantial reserves, which were used not only for main-

taining reasonable levels of payments to producers during periods of decline in world prices, but also for the financing of development programmes. The *Caisse de stabilisation*, established generally at a later stage in French Territories with the financial support of the metropolitan Government, aimed also at the stabilization of producers' prices and incomes.

84. There was a considerable increase in the volume as well as the value of exports of Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>14</sup> In most cases, the exports remained limited to a few major primary products and the degree of diversification was limited. Nevertheless, in certain Territories there was a significant rise in the share of exports represented by processed products.<sup>15</sup> There was also, as a general trend, a gradual decline in the volume of exports to the respective metropolitan countries, which nevertheless remained high in some cases, while the share of exports purchased by countries of Western Europe other than those of the Administering Members tended to increase.

85. Imports also increased in volume and even more so in value, the latter partly as a result of the general rise in the prices of manufactured goods.<sup>16</sup> In a number of Territories there was a noticeable increase in the proportion of imports represented by capital goods, mainly machinery and transport equipment. This was largely the result of the acceleration of public investments under the development programmes which were being implemented in most Territories. In some of the Territories, it also reflected an expansion of private investment. There was a general trend towards a reduction in the share of imports provided by the respective metropolitan countries, although in the case of the French Territories nearly two-thirds of the import trade remained with France throughout the period.<sup>17</sup> On the other hand, there was an increase in imports from other countries of Western Europe and also from Japan. A particular rise in the flow of imports from Japan occurred in the Territories under United Kingdom administration.

86. Terms of trade varied from year to year for each Territory, depending in large part on the manner in which price fluctuations affected its major export products. As a rule, terms of trade were most favourable in 1951, at the climax of the stockpiling period which followed the military action in Korea, but they deteriorated afterwards owing both to the decline in the prices of some primary commodities and to the rise in the prices of industrial products. The terms of trade varied less sharply towards the end of the period, and in a number of Territories they were more favourable in 1956-1957 than ten years earlier. The period nevertheless provided some striking illustrations of the particular sensitivity of the Territories' economies to the economic policies and conditions prevailing in the metropolitan and other highly industrialized countries. The recessions of 1949, 1954 and 1958 had substantial effects on the volume of exports of primary products from the Territories and on the purchasing power of these exports in terms of imports.

87. While both exports and imports increased substantially during the period, there was no fundamental shift in the balance of trade in most of the Territories. The balance remained negative for the United Kingdom

<sup>14</sup> A/4162, tables 3, 16, 18 and 19.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, tables 4, 5.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, tables 11, 12 and 13.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

Territories as a whole—although significant changes occurred in several of them—and in greater degree for the French Territories.<sup>18</sup> These deficits reflected to a large extent the importation of long-term capital and equipment for the implementation of development programmes. In the Belgian Congo the balance of trade remained positive throughout the period.

88. Nearly all the Non-Self-Governing Territories showed deficits in their balances of payment on current account.<sup>19</sup> For the United Kingdom Territories as a whole, these deficits arose from transactions with the rest of the sterling area, mainly the United Kingdom. The same circumstances applied to the Belgian Congo in its relations with Belgium. On the other hand, the relations of both the United Kingdom and Belgian Territories with other monetary areas, and particularly with the dollar area, left surpluses. The French Territories, however, had a deficit in their balance of current transactions with the rest of the franc area, as well as with foreign countries.

## V. TRANSPORT

89. The place given in development programmes to the improvement of transport facilities was a noteworthy feature of the period under review. A substantial share of total development expenditure was usually allocated for the reconstruction and expansion of road, rail, port and aviation facilities. The improvement of transport accounted for nearly 65 per cent of expenditure under the first four-year plan for the French Territories, as particular emphasis had to be placed at that stage on the restoration and expansion of transport facilities which had deteriorated during the war. The expenditure on transport declined to 42 per cent in the second six-year plan. Expenditure on transport facilities absorbed 50 per cent of allocations in the ten-year development plan for the Belgian Congo and in that for Nigeria for the period 1955-1960. Similarly in Sarawak, allocations for transport and communications under the development plan rose from 34 per cent during the period 1951-1957 to 54.4 per cent during 1955-1960. This pattern, however, was not uniform and the proportion of expenditure allocated to transport varied from Territory to Territory. In Kenya, transport received 17.1 per cent of expenditure under the 1946-1953 plan and in Uganda 20 per cent under the 1955-1960 plan. In the United Kingdom Territories as a whole, 21.2 per cent of Colonial Development and Welfare allocations was devoted to communications during the period 1946-1958.

90. A considerable effort was made to cope with the immediate increase in traffic which began to take place after the end of the Second World War. There was also growing awareness of the necessity for expanding the capacity of transport systems to meet both existing and future needs. The economic development of a Territory is not only accompanied by an intensification of traffic and changes in its composition; it also requires changes in the configuration of the transport systems.

91. The major results obtained during the period were the reduction in harbour congestion through the construction of new harbours, such as that at Abidjan in French West Africa, and the expansion and modernization of existing ones, such as Lagos/Apapa (Nigeria), Mombasa (Kenya), and Freetown (Sierra Leone); the

improvement and development of road networks, including the construction of main arteries; and the rapid expansion of installations for international and internal air transport, increasingly used for carrying goods and mail in addition to passengers. A relatively smaller expansion occurred in railway mileage, efforts in this field having been concentrated more on improvement of existing services than on their extension.

92. In spite of the progress achieved in the development of means of transportation, the traffic which they carried remained small when compared, not only with the more highly developed areas, but also with the averages of the world as a whole. Thus, *per caput* railway goods traffic in the Territories for which such data are available amounted to 73 ton-kilometres in 1957, while for the world as a whole it amounted to 1,000 ton-kilometres. Similarly, there were 270 inhabitants per motor vehicle in the Territories and twenty-seven in the world as a whole. These comparisons suggest not only the probability of a further large expansion in the use of transport in the Territories but also the continuing high priority which will have to be given to expanding road, rail and port facilities, in view of the vital importance of transport to development. Generally speaking, the transport systems in many Territories, especially those in Africa and Asia, remained inadequate in relation to their development needs. Only in the Caribbean Territories, the Territories under the administration of the United States, and one or two others, was transportation, especially passenger transportation, developed to a point where it could act as a factor in attracting tourism, for the development of which possibilities exist in many other Territories as well. In African Territories and in Asian Territories such as Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo, transport capacity seemed to be limited to the primary task of penetrating the interior and bringing its products to the outside world. Even in Territories like Nigeria, the mileage of permanently sealed roads was comparatively negligible, although networks of unsealed roads of considerably greater dimensions existed.

93. The Committee notes with appreciation the assistance granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in loans for transport development: to the Belgian Congo for its road network; to the French Territories for their railway system; to Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Nigeria for the improvement or development of their railways; and to the East Africa High Commission for railway and sea-port development. Similarly, through arrangements made under the Colombo Plan, a notable contribution was made to the development of transport and communications in United Kingdom Territories (North Borneo, Singapore and Sarawak) by providing 19.5 per cent of the total expenditure in transport development on these Territories.

## VI. MINING

94. The development of mining production had an important impact on the general economic progress of several Non-Self-Governing Territories during the period under review. Geological research and prospecting, to the organization of which the Administering Members devoted considerable resources of money and skilled staff, resulted in a number of discoveries of valuable mineral deposits, in particular iron ore, manganese and oil, in French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa, as well as in Nigeria, for all of which

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, tables 16, 17 and 18.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, tables 22-26.



development plans were in process of preparation or were actually being implemented at the end of the period.

95. To a greater extent than in any other field of economic activity, large-scale mining operations in the Territories were financed by external capital and managed by non-indigenous interests. The direct contribution of mining to an improvement in the standards of living of the population was not always substantial, especially as the number of wage-earners employed was often relatively small. Indigenous participation was usually for the most part through unskilled labour, and, in some cases, a considerable share of the proceeds of mining was devoted to the remuneration of the risk capital obtained from outside the Territory as well as of the mainly non-indigenous management and skilled labour. Nevertheless, the contribution of mining to the development of the general economy of the Territories concerned was often substantial. The proceeds of exports of mining products were the major source of foreign exchange for the main producing Territories, and mining made an important contribution to their public revenue through royalties, export taxes on mineral products and income taxes on corporate or personal incomes. While accurate data as to the proportion of public revenues obtained from mining by taxation are scarce, this share amounted for the Belgian Congo in 1956 to 39 per cent and for Northern Rhodesia in 1953 to 60.8 per cent of the total revenue. In the case of oil in Nigeria, the Government's share in royalties and rents alone amounted in 1950, for example, to £539,000, although the company concerned made no profits during the period under review, in spite of additional investments. Moreover, in the case of newly developed mining industries, many Territories have secured a further share in the wealth of their mineral resources by means of direct participation through their Governments in the mining enterprises.

## VII. POWER

96. Large resources for production of hydroelectric power, compensating to some extent for the scarcity of mineral fuel, exist in a number of Territories, particularly in Africa. However, the experience of the period under review was that the establishment of hydroelectric plants of large capacity could be justified only where adequate markets for their output existed or were concomitantly created by the installation of large power-consuming industries.

97. Possibilities for integrated power and industry development of this kind were recognized to exist in a number of Territories and several such projects, mainly for metal refining, were in the process of planning and preparation. Only in the Belgian Congo and, on a smaller scale, in Uganda, however, were such projects brought into operation during the period. These Territories, together with Northern Rhodesia, where industrial development has been based mainly on thermal power, and the urban Territories of Hong Kong and Singapore, where there is a great concentration of industry, as well as Territories under United States administration, were the only ones in which power supplied a basis for industrialization. In most Territories, domestic power consumption was limited to urban areas and electric power had not been made available to the rural indigenous populations, except on a small scale in a few Territories, particularly in Uganda.

98. In relative terms, a substantial increase in the production of power was achieved in all Non-Self-

Governing Territories for which data are available; production amounted to 8,180 million kWh in 1957 compared with 3,131 million kWh in 1948. The output rose about three-and-a-half times in Jamaica and over four times in Kenya; in Hong Kong it increased nearly fivefold, in Cyprus over tenfold, and in Uganda nearly twentyfold. These increases, however, still left the Non-Self-Governing Territories far behind the industrialized countries in power development. The share of the Territories in total world production did not significantly increase, amounting in 1957 to 0.46 per cent as compared with 0.39 per cent in 1948. While average *per caput* power production for the world as a whole amounted in 1957 to 637 kWh, for the Non-Self-Governing Territories it was 70.5 kWh, and in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo it exceeded 100 kWh. Power production and distribution were limited almost entirely to major urban centres and their surrounding areas, where they mainly met requirements for electric lighting and provided power only to industries located in these areas. Moreover, in nearly all Territories, the number of consumers was very small as compared with the total population.

## VIII. PUBLIC FINANCE

99. The expansion of public revenues, reflecting in particular a steady increase in the taxable capacity of both indigenous and non-indigenous participants in the money economy, was a universal feature of the public finances of the Territories during the period under review. Taking as a whole the Territories under each Administering Member, government receipts increased from three to five times.

100. Total public expenditures in the Territories rose at an even faster rate, and at the end of the period were from four to seven times higher than at the beginning. This trend illustrates another important feature of the development of public finances: the expansion in government activities. Although some part of the increase in public expenditure reflected increases in prices and other costs and also the growth of population, a substantial portion corresponded directly with an increase in government activity. Furthermore, in several Territories for which information on the national product is available, the real increase in public expenditure also suggests a relative increase in the share of Government in the national product. In other words, government activity over the period grew faster than the activity of the economy as a whole. There was a shift in emphasis from public administration, justice and police, to such fields of economic and social development as transport and communications, industry, agriculture, education and health.

101. As regards the sources of public revenues, the tax structure in the Territories generally did not undergo any radical changes during the period under review. Direct taxation ranged typically between 20 and 30 per cent of the total tax receipts, serving to emphasize the continued predominance of revenue from indirect taxes, in the great majority of Territories. Among indirect taxes revenue from those on foreign trade—import and export duties—predominated as compared with receipts from taxes on domestic trade such as turnover taxes or excises. In the French Territories, the taxes on domestic trade were relatively more important than those in the United Kingdom Territories. There was a slight but significant shift towards a higher contribution from direct taxes in the Belgian Congo and in the

United Kingdom Territories. Although this change can be looked upon as a favourable development from the point of view of equity as well as stability in government revenue, it is to be noted that the increase appears to have come mainly from the increased incomes earned in the existing export sector rather than from any significant expansion in manufacturing for either the export or domestic market.

102. In any event, while the importance of direct taxes increased somewhat during the period under review, as income taxes were introduced or expanded in practically all of the Territories, the revenues from direct taxes continued to be overshadowed in most cases by the rising receipts from indirect taxes. It has been widely accepted that direct taxes result in a more equitable distribution of the tax burden than alternative methods of taxation, but by their nature they face greater political and administrative difficulties. It has been frequently pointed out, for instance, that the lack of trained personnel in many Territories hampers the introduction of income taxes; corollary of this fact is the relatively low yield from income taxes, especially in rural areas, in several Territories where income tax legislation is in force. Equally important in retarding the extension of direct taxation during the period were structural and institutional factors, of which at least two stand out: in many Territories the subsistence sector, as opposed to the money or exchange sector, still dominated; secondly, where small business units prevailed, income account records were either unreliable or were not kept at all. Moreover, it has been argued that direct taxes may discourage savings and consequently impede investment; and on these and other grounds their imposition in the Territories has frequently caused some controversy.

103. The main direct taxes in operation in the Territories in the period under review were the income tax, on both individuals and companies, and the poll tax. In spite of the difficulties mentioned, income tax was the most important direct tax, although its relative yield was generally low except in the Territories where company incomes were significant. Poll tax, sometimes referred to as personal tax or head tax, is a type of direct taxation used most extensively in African Territories. The Committee recalls that as early as 1954 it recommended that steps should be taken for the suppression of the poll tax. The principal reason for its retention now appears to be the ease of its administration in the backward areas and the difficulty of finding a substitute. It is significant to note, however, that in the United Kingdom Territories, and to a lesser extent in the Belgian Congo, its relative importance as a source of revenue declined appreciably in the period under review, whereas the opposite was true in the French Territories. The Committee hopes that this tax will be speedily abolished in favour of more modern forms of taxation related to the incomes of the inhabitants.

104. While indirect taxes continued to be the most important source of revenue in nearly all the Territories, their proportion declined significantly in the Belgian Congo and to a lesser degree in the United Kingdom Territories; the opposite tendency prevailed, however, in the French Territories. In the export-oriented Territories of the United Kingdom, there was also, within the indirect tax structure, a marked shift in relative importance from import duties to export duties. Authorities in the French Territories did not use the export tax to the same extent, and therefore

had to rely more heavily on such other forms of indirect taxes as import duties, turnover tax and transactions tax. The export tax has been in use in the Belgian Congo over a long period.

105. Developments in budgetary autonomy varied among the Territories, reflecting differences in their underlying circumstances and in the policies of the Administering Members. Under the legislation of 1946, and more especially of 1956, the French Territories experienced definite and simultaneous shifts towards the transfer of budgetary powers from France to the Territories and the strengthening of the powers of the individual territorial Governments. The transition from predominantly metropolitan control in the case of the United Kingdom Territories took place according to the pace of development of self-government in the individual Territories, occurring through various constitutional and administrative changes rather than through universal legislation. Among the United States Territories, the co-operative division of responsibilities between the territorial Governments and the federal authorities continued.

## C. Social conditions

### I. GENERAL POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

106. In its examination of the sections of the Progress Report dealing with social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee has been guided by the principal aims of social policy which were set out in its reports to the General Assembly in 1955 and 1958.<sup>20</sup> The impact of different cultures on these Territories, their political evolution and the radical changes which are taking place in the patterns of their economy necessitate many adjustments and organic changes in their indigenous societies. It should be the purpose of social policy to help people to adjust to these changes as swiftly and smoothly as possible, and to encourage a balanced progress of all sections of the community. As the Committee has stated elsewhere,<sup>21</sup> social development is nothing less than the whole process of economic, social and political change and cultural advancement in a Territory considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and of the individual.

107. In the pre-war era, the task of providing for certain essential social welfare services was left mainly to the care of religious philanthropic organizations. In the post-war era, with its quickening tempo of developments, it was no longer possible to leave these services to voluntary action. Because of the interdependence of social, political and economic development, the Committee has recognized the great importance of the role of governmental action both through short-term measures and through long-term, comprehensive plans of integrated development. It has also stressed the importance of popular participation, at all possible levels, to the success of such plans and to their implementation. It is in this broad general context that the Committee has viewed the record of work in this field in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

108. During the period under review, wide recognition was given to the responsibility of the Adminis-

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908)*, part two; *ibid.*, *Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3837)*, part two.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908)*, part two, para. 11.

tering. Members for helping to create new conditions conducive to more rapid social progress in the Territories. Thus, the long-term development plans which were elaborated for many of the Territories after the Second World War, although laying particular emphasis on economic development, also incorporated broad aspects of social planning. Social development was viewed not only as, in itself, an ultimate objective of development policy, but also as an indispensable element in planned economic expansion. It was recognized that the mobilization and utilization of existing manpower for executing the economic development schemes would require anticipatory measures designed to combat poverty, ill-health, and ignorance, and thus to provide the essential human basis for efficient economic development. It was also recognized that any development programme, to be successful, must provide for the expansion of essential social services and the improvement of living conditions, including education, medical and health services, nutrition, housing and town planning, social welfare (including remedial services) and the use of techniques for the spread of informal education. In the Territories under United Kingdom administration, over 40 per cent of the total expenditure under the territorial development plans approved up to early 1951 was allocated to social services, and almost one-half of the grants and loans under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts was also devoted to social development during the period 1 April 1946 to 31 March 1956. In the Belgian Congo, social services and schemes in the ten-year plan represented almost 30 per cent of total expenditure under the 1948 estimates and over 25 per cent under the revised 1955 estimates. In the French Territories, economic development was given a relatively larger place, and only slightly more than 16 per cent of total commitments under the 1949-1954 plan was allocated to social development; this was increased, however, to over 20 per cent under the 1954-1958 plan. Social development, in this context, includes education which, together with public health, accounts for the greater part of expenditure.

109. Nevertheless, budgetary considerations during the period under review generally set serious limits on planning for the expansion of social services and amenities. In a number of Territories, general financial considerations caused a considerable reduction in the social components of the development programmes. The financial stringencies which limited the scope of development programmes, particularly during their early stages, were however mitigated in some Territories, such as the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, the Gold Coast and Nigeria, by an accelerated pace of economic growth due to the increased volume and value of exports. This allowed heavier expenditure on public health and education as well as on other public services and made possible the investment of larger sums in economic and social development schemes. Other Territories, with a slower pace of economic growth, formulated modest programmes of social development and were more dependent on metropolitan financial assistance for their implementation. By and large, however, the great bulk of the expenditure on social development has thus far been met by the Territories themselves from their own resources, the expansion in social services being rendered possible, in most cases, by the expansion in production.

110. Although in the later stages of the development programmes the share of social development in the total

expenditure planned often remained static, and in some cases diminished, the increase of social expenditure in absolute terms was substantial during the period even though this increase was, in part, due to rising costs of materials and labour and the decrease in the value of money. In the case of Nigeria, for example, while the percentage share of social expenditure under the 1955-1960 development plan went down to 25 per cent, compared with 56 per cent under the 1951-1956 plan, in terms of money it rose from £19 million in 1951-1956 to £38 million in 1955-1960. Similarly, increases occurred in the recurrent territorial expenditures on education, public health and social welfare, as well as on other social services and facilities. In a number of cases, the social expenditure increased during the period to as much as one-third of the territorial budget. Moreover, total recurrent expenditure rose to levels corresponding to increasing annual revenue and costs.

111. There was growing recognition during the period of the fact that the effectiveness of the vital role of government in developing social policy and expanding social services is substantially increased according to the extent and quality of the active participation of the territorial population in the formulation and execution of policy. The trend towards this participation kept pace, in general, with constitutional change. A number of Territories reached the stage where elected representatives had the predominant voice in policy-making. In some of them, progress was also made in filling key posts in the administration of social services with indigenous personnel. In some Territories, community development and similar programmes also provided opportunities for popular participation in social development, starting at the village level.

## II. SOCIAL WELFARE

112. The main trends in the evolution of social welfare policies during the period under review were:

(a) The recognition of the responsibility of government to promote social welfare, and the integration of the work of voluntary agencies into general programmes.

(b) The emergence of policies laying greater emphasis on the constructive and preventive aspects of social welfare work, as distinct from the initial concentration on remedial work.

(c) The acceptance of increasing emphasis on the family rather than on the individual as being the main focus of social welfare activities.

(d) The recognition of the need for training indigenous staff.

113. The increasing role of government in social welfare activities was a distinctive development during the period. In most Territories, the Government accepted the responsibility for the formulation of social welfare policy and for the co-ordination of the activities of official and voluntary agencies. There was also a marked trend toward increased government participation in welfare activities. Voluntary agencies continued to play an important role, and in many instances received government grants-in-aid, but in most Territories they were no longer the sole agencies engaged in welfare work. With the increasing role of Governments in social welfare, the need for co-ordination between social welfare planning and activities with those of other technical departments of Governments, notably health, education and labour, also became more apparent. In several Terri-



tories, advisory councils to Governments were established on which all social services departments were represented. This is but one example of an administrative method which was being used to provide for the closest possible association of technical agencies.

114. Although both the extent of the recognition of social welfare as a function of government and the organization of social welfare activities varied considerably among the Territories at the end of the period, due largely to different metropolitan traditions and administrative patterns, programmes and policies universally stressed the family as the focus of welfare action. The weakening of family ties under the impact of changing economic and social conditions, especially in the urban centres, led over the years to the establishment of a variety of family welfare programmes by public and private welfare agencies, combining advisory and other assistance to families with social education of the parents, particularly the mother. The aim was to promote the advancement of the family by helping its members to acquire knowledge of better family living and to develop new interests and skills and a new sense of social responsibilities in a changing environment.

115. In the African Territories under United Kingdom administration, social welfare services developed in response to the problems resulting from industrialization, the rapid growth of urban centres and changes in the indigenous social structure. The basic aim of government was to ensure co-operation between government action and voluntary effort through the stimulation and formation of voluntary organizations, community institutions and local government authorities in order to develop a variety of services with the support and participation of the population. The extent of government initiative varied. In some Territories, government-administered small-scale social welfare programmes supplemented the work of voluntary agencies and of the health and education departments. In other Territories, special government services were established to give direct assistance to the public and to encourage and co-ordinate the activities of existing organizations. In Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, for instance, there were no separate social welfare departments, although in Nyasaland, welfare activities were co-ordinated by an official of the Administration and welfare officers had been appointed.

116. In another group of Territories, such as Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, welfare departments were established and expanded during the period under review. In Kenya, welfare services were made the responsibility of the Ministry for Community Development and the Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing.

117. In the Caribbean Territories under United Kingdom administration, the transition from a policy based on voluntary action, with some support from public funds, to one in which the Government accepted the general responsibility for promoting social welfare through co-ordinated systems in which professionally qualified staff were utilized, had been widely effected by 1950, and government services underwent a steady expansion in subsequent years. In the South-East Asian and Pacific Territories of the United Kingdom, the most advanced forms of social welfare policies and organizations were to be found in Singapore and Hong Kong, where post-war relief measures were extended to form comprehensive long-term welfare policies. Poli-

cies and programmes in the Western Pacific Territories, on the other hand, were only in an elementary form.

118. In the Belgian Congo, the transition from the pre-war policy, whereby social welfare work had been left very largely to the missions or to private industrial organizations, to one in which there was greater participation of the Government in the formulation and execution of policy took place at an early stage of the period under review. Under the impetus of government policy, a welfare programme, largely directed towards the maintenance of family life in the new environment prevailing in the urban centres, was established during the period.

119. In the Territories under French administration, government social welfare work at the beginning of the period was conducted almost entirely within the framework of the public health services. Most services of a non-medical character were either delegated to, or provided through, voluntary charitable organizations. After 1951, a social service was established in each of the Federations and in many of the Territories; it was staffed by professional social workers, including those locally trained, and stressed family welfare services.

120. In Alaska, Hawaii and the United States Virgin Islands, public welfare activities were largely carried out by government agencies operating within the framework of welfare departments whose principal function was the provision of financial assistance and service to needy persons.

#### *Family welfare services*

121. In a process of change occurring throughout the period and continuing at present in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the traditional social structure, in which the individual and the family play clearly defined roles, is being considerably modified through the impact of external influences such as the transition from a subsistence to a money economy, education, opportunities for employment away from home, and improved communications. It is particularly in the towns that traditional family ties have often weakened and sometimes ceased to operate. There the family is no longer necessarily an integral part of a larger structure, and the survival of the union is mainly dependent on the relationship of the spouses themselves rather than on the alliance of two families towards which the spouses have special obligations. While a greater measure of freedom is permitted to the individual in finding his place in society, this new pattern of urban family living is often accompanied by new problems. Among these are unstable marriages, juvenile delinquency, inadequate housing, overcrowding, unemployment and underemployment, and inadequate earnings. Another important factor is the change in the status of women.

122. The pressing need for social action, directed against the factors underlying insecurity, poverty and family disorganization and providing assistance to the needy, led to the establishment of a variety of social welfare services in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In many Territories, specific social services relating to family and child welfare began to be provided through social welfare centres, infant welfare centres, maternal and child health clinics, and women's organizations. In the Belgian Congo and the Territories under French administration, a system of social welfare centres, whose main function was to promote better standards of family living and to assist families to adapt to the new con-

ditions of urban life, became the principal form of social welfare activity. Most of these centres were established during the period under review, and in the Belgian Congo a sixfold increase took place between 1948 and 1957.

123. Such services contributed to the well-being and stability of the urban family in a number of Territories. In particular, they helped women to adjust themselves to the new conditions of urban life and to improve their status. While services of this type were generally to be found only in the urban areas in most Territories, in a few, such as the Belgian Congo and the British East African Territories, they were also provided in the rural districts.

#### *Child welfare services*

124. As will be seen later, the young age composition is a special feature of the populations of most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is in the child sector of the population, therefore, that the problem of malnutrition may be most effectively solved. The provision of free or low-cost meals to school children as well as to those of pre-school age is now a widely recognized means of combating malnutrition resulting from family poverty and insufficient knowledge of food values. During the period under review, increasing attention was given to schemes for child feeding, particularly through the provision of school meals, in most Territories. While in some Territories, such as British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, Hong Kong and Singapore, the provision of milk or of meals to children was still in an initial stage and in others, such as Barbados, was restricted mainly to undernourished or needy children, in yet others, including Alaska and the United States Virgin Islands, a considerable proportion of children, particularly in the schools, were covered by the end of the period under review. Child feeding programmes administered by Governments had, in many cases, been expanded in coverage and improved in quality. In many instances, this was due largely to the assistance provided by UNICEF, and such organizations as the Red Cross. In Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and other Territories in Africa and elsewhere, there was no provision for the supply of school meals to children during the period under review.

125. Measures were taken in many Territories to provide day-care services for children—apart from those in infant schools, nursery schools or kindergartens which formed part of existing school systems—in the form of facilities for infants and pre-school age children whose mothers were working or whose home circumstances were poor or deficient. Many of the latter facilities were being run by voluntary organizations or municipalities, with help, in some cases, from Governments.

126. In those Territories where it was necessary to provide accommodation and care for homeless children, traditional style orphanages were the standard type of service provided. These were generally managed by voluntary welfare organizations and religious bodies, with the assistance of government subsidies or grants-in-aid. Although there was a growing preference for placing orphans and children in need of care in substitute family homes through foster home programmes, such programmes existed only in a few Territories, namely, Alaska, Hawaii, the United States Virgin Islands, Gibraltar and Cyprus, and, on a limited scale, in Bermuda, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica and Trinidad. A beginning of foster home care was also made in Nigeria and Zanzibar.

#### *Public assistance*

127. The need for public assistance measures increased during the period, particularly in those Territories and areas where, under the influence of industrial and urban growth, traditions of mutual assistance had been tending to break down. By 1956, many of the Territories had public assistance legislation, and elements of public assistance to persons and families in distress existed in all Territories. However, broad programmes had been established only in a limited number of Territories. Much of the work in this field was undertaken by voluntary organizations and charitable bodies, religious and secular, although in many areas these voluntary activities were supplemented by Governments, either through public programmes of limited scope or through the provision of funds to voluntary agencies. Family assistance in the form of cash payments or relief in kind was being provided under government programmes of assistance in some Territories, although the payments made under such programmes were low, often below recognized subsistence levels.

128. A notable increase in the scope of public assistance legislation took place in certain Territories, such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Jamaica, Trinidad and Mauritius, which faced serious problems arising from high population density, underemployment and unemployment. The resources of voluntary agencies were co-ordinated with those of Governments. The Committee notes that there is an increasing emphasis in some Territories on the rehabilitation of the recipients of assistance so as to increase their independence of outside aid, and it is of the opinion that this is a trend which deserves more emphasis.

#### *Welfare of the aged*

129. Although elderly persons in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are often assured, as a matter of custom, of assistance and support as members of extended families or of other social units, the growth of wage-earning classes and urban centres, the change of family patterns and the rise of new occupational and social groupings has resulted in an increasing number falling outside the scope of customary protection. The pace of this process was accelerating at the end of the period under review.

130. While in some Territories institutions and homes were the only or the principal form of public assistance to aged persons, in others, where old-age assistance under general relief or in the form of old-age pensions had been introduced, indoor relief was supplementary to outdoor relief. The administration of these institutions, which included infirmaries for the aged sick, was usually in the hands of either local government authorities or charitable bodies, often of a denominational character, many of which were receiving either *per caput* grants or fixed subsidies from the Government. Old-age pension schemes at an adequate level and old-age insurance schemes existed only in the Territories under United States administration. Statutory old-age pension schemes were in force in certain United Kingdom Territories, such as British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, Bahamas, Mauritius and Brunei. Those schemes, with the exception of Mauritius, where the test was abolished in 1957, and Brunei, are all subject to severe means tests; and, despite several subsequent revisions, the assistance provided under most of these schemes continues to be at sub-standard levels. In Afri-

can Territories, care of the aged still takes place largely within the traditional framework of the society, and few elements of public assistance to the aged are present.

#### *Youth welfare*

131. The social and recreational aspects of youth welfare received increasing attention in many Territories, and policies were evolved by public authorities and voluntary agencies during the period to meet the needs of the growing generations. The provision of recreational facilities in the form of playgrounds, sports fields, youth centres, hostels or camps, figured prominently in youth welfare programmes, carried out separately or jointly by welfare departments, educational authorities, municipalities and voluntary organizations. Another area of public action was the promotion of clubs and other organized leisure-time activities stressing self-directed activities for youth groups. The training of leaders for these activities began to receive much emphasis in a number of Territories.

#### *Juvenile delinquency*

132. During the period under review, considerable attention was focused on the problem of juvenile delinquency, which was recognized in most of the Territories affected by it as one deserving serious consideration. The fragmentary statistical data available<sup>22</sup> suggest that with the exception of densely populated urban Territories, such as Singapore, and one or two others, such as Hawaii, the incidence of juvenile delinquency is small in relation to the size of the population and also in comparison with the incidence of delinquency in the more advanced and prosperous metropolitan countries themselves.

133. In many Territories, punitive methods of treatment were replaced by corrective methods aiming at the re-education of juvenile delinquents. Moreover, special jurisdictions, usually juvenile courts, with educational, protective and corrective aims, were increasingly replacing penal courts in dealing with juveniles found guilty of an offence.

134. Legislation and methods of treatment varied from Territory to Territory. In several Territories, special juvenile delinquency legislation was as yet unknown. In some others, juvenile delinquency legislation had been enacted but had not been put into effect throughout the Territory. In many Territories, legislation had been introduced prior to the period under review, and the revision of existing legislation during the period was directed largely towards the improvement and extension of procedures, towards revising matters of practical detail, and towards bringing local legislation into greater conformity with the applicable provisions of metropolitan legislation. This latter was the case in United Kingdom Territories.

135. It was the general trend to avoid sending juvenile offenders to institutions. Whenever possible, treatment in freedom was applied, either in the form of probation and related measures or other measures such as admonition, repatriation, fines, restitutions, or placement in foster homes. The application of methods of treatment in freedom already in existence was extended in most Territories during the period and, in many, new methods on the metropolitan pattern were introduced.

136. Imprisonment was still used in some Territories for young offenders under the age of seventeen, although in all United Kingdom Territories no child under the

age of fourteen years may be imprisoned, and such children and young persons from the age of fourteen to seventeen are usually sent to special institutions known as approved schools. Where any type of institutional treatment for young offenders was thought necessary, adult penal and correctional institutions might be used, although young offenders were generally segregated from adult offenders and in some Territories special institutions were established for the long-term treatment of young offenders over the age of sixteen. In some other Territories, such as the Belgian Congo, the Territories under French administration, Netherlands, New Guinea, and Papua, the types of institutionalization for juveniles relied upon were the adult penal and correctional institutions, although for the most part juvenile offenders were kept in separate quarters from adult prisoners and generally received some special consideration.

137. In the United Kingdom Territories, the probationary system was increasingly used for both adult and juvenile offenders, although there was still considerable scope for the extension of this essentially preventive service. In most other Territories, probation was either not used at all or applied only to a comparatively small proportion of juveniles found guilty.

138. Corporal punishment either was never applied or has long been abolished in Belgian, French, Netherlands and United States Territories. On the other hand, it was still being used by order of the courts in many United Kingdom Territories at the end of the period even though it is regarded by the United Kingdom Government as an unsatisfactory method of treatment which should be replaced by alternative methods.

139. While taking note of all these measures, the Committee is not able to conclude, from the data available, that there has been any marked decline in the incidence of juvenile delinquency in the Territories during the period under review. It considers that the proportions of the problem are, at present, manageable. In its view, a preventive approach rather than a corrective one is likely to yield better results. Among the contributory factors would appear to be slum conditions and the disruption in family life resulting from haphazard industrialization and urbanization. The inadequacy of educational facilities for children of ten to sixteen years of age, and the lack of suitable and sufficiently remunerative employment for young persons in the formative years would appear to aggravate the situation. It is in these spheres of social development, therefore, that energetic governmental action might usefully seek to prevent the occurrence of juvenile delinquency.

#### *Care of the handicapped*

140. The approach to the problem of rehabilitation of the handicapped in Non-Self-Governing Territories received low priority during the period under review. Until a late date, the care and rehabilitation of the handicapped was left to voluntary organizations and charitable institutions. In the traditional rural communities the care of disabled persons remained the responsibility of the family. Attitudes towards the care and rehabilitation of the handicapped began to undergo a gradual change largely because in urban centres the disabled usually found themselves without the traditional support of their kin. It became necessary for the Governments or the local authorities, therefore, to assume responsibility for the care of an increasing number of handicapped persons. Welfare work among the handicapped has in many Territories continued to be undertaken largely by voluntary organizations. In Territories

<sup>22</sup> A/4181, table 4.

where no comprehensive provision for the rehabilitation of the handicapped was made by Governments, the latter usually provided funds for assisting disabled persons under poor relief schemes, through welfare departments or voluntary organizations. In many Territories, medical care was given to handicapped persons in government hospitals or grants-in-aid were given by the Government to mission hospitals caring for the disabled. Special orthopaedic hospitals were established in some Territories.

141. Complete and integrated services for the rehabilitation and vocational training of handicapped persons were still in their infancy and only in a few Territories, among them Hong Kong, were such centres established during the period under review. The Committee expresses its appreciation of the few measures which were taken during the period for the rehabilitation of special types of invalidity, including crippled children's programmes, schools for deaf and mute children, such as those in Singapore, Hong Kong, Trinidad, Northern Rhodesia and Madagascar, and therapy programmes in the United States Territories. The development of the care and rehabilitation of the blind was of special importance since the problem is of such disconcerting magnitude. A report prepared by a Commission appointed by the United Kingdom in 1948 indicated that 75 to 80 per cent of all blindness occurring in the United Kingdom Territories was preventable. Following this report, some fifty schools and training centres were established in these Territories by 1957. These, however, covered only a small fraction of the very large numbers of blind people, which a preliminary survey in 1956 estimated at 650,000 in thirty-nine United Kingdom Territories. The Committee welcomes the measures adopted to combat this problem. The work of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, established in 1950, has helped territorial Governments to lay the foundations of permanent systems of blind welfare. A great deal, however, remains to be done to prevent the heavy incidence of avoidable blindness; and the Committee hopes that WHO and others concerned will be able to lend substantial further assistance in the campaign against cataract, trachoma and river blindness.

142. Many of the diseases which give rise to physical disability are preventable through the application of known hygienic and health measures in organized public health and medical services. Present programmes being carried out in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, such as those against yaws, leprosy, tuberculosis and poliomyelitis, are, in addition to their general importance to the health development of the Territories, also preventing a great many disabilities which would otherwise require a considerable increase in rehabilitation services. However, there are many opportunities in the Territories for increased preventive work in these areas. The same considerations apply equally to the prevention of blindness caused, for example, by trachoma and onchocerciasis.

#### *Training of personnel*

143. Trained personnel are indispensable to the effectiveness of social programmes, and most Territories were concerned with the problem of obtaining qualified staff for expanding social programmes and services. To ensure an adequate inflow of personnel with training at various levels, territorial training facilities were expanded and metropolitan training programmes were adapted to the social and environmental conditions of the Territories. There was a growing awareness that

professional and pre-professional training at the territorial level was essential if the potentialities of the local population were to be utilized fully in the attainment of social progress, but numerous difficulties accounted for the lack of balance between the need for, and the supply of, trained workers. Of these, two of a fundamental nature persisted in most Territories: the funds available were inadequate; and there was a lack of qualified teaching and supervisory staff and of suitable facilities for practical training, as well as a shortage of suitable candidates for social work.

144. Facilities for the professional training of social workers are provided usually in the metropolitan countries. During the period under review, graduate programmes in social work as well as pre-professional training programmes within institutions of higher learning were established only in Hong Kong, Singapore, the Gold Coast, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. In other Territories, government departments charged with the administration of social welfare services initiated training schools or courses, sometimes with the assistance of colleges or universities or voluntary organizations. While there were no permanent training facilities for the training of welfare workers in some Territories, the training of locally recruited staff, particularly in subordinate positions, became an essential part of the activities of the territorial welfare departments. With reference to in-service training and the training of auxiliary workers, in most Territories the tendency was to rely primarily upon short specialized courses to prepare auxiliary personnel for specific assignments.

### III. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

145. The initiation and expansion of community development programmes, generally on the same principles and with the same purposes with which they have been applied in other areas of the world, assumed increasing prominence in the Non-Self-Governing Territories during the period under review. The term "community development" has found broad international acceptance as the process by which the efforts of the peoples themselves together with governmental assistance may be directed towards the improvement of the economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities. It recognizes the importance of measures to develop local initiative to build a self-reliant community. It also has an important part to play in counteracting the disintegration, often brought about by economic change, of traditional social organization and values and at the same time in helping frequently dissimilar groups to achieve a sense of community.

146. Community development is not a substitute for the expansion of government services. It depends on the co-ordination of both governmental and popular effort: the channelling and use of resources, as represented in particular by government services, in a manner that helps to guide and give form to popular enthusiasm and initiative.

147. Aspects of community life and examples of each in which community development has proved capable of operating most successfully include: agriculture, by improving yields and introducing new crops; health, by encouraging interest in sanitation and eradicating endemic diseases; education, by promoting literacy and adult education; home economics, by sponsoring improvements in nutrition, clothing and child care; housing; and public amenities, by the provision or improve-

ment of roads and water supplies. The training of local leaders and personnel is an essential factor.

148. Community development, according to these concepts, took root in many of the Territories during the period under review. In some of them, projects which were being carried out on a limited scale or on an experimental basis were integrated and expanded into territory-wide programmes. As a result of the initiative and leadership of the people, local projects were often started by the peoples themselves and carried out without waiting for government assistance and guidance. Moreover, in the latter part of the period, attempts were being made to apply community development principles and methods to the solution of difficult social problems arising in urban areas.

149. In many Territories, the early beginnings of community development were linked with literacy campaigns. These campaigns in some Territories led to a closer analysis of the motivations and incentives of the rural adult population and from there to a more comprehensive concept of adult or mass education. In the United Kingdom Territories, the change from a purely educational demonstration approach to a well-rounded programme for promoting local initiative came about slowly, but by 1953, wide recognition was being given to the broader objectives of community development. In the French and Belgian Territories, the evolution of the concept of community development took a somewhat different turn in the sense that more emphasis was given to the economic rather than the social component of development. In the Belgian Congo, mass education was conceived as an essential element of rural reform and there was a tendency to predetermine the type of knowledge and skills which could be imparted to the people to equip them for carrying out necessary rural improvements. None the less, it was found that this programme set in motion changes leading to the growth of individual initiative and group cohesiveness. In the French Territories, the Government played a less dominant role, and the types of economic activities undertaken varied according to local conditions and the degree of initiative of the people. Moreover, priorities in work were determined by the community, which also bore part of the costs. In some Territories in the Pacific, such as Netherlands New Guinea, Fiji and Papua, community development projects were generally limited to pilot projects. These projects—which were of a comprehensive nature—have not proved to be as successful an approach to the development of communities in the Pacific as was originally anticipated.

150. Examination of the methods of organization and administration of community development shows that the type of programme which appears to have found most favour in those Non-Self-Governing Territories where the techniques were furthest advanced was the country-wide programme which operates without requiring major reorganization of government machinery. This became a particular characteristic of African Territories. In some Territories, however, programmes were limited to smaller geographic areas, as in the case of pilot or demonstration projects. As regards the methods and techniques of community development, there was a gradual evolution in methodology from a concentration on campaigns to more flexible forms of group work in collaboration with village community councils or Native Authorities, voluntary associations, or agencies of the local government. However, at the end of the period, the campaign method was still a valuable means by which attention could be focused on practical problems and the

people prepared to play an active part in the solution of these problems. The Committee notes the use of demonstration teams, not only in campaigns but also in work in limited areas, to create local interest and encourage effort.

151. Where community centres were used to foster community development programmes they gave uneven results. In an effort to find a more flexible approach to rural problems, the activities of clubs and voluntary associations received emphasis, and information from most Territories indicated that these associations had helped to infuse a new vitality into the community; in particular they led to the increased participation of women and youth in community development. Community councils and committees of various types emerged as a result of the need to associate larger numbers of people with the planning of rural welfare programmes and also to provide for the day-to-day maintenance of facilities developed through communal effort. There was a fairly general acceptance, however, of the principle that community development should lead to the strengthening of local government bodies rather than to the setting up of competitive institutions and services. Grants-in-aid were also in wide use as a means of promoting local initiative and self-help.

152. At the end of the period, the successes achieved in some Territories had demonstrated that communities could substantially improve their lives through community development programmes. It was also significant that in the areas where programmes had been inaugurated and expanded and where local leadership and participation had been vigorous, there had been comprehensive reforms directed at the establishment of efficient and representative local government bodies able to assume a large measure of responsibility for the programmes.

153. The Committee considers that there is no statistical information or other material evidence in the Progress Report to show that extensive community development plans had been successfully implemented in the Territories during the period under review. For instance, it was not known how much of the population of any particular Territory was covered under a community development scheme; how many new village councils or other local government bodies with executive and financial powers had been created and how many roads, schools and hospitals they had constructed with their own efforts and resources; or what the Governments concerned had contributed in terms of finance and technical assistance and advice in the implementation of community development projects. The Committee considers that it would be desirable to undertake, at an appropriate time, a project-by-project study of community development efforts in as many Territories as possible in order to evaluate properly the extent of physical achievements in this field.

#### IV. DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS AND POPULATION TRENDS

154. The nature, size and dynamic trends of the population of a given Territory constitute one of the important factors determining its pace of social and economic development and influencing the formulation of adequate and effective plans for further advancement. It is a factor which in most Territories, at the beginning of the period under review, could not be accurately measured in terms of census data and statistics of births, deaths and other vital events. In spite of notable advances made in certain Territories in regard to censuses



and the techniques of vital registration, statistical documentation on population changes remained inadequate in most Territories.

155. For only about 15 per cent of the peoples living in Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1956 were population data, adequate by international standards, available as a basis for determining changes which had taken place over the preceding decade. The greatest deficiencies were to be found among the Territories of mainland Africa, for most of which conjectural estimates rather than accurate measurements constituted the bulk of the demographic material in existence over the period as a whole. Prospects of significant and rapid improvement in the demographic field have subsequently increased, and the great majority of the Territories will participate in the world population and agricultural censuses of 1960. The Committee notes that the Territories are collaborating fully in the survey of statistical needs being carried out by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

156. An analysis of the population data available leads to some crude but probably valid generalizations of significant interest for the peoples concerned. There appears to have been a consistent reduction in both the crude death-rate and the infant mortality rate.<sup>23</sup> While this represents a sizable improvement in health conditions, these remained generally at a low level. Mortality is highest in the early years; in many Territories mortality before the age of five still accounts for about 50 per cent of all deaths.

157. It may be presumed that the causes of many of these deaths were illnesses and diseases which could have been prevented; but in this respect the statistical data are grossly deficient, *inter alia*, because of the widespread shortage of qualified medical personnel who could correctly diagnose the causes of death. The problem of matching the supply of physicians with the needs of the population remained a formidable one in most of the Territories.<sup>24</sup>

158. In another area, that of the balance between birth-rates and death-rates, the majority of the Territories appeared to be entering a phase of demographic transition which is usually not in itself conducive to rapid rises in standards of living. The characteristics of this phase are a constantly high birth-rate, which in many Territories lies near the physiological maximum of reproduction, and a medium or low death-rate. This combination tends to increase the size of the average family in such a way that the proportion of "bread winners" dwindles progressively in relation to the growing number of children.

159. The results of a growing divergence between birth-rates and death-rates were also reflected in the census returns of some Territories in which the age structure of the population could be determined at least according to major age groups. In most of these Territories young children under the age of fifteen years comprised a large proportion (40 per cent or more) of the total population, while the proportion of persons in the age groups between fifteen and sixty-five years seldom exceeded 55 per cent.

160. The prerequisite of minimal economic progress is that production should increase at a rate in excess of that of population increase; the population of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, according to available es-

timates, increased during the period at a rapid rate, ranging between 1.5 and 3.5 per cent per year. In most, if not all, cases, the increase in production was at a still higher rate. While the minimum conditions of economic progress were thus met, and in some cases considerably surpassed, the fast-growing populations could not easily cope with their own needs for proper food, shelter and medical care and also for formal education and technical skills. According to the most reliable indications, at the end of the period, the fairly high rate of population increase appeared likely to continue and even to accelerate in the near future in most Territories; it was therefore clear that in all planning for economic and social development must the demographic factor be taken seriously into account in order that the purposes of development programmes should not be defeated in the long run by underestimates of the needs to be met.

## V. PROGRESS IN PUBLIC HEALTH AND NUTRITION

161. The importance of health in relation to social well-being and material progress is nowhere more apparent than in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Most of them began the period under review with serious deficiencies both in the state of health of their populations generally and in the means by which standards of health could be improved. Illness and disease not only took a heavy toll of life, but also hindered improvement of the standards of living.

162. The period saw a considerable improvement in health conditions as the result of a complex of efforts on the territorial, regional and international levels. These efforts were in the direction of structural and organizational improvements in public health services, increased budgetary appropriations, decentralization of the services, campaigns designed and executed with such specific purposes as the control of a widely prevalent disease or the promotion of maternal and child welfare, and a general rise in the standards of living. Nevertheless, the period ended with a great deal still to be achieved.

163. The organizational improvements brought about in the health services in the Territories were of basic importance and their full effects could not be expected to appear until long after the period had passed. The initial minimal medical services, some of which were entirely or largely supported by missions and other voluntary agencies, were consolidated into central public medical and health services. A common feature in the medical and public health administrations of the Territories was that they depended on, and were responsible to, the public authorities, which had thus assumed responsibility for curative and preventive measures among the population as a whole. Financial and technical assistance provided through the territorial Governments, mainly from local funds but with the help in most cases of the Administering Members, made possible the expansion of the medical and public health services, the extent of which could be measured in an increase in the number of hospital beds, general or specialized, the extension of the services to the rural areas through the establishment of rural hospitals, health centres and fixed or mobile medical and health clinics, and the expansion of staff and training facilities. In many Territories, long-term health planning accompanied the formulation of the first development plans in 1946 and 1947. In view of the value and importance of such planning, the Committee hopes that it will continue to give emphasis in future development schemes.

<sup>23</sup> A/4106, appendix table III.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, table 14.

164. The tropical and semi-tropical regions of the world, in which most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories lie, are naturally exposed to higher risks of morbidity and mortality from infectious and parasitic diseases than the temperate zones. The usually lower levels of technological advance and of living standards of the peoples concerned have added to their susceptibility to illness and disease. Among the great variety of diseases endemic to these areas are malaria, yaws, tuberculosis, smallpox, yellow fever, leprosy, venereal diseases, dysentery (amoebic and bacillary), trachoma, trypanosomiasis, bilharziasis, filariasis and intestinal parasitosis. Important successes were achieved in combating these diseases, the most notable gains being in the control of malaria, yaws, smallpox and yellow fever. In recent years the incidence of smallpox and yellow fever was diminishing. Malaria was eradicated from Cyprus, Mauritius, several United Kingdom Caribbean Territories and Singapore, and its incidence was greatly curtailed in some others through the effective control of the anopheline vector. In addition, outstanding progress was recorded in the control of leprosy and in the eradication of yaws in Territories in which the incidence of these diseases had been high.

165. One of the most heartening advances in health care during the period under review was, in fact, the organization of campaigns, sometimes on a large scale, against these major diseases. These campaigns sometimes met with outstanding success, and as mass attacks on communicable diseases, have been the first line of attack on ill-health and have cleared the way for programmes of preventive medicine. Tuberculosis was a special problem and gave every reason for anxiety. In those areas where it was a serious public health problem, measures of various kinds were being taken against this disease. In some fourteen Territories, for example, BCG vaccination, one of the valuable weapons in the prevention of tuberculosis, was being used. In other Territories surveys and pilot schemes were undertaken to determine the best approaches to the problem. In still others, combined methods of early case-finding, treatment and the use of chemotherapy were instituted, as for example in Hong Kong. Increased attention was given to research in new methods of tuberculosis control, for example in Kenya.

166. Other infectious and parasitic diseases such as trachoma and onchocerciasis (the main causes of blindness in Africa), epidemic diseases of childhood (among which poliomyelitis appeared in recent years in Kenya and Mauritius) and the dysenteries and diarrhoeas were of lesser importance, though in some years, or in particular years, they assumed the proportion of major health problems. The venereal diseases were still a matter of grave, and perhaps increasing, social importance.

167. Nevertheless, in spite of some striking successes, the control of communicable diseases in general in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was far from complete at the end of the period. The over-all amount of sickness and death which they still caused, even in terms of the incomplete data available on the basis of reliable records, was still excessive in relation to the knowledge and techniques available for their control.

168. The reduction in the rates of infant mortality<sup>25</sup> in the Territories is attributed partly to the gradual development of maternal and child health services, which

in many Territories were first started in urban areas and on a voluntary basis, but later were incorporated into the territorial medical and health organizations and were extended to parts of the rural population. At the end of the period, however, such services were rudimentary or non-existent in many sparsely populated rural areas. Even where they were well established, there remained a pressing need for more paediatricians and other trained staff, as well as for more facilities for the health care of children. Programmes for safeguarding the health of school children were introduced relatively recently and, with a few exceptions, these were not as numerous nor as well organized as the maternal and child health services. An age group which appeared even more neglected was that between one and five years. For reasons difficult to establish, these children tended in many Territories to be given a secondary place in the family and to receive little attention in matters of health. The work of the Medical School of the University College at Ibadan, Nigeria, in developing programmes for the promotion of the health of pre-school-age children, appears to the Committee to warrant study and emulation in other Territories.

169. Environmental sanitation, although of serious import to the standards of health of a given community, received less attention than was due to it in most Territories. A great amount of human suffering and loss of vital energy is known to be directly related to poor sanitary conditions in the immediate environment, such as defective water supply systems, insanitary excreta disposal, and overcrowded housing conditions. The most important attacks on these problems were carried out in urban areas, often when conditions became so conspicuously bad that major improvements could no longer be delayed on the grounds of the high costs usually involved. In the rural areas, where the great majority of the populations of the Territories live, but where deficiencies in environmental sanitation did not reveal themselves in such acute and concentrated form, remedial measures were given less urgency until it was demonstrated that, as part of community development programmes, improvements in at least some of the environmental conditions could be achieved at low cost with community co-operation and assistance.

170. A good deal of work was done in several Territories towards assessing and attempting solutions to the complex problem of human nutrition. Following the pioneer work of the United Kingdom Government in its Territories before the Second World War, many conferences, seminars, surveys and promotion programmes were undertaken in various Territories after 1949, initiated or assisted in many cases by WHO, FAO, and UNICEF. The results obtained are considered significant. Some obscure pathological entities, such as *kwashiorkor*, were more precisely defined and questions of the prevalence and ways and means of the correction or prevention of such conditions of under-nutrition and malnutrition were more or less definitely settled.

171. Both under-nutrition and malnutrition are still to be found extensively in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, especially in Africa and Asia. Under-nutrition was found to be the rule rather than the exception in fourteen surveys carried out in various areas after 1949. Malnutrition on the other hand was found to be even more pronounced, since the bulk of the excessively low intake of calories was derived mostly from carbohydrates, while the intake of protein, especially that of animal origin, was well below normal requirements.

<sup>25</sup> A/4128, table 1.

172. Although scientific knowledge of the treatment and prevention of most, if not all, types of malnutrition was becoming readily available, its application in the Territories most seriously affected, on a scale calculated to influence the nutritional standards of the majority of their peoples, remained at the end of the period largely a task for the future. Efforts had been made and were continuing in several Territories, in some cases with the assistance of WHO, FAO and UNICEF, and for the most part through programmes designed to improve and diversify food production and consumption, with particular emphasis on increasing the supply of protein-rich animal and vegetable foods. The Committee draws attention to the recommendations made in the Progress Report concerning measures to improve nutrition through training and education, the establishment of national nutrition committees, etc.<sup>26</sup>

173. Health education programmes were brought into being in most of the Territories during the period, and their effect upon the gradual improvement of health standards was in many cases believed to be substantial, although difficult to measure in tangible terms.

174. Virtually all of the Territories were confronted during the period with serious shortages of both professionally and technically qualified medical and health personnel. In the mainland African Territories taken as a whole there were in 1948 3.1 physicians per 100,000 population and in 1956 the number of physicians per 100,000 inhabitants was 3.6. At an early stage, it became clear that the difficulty and cost of recruiting trained staff from overseas would oblige the Territories to depend primarily on the training of local and especially indigenous persons. Training facilities, although expanded, especially at the technical levels, remained inadequate in many Territories. Moreover, even when appropriate schools for training in these fields were established, the level of general education in some cases proved insufficient to provide enough students to fill the classes in the training institutions. This situation applied particularly to the supply of students for medical training proper, and its solution appeared to depend above all on the advance and expansion of education in general.

175. Fewer difficulties were encountered in the training of indigenous people for the health services at a lower level, and schools for medical and nursing assistants, midwives, sanitary inspectors and other categories of staff were established or multiplied in many Territories during the period. Some of these schools in the course of time accumulated sufficient experience and teaching staff to make it possible to expand them into full medical and nursing schools with formal curricula and wide recognition. Some of the outstanding examples in this respect are Hong Kong University and the medical schools established in the Belgian Congo (two), and in French West Africa, Nigeria, East Africa, Madagascar, Fiji and British West Indies (one each). However, the output of these educational institutions remained small in comparison with the existing needs, and the Committee hopes that the noteworthy advances made so far in this respect will continue at a more rapid pace in the years to come.

176. The assistance given by the Administering Members, as well as at the international level in such forms as United Nations technical assistance, which proved so valuable during the period under review, appears to the Committee to be no less urgently needed in the future until the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing

Territories through their own institutions are able to cope much more effectively than at present with the problem of health in all its phases from the control of communicable disease to the training of professional and technical personnel at all levels.

## VI. RACE RELATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

177. Discrimination on grounds of race or colour continued to exist in some Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was still to be found in its most acute form in African Territories, where immigrant communities are present. In all these Territories the indigenous inhabitants constitute the vast majority of the population, and the European group is often an extremely small minority, though the latter has exercised special political, social and economic privileges which are denied to the former. Not only was inferior treatment accorded in varying degrees to indigenous inhabitants in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, but in the economic and educational fields and in the exercise of political rights also, their role was restricted. In some cases, discriminatory practices survived because of personal or group attitudes; in others they were reinforced by law and regulation. The Committee considers that discriminatory policies and practices based on distinctions on the grounds of race or colour tend to give rise to racial antagonisms which endanger the balanced economic, social and educational development of the Territories in conditions of stability and harmony.

178. In many Territories, a great deal of progress was achieved during the period in eliminating racial discrimination and in improving race relations generally. It is significant that the Territories where the greatest advances were made were those in which the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the development of their Territories had reached its highest level; the Territories where race relations still gave rise to the most difficult problems were among those where such participation was least developed.

179. Official statements made on race relations by the authorities concerned during the period varied from observations recording the absence of discriminatory practices to the categorical condemnation of such practices and the enunciation of positive measures for the promotion of better race relations. In general, policy statements on race relations tended to emphasize that racial interdependence and co-operation were important to the development and advancement of Territories, particularly those with plural communities, but that the key to the final eradication of discrimination and antagonisms lay in the education of public opinion rather than in legal procedures. There is no evidence in the Progress Report to show that public opinion among the vast majority of the inhabitants of many of these Territories supports in any way the continuance of discriminatory practices. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that a strong current feeling against such practices exists. The Committee considers that suitable legislation, supported by other constructive measures, such as community education, will be a great step forward towards the eradication of these practices.

180. At the beginning of the period under review, the broad employment structure of the public services in many Territories, particularly in Africa, was one in which European officers occupied the senior positions. Europeans and, in the East and Central African Territories, also Asians, largely or wholly manned the middle grades of technical and clerical appointments, and in-

<sup>26</sup> A/4136, paras. 55-62.



indigenous persons occupied the subordinate and unskilled posts. In some of these Territories, separate sections of the public service with distinct wage and salary scales and other conditions of employment existed for different classes of employees on the basis of race, even though admission to senior posts was open to persons of all races. In other Territories, where the principle of non-discrimination in public employment was not only accepted but generally applied, there was a preponderance of officers recruited from abroad in the senior ranks of the services, owing to the lack of qualified indigenous candidates. The Committee notes that more specific measures were taken in the latter part of the period in a large number of Territories in order to increase facilities for the training and higher education of indigenous persons to fill higher posts, to establish unified public services and to bring about full participation by the local inhabitants in the public services; by the end of the period there was in the great majority of the Territories no bar to the promotion of indigenous persons to the highest posts in the civil services.

181. In a number of Territories with plural communities, the racial pattern in private employment resembled that of the public services in the sense that Europeans or other immigrants usually occupied the managerial and supervisory posts while the indigenous persons were clerical and, in greater numbers, manual workers. Moreover, at the beginning of the period there existed in most African Territories different basic labour laws for different races, or differentiations were made according to the status of the worker depending on racial origin. Discrimination of this kind had become entrenched, particularly in Territories where industrialization had brought indigenous workers into active or potential competition with non-indigenous workers, and the privileged position of the latter group became a source of resentment to the other groups. During the period, there was a marked tendency in several Territories towards the abolition of dual legislation and practice. Separate trade union legislation for different racial groups largely disappeared, but separate trade unions for these groups still existed at the end of the period in a number of Territories.

182. In the Caribbean region and the more highly developed of the Asian and Pacific Territories, integration of the immigrant and indigenous communities continued to advance throughout the period in the economic as in other fields. But in other Territories, such as Papua, Netherlands New Guinea and Fiji, and also notably in the African Territories, there continued to prevail in varying degree a "compartmentalization" of economic activities in each of which one particular racial group predominated. In these Territories, the principal avenue of economic advancement for the indigenous populations was the production of marketable and exportable agricultural crops and animal products. With the help of co-operative organization, rationalized marketing, price stabilization schemes, and improved crops and techniques, the indigenous people were coming to play an increasingly important and profitable part in production for export as well as for local consumption.

183. On the other hand, plantation farming and mining, where the participation of the indigenous inhabitants is limited largely to unskilled labour, the wholesale export and import trade, the complex of economic services such as banking, construction, engineering and transportation which have developed around it, and the processing and manufacturing industries were, in many

Territories, still owned or controlled mainly by European or other non-indigenous groups. The part played in these enterprises by indigenous people had generally not yet progressed far beyond employment up to, and in a few cases including, the managerial level; their participation in ownership and management was otherwise confined, with few exceptions, to petty retail trade, road transport and other small enterprises. In some Territories, the indigenous inhabitants were excluded from ownership and exploitation of mineral rights, thus limiting their opportunities for economic advancement.

184. Nevertheless, in most cases the dividing lines between compartments of economic activity were no longer fixed either by policy or by prejudiced conceptions of the capacity of indigenous persons to take part in more complex branches of the economy; and the lines were, in fact, being crossed at an increasing rate, limited mainly by the time needed to acquire skills and capital. Most Governments and many private enterprises were actively encouraging the steps by which indigenous people could play a fuller part in all branches of the economy as, for example, promotion in employment from unskilled to skilled labour and from there to supervisory and managerial positions; the provision of credit and training to encourage the establishment of independent enterprises; and the reform of land tenure and the organization of loan finance for the modernization and expansion of agriculture and cattle raising. A favourable climate for these developments was being established especially in Territories where the people were acquiring a full share in the formulation of economic and educational policies and in the planning and implementation of programmes of economic development.

185. For many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, economic policy statements made during the period under review emphasized the importance of the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in economic development and free access for all inhabitants to all branches of economic activity, whether in agriculture, industry or commerce. In a number of Territories, special measures were adopted to remove obstacles to the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in agricultural and industrial developments, and to encourage local inhabitants to take a greater share in export production and external trade. Moreover, most of the discriminatory provisions against indigenous inhabitants with respect to their participation in specific economic functions were abolished or liberalized during the period under review.

186. In the majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the disposal and use of the land, which is a basic element of the social structure as well as the economy, has a direct and fundamental bearing on all aspects of race relations. In most Territories, Governments exercised various forms of control over lands and land rights for the protection of the interests of the indigenous peoples; in a number of Territories non-indigenous participation in economic development was encouraged as a matter of policy. In some African Territories, considerable land grants or leases to non-indigenous persons had been made before the period and in the immediate post-war years, but in most of the Territories the process of alienation had been greatly diminished by the end of the period. Where conflicts existed, they usually arose from the situations created by previous alienations and by changes in the attitudes of indigenous populations brought about by increases in population and a growing desire for higher standards of living. In some Territories, such as the Belgian

Congo, Nyasaland, North Borneo and the Cook Islands, the extent of some areas previously alienated was reduced, and at the same time there was some progress towards a modification of indigenous land tenure systems to facilitate economic development.

187. Education is one of the most important fields in which the indigenous peoples have been at a disadvantage in terms of facilities, and opportunities. While the principle of providing education to all children of school age without discrimination on grounds of race through an integrated system of education was accepted in all Territories, the principle was not yet universally applied. In a number of Territories, separate systems of education and separate schooling facilities existed at both the secondary and primary levels. The disparities in the standards of education indicate inequalities that invariably place the indigenous population at a disadvantage. There was evidence of some progress during the period under review, in that in some Territories, those under French administration, for example, separate school systems were replaced by a unified educational system for all children without distinction of race, colour or creed. In others, a policy of gradual integration was adopted. By contrast with the situation at the primary and secondary levels, the institutions of higher learning in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are interracial in practice as well as in principle, and are free from racial discrimination. The Committee has stated its views on this matter more fully in the chapter on educational conditions in the present report.

188. The Committee recognizes and welcomes the progress achieved during the period in the abolition of a number of forms of racial discrimination and in the improvement of race relations in many Territories. It looks upon racial discrimination not only as a violation of human rights but also as a deterrent to progress in all fields. It is the Committee's considered view that, whatever the origins of the policies and practices of discrimination on the grounds of race and colour, their continuance in any form can only perpetuate disunity; therefore, unremitting efforts should be made towards securing their abolition as soon as possible and towards promoting racial harmony. The Committee considers that the problem of race relations should be attacked in all fields of activity in the Territories; measures to solve it should include the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, such as the right to vote. It considers that the establishment of political equality among all members of multiracial communities will prove the quickest way to destroy discrimination and the minority privileges which often give rise to it and to create nations united by a common loyalty transcending race. It is on wise and statesmanlike action in all fields, including the political, therefore, that reliance should be placed for the elimination of racial discrimination.

## VII. STATUS OF WOMEN

189. Economic and social changes in the post-war period materially altered the role of women in traditional society in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and enhanced their role in others. In primarily rural societies with a subsistence economy, the change was evidenced by the growing relaxation of old prejudices against daughters receiving formal schooling and a preference amongst male members of the present generation for spouses possessing the equivalent of their own educational and cultural attainments. In areas, such

as Alaska, Hawaii, the Caribbean Territories and parts of Nigeria and Sierra Leone, where women had already achieved equal social and legal status with that of men, the trend was towards the greater participation of women in the political, social and economic life of the community.

190. The shift towards a money economy in many of the Territories gave many women the possibility of achieving a degree of economic independence as a result of wider opportunities to produce goods for the market, rather than for subsistence, and to enter paid employment. In some Territories, such as those in West Africa, where by custom women have always been permitted to dispose freely of the yield of their own property or to take up gainful activity, a class of women traders had always existed; many of these formed occupational associations or co-operatives. There was an increase in the number of women in paid employment in almost all Territories, and the percentage of women in the total labour force also increased in many Territories.<sup>27</sup> The majority of women workers were employed in the lower paid positions and, with the exception of the French and United States Territories, where the principle of equal remuneration for work of equal value was applied, women generally received less pay than men for work of equivalent value, except in government employment in some other Territories. The Committee stressed the importance of ensuring equal remuneration for men and women workers engaged in work of equal value. While some members considered that equality should be achieved through processes of collective bargaining or other machinery, others took the view that the principle should be established by legislation even where the actual wage levels could best be determined by collective bargaining.

191. There was some increase in the number of women entering the various professions. At the end of the period, there were more women teachers and nurses in almost all Territories, and in some of them, more women were also successfully entering professions such as medicine and law. The trend was most marked in those Territories where higher education facilities had been long established.

192. Almost all Non-Self-Governing Territories had legislation for the protection of women workers in matters such as night work, maternity leave, and other welfare measures. Labour legislation was revised in many Territories to provide better protection of women. Such questions as apprenticeship training, higher opportunities in industry and participation in workers' organizations were, however, only beginning to assume importance in some of the more industrially advanced Territories and were not yet of any significance for women workers.

193. If women are not only to attain but also fully to exercise equal rights with men and to discharge their responsibilities on equal terms with men, it is essential that they receive equal opportunities in education and vocational training.<sup>28</sup> With the improvement in education in the post-war period, there was an increase in the enrolment of girls in nearly all Territories. At the primary level, this was accompanied by a reduced lag in the enrolment of girls as compared with boys. There was some reduction in wastage, but the improvement was smaller for girls than for boys. In the last few years of the period, the increase in the number of girls enrolled gained momentum, and in secondary schools the

<sup>27</sup> A/4193, paras 35-41.

<sup>28</sup> See also below, *Educational conditions*, paras. 292-296.

teaching of vocational training subjects was strengthened and expanded. A more integrated approach in the teaching of home-making through courses in domestic science, home economics and child care received greater emphasis.

194. Professional training for girls continued to be limited, on the whole, to teaching and nursing. In this area, more opportunity for training was becoming available, and there was a growing recognition of the need to raise the social status as well as to improve the material conditions of these workers and to prepare them for responsibility and leadership. With the establishment of university colleges in the Territories, higher education was becoming more accessible to women than previously, when the only opportunities were offered in institutions overseas. Nevertheless, the disparity between the education of girls and that of boys extended to this level of education, and, in general, it was being reduced only at a fairly slow rate.

195. There was growing recognition during the period of the important role of women in the progress and welfare of the community. In most Territories, special measures were taken by the Administering Members to raise the level of education of adult women. Such informal education for women was undertaken by welfare and community development services through the organization of women's groups which concentrated on the home and family aspects of social betterment. In many Territories, the provision of maternity and child welfare services helped to stimulate the interest of women in their own welfare. Through such activities, women were encouraged to play a vital part in community development schemes.

196. Generally speaking, therefore, the process of social and economic change opened up new opportunities to women in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Moreover, marriage under territorial or, in the case of French Territories, metropolitan legislation, was giving to women an individual legal status with personal and property rights different from those under customary law. By the end of the period, however, these opportunities were to be found mainly in urban areas. Even though much remained to be done, the progress achieved reflected a change in social and official attitudes towards the status of women, and a recognition of their rights as individuals.

## VIII. LABOUR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

197. With the accelerated growth of wage employment in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, labour problems assumed new dimensions and greater complexity and demanded greater concern than in the past with the broader social and economic implications of labour policy. By the end of the period, most Territories had labour legislation establishing standards of health, safety and welfare, regulating hours of work, prescribing a minimum age for employment, and providing protection for wages. The labour policies enunciated during the period embraced such aspects as the improvement of labour relations; freedom of association for workers; manpower problems such as unemployment, migratory labour and labour efficiency; and the approach to general measures of social security.

198. Despite the existence of factors which tended to retard the development of collective action in labour relations, there was a steady gain in the role of trade union organizations in the Territories during the period under review. The right of association became fully

recognized in most Territories and the number of employers' and workers' organizations increased considerably in United Kingdom Territories and substantially in French Territories.<sup>29</sup>

199. On the other hand, the use of collective bargaining in fixing minimum wages and regulating hours and conditions of work varied a good deal. In the United Kingdom Territories, while collective bargaining was the objective desired, it was attained to a limited extent only under the prevailing economic conditions, wide use being made of joint industrial councils, statutory wages councils and advisory boards. Throughout the period, there was a continuing expansion in the scope of collective agreements, wages councils legislation and joint standing machinery; and minimum wage-fixing machinery was restricted in its application in order not to prejudice the future development of collective bargaining. In French Territories, minimum wage rates, which were established by government regulation, under the provisions of the 1952 Labour Code, could be supplemented by collective agreements. The extent to which this was done varied; such agreements were frequently made in French West Africa and French Equatorial Africa. In United States Territories, collective bargaining procedures were well developed and, at the same time, minimum wage-fixing machinery prescribed wage rates for an important percentage of workers. In Papua and the Belgian Congo, collective bargaining and collective agreements were not used in the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of work, which were instead established principally through government regulations.

200. In its 1958 report, the Committee, while recognizing the necessity for making use of statutory machinery for fixing wages, hours and conditions of employment, expressed the wish to see take place, as soon as practicable, a transition to negotiation of collective agreements between employers' and workers' organizations. In general, the metropolitan Governments accepted over the period the proposition that collective bargaining should be promoted, and collective negotiations and bargaining were in practice becoming increasingly the means by which wages, hours and certain conditions of work were being determined. Nevertheless, the Committee considers that the extent to which the scope of the activities of trade unions may be limited by detailed government regulation of wages, hours and conditions of work is an aspect which requires constant vigilance. The Committee notes the observation made by the ILO in the *African Labour Survey*, 1958, that in the British Central and East African Territories, collective bargaining between workers' and employers' organizations was virtually unknown, and a number of the reports of the labour departments of the Territories concerned gave instances of the unwillingness of particular employers to meet trade union representatives for purposes of negotiation. It was clear, the *Survey* adds, that in many Territories in this area the atmosphere for collective negotiation was far from propitious; social distances were great and unions were in many instances small and weak, and employers were not prepared to regard them as representative. On the other hand, it was pointed out that in Kenya, there were by 1956 already fifty-seven joint consultative and negotiating bodies, and in Northern Rhodesia, collective bargaining had operated in the important mining industry since 1949. Moreover, there had been considerable progress in this area in these

<sup>29</sup> A/4124, section I, C.

and other Territories since the end of the period under review.

201. The Committee notes the existence in some Territories of complicated legal requirements for indigenous trade unions, in particular regarding their formation, recognition and registration, which do not seem likely to promote the rapid development of these organizations. While conditions in some Territories may have made it more difficult than in others to proceed far with the simplification of formalities and special legal requirements, and although many of these requirements may be to protect the indigenous worker himself, the Committee considers that the aim of policy should be to simplify the requirements, even if the means by which this is done may have to vary in the light of local conditions.

202. Separate trade union legislation for different racial groups largely disappeared during the period. The Committee considers that, as a matter of principle and in view of the difficulties and tensions which inevitably arise where separate legislation is in force, the objective of policy should be to apply to all sections of the community uniform legislation on the right of workers to organize themselves. Moreover, separate trade unions for the different racial groups still existed in a number of Territories at the end of the period. While freedom of association necessarily implies the right of members of an association to determine the criteria of membership, the Committee is concerned at the dangers inherent in organization along racial lines. It considers that trade unions should be constituted without regard to race, national origin or political affiliations and should determine their trade union objectives on the basis of the common economic and social interests of all workers.

203. The development of workers' organizations in the Territories was, in general, inadequate for the extensive development of collective bargaining practices, partly as a result of fluctuating membership of unions, insignificant dues-paying membership, jurisdictional conflicts and personal and political rivalries. It appeared clear in several cases that a major contribution to effective industrial relations in the Territories could be made if more workers recognized the need for representative organizations based on a stable dues-paying membership to represent their industrial interests. The Committee is confident that this development will take place; it can be accelerated by measures to improve the training of trade union leaders and organizers. Information before the Committee at previous sessions showed that opportunities for trade union education were provided from many sources. It is of the opinion that there are three fields in which education in industrial relations can be of particular value: (a) facilities for leaders of management and labour to study general labour-management problems and human relations in industry; (b) facilities for trade union officials to familiarize themselves with appropriate methods for their day-to-day activities such as general administrative methods, accounting, promotion of membership drives and so on; and (c) facilities, within the framework of workers' educational programmes, for education of the worker and trade union member in trade union principles.

204. The Committee notes that employment offices were set up in many of the Territories and that in some Territories, special efforts were made to assist young persons to obtain employment. It welcomes this development, as a means not only of putting employers and

workers in touch with each other, but also of carrying out studies and inquiries which could help to lead to the more efficient and scientific use of the available manpower resources.

205. Progress was made towards the abolition of compulsory or forced labour, which by the end of the period was to be found in a few Territories (Belgian Congo, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, Fiji and Papua) and comprised one or more of the forms of compulsory labour (cultivation of food crops, portage and public works) which, under the terms of the 1930 ILO Convention, might be used during a transitional period "for public purposes only and as an exceptional measure". In addition, although the legislation in a number of Territories provided penal sanctions for violation of labour contracts, such factors as the general trend of social development, the replacement of written contracts by oral agreements of short or indeterminate duration, and also the modernization of labour legislation, reduced the number of prosecutions and the scope of penalties, and, in some instances, led to the outright abolition of penal sanctions.

206. Trends and policies in wages have been discussed by the Committee in connexion with the productivity of labour.<sup>30</sup> In many Territories, new laws relating to hours of work were adopted and in others, existing laws were extended and improved. There was a general trend towards a progressive reduction in actual hours of work.

207. Considerable progress was reported in diminishing the harmful practices and abuses associated with the employment of children and young workers. While these require remedial steps on a broad front, experience showed that they could be attacked without delay through labour legislation. In respect of measures for the protection of women wage-earners, the Committee noted that, while many of these had long been embodied in the legislation of the Territories, further advances were made during the period.

## IX. SOCIAL SECURITY

208. Although social security systems of wide scope, such as are found in the highly industrialized countries, have not been established in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, except in Cyprus, Gibraltar and the United States Virgin Islands, measures designed to give workers effective protection against occupational and other risks were adopted or broadened in many Territories during the period, and the importance of such measures as one of the means of establishing stable labour forces became widely recognized.

209. In 1946 the legislation of most Territories contained provisions providing compensation for industrial accidents. In many instances, these were broadened or modified in the intervening period. In a number of Territories, where different scales of compensation were applied to the indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants, the differences were either reduced, as for example, in Northern Rhodesia, or completely abolished, as in French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa and French Somaliland. Moreover, the systems in some Territories were extended to cover any accident and to apply to all workers. In some other Territories, coverage was also extended to agricultural workers, but in others, restrictive clauses excluded wage-earners in cer-

<sup>30</sup> See part three, *Economic conditions*, paras. 36-44.

tain occupations from the scope of regulations or were based on the cause or nature of the accidents or the nature of the undertaking.

210. Regulations concerned with compensation for occupational diseases were adopted in a number of Territories, and existing schemes were improved in respect of the extension of medical coverage and compensation in cases of temporary disability, permanent disability and death. Medical services for workers, provided by employers, were introduced in a number of Territories; there was also an increasing trend towards the payment of sickness benefits in cash. Measures for the benefit of working women were adopted in a number of Territories as well.

211. Contributory old-age pension schemes were introduced in the Belgian Congo, French West Africa, Madagascar, Gibraltar, Cyprus, the Falkland Islands, Singapore and Mauritius. Inquiries into the feasibility of such schemes were made in the latter part of the period in a number of other Territories, especially those in the Caribbean area. The Committee expresses the hope that steps will be taken to implement the proposals resulting from these inquiries, as well as to conduct inquiries in other Territories where the extent of economic development would suggest the feasibility of such measures.

212. In most Territories, family allowance schemes were either non-existent throughout the period or were restricted chiefly to public servants and were limited in scope. More comprehensive schemes on behalf of broader categories of wage-earners were introduced in the French Overseas Territories and in the Belgian Congo. The French system, introduced in 1956, consisted of four types of benefits: household allowance, ante-natal grants, maternity allowances and family allowances. They were financed by compulsory employers' contributions, supplemented in some cases by public funds, and administered by boards composed of equal numbers of officials and representatives of the workers and of the employers. Under the Belgian system, introduced in 1952, the allowances were the responsibility of the employers, and although the majority of them applied the legislation, it was found that in small and medium-size enterprises, employers were apt to favour the employment of unmarried workers. In the Committee's view, family allowances associated with employment may give rise to difficulties and should not be considered as a satisfactory substitute for the establishment, for all workers, of wage levels enabling them to maintain a suitable standard of living.

## X. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

213. Although the co-operative movement had been established in a number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories prior to the Second World War, it was not until the period under review that large-scale expansion of the system took place under the impetus of economic growth, and that increased stress by the metropolitan Governments on co-operative development and co-operatives assumed greater importance in economic development. The growth of the movement was, in many Territories, closely associated with the expansion of the market economy and the shift by small farmers from subsistence farming to the cultivation of cash crops; the acceptance of the co-operative concept among the indigenous populations could be attributed to their awareness of the need for more effective systems of organization and production.

214. The fivefold increase in the number of co-operatives between 1945 and 1955<sup>31</sup> is perhaps the best measure of the continuous development which the movement has experienced during the period. It had particular success in the United Kingdom Territories, where the number of registered societies rose from 1,881 in 1945 to over 9,000 in 1958, their paid-up membership from 261,000 to 1,158,000 and the value of produce marketed from £1.9 million to £48.9 million. Co-operative development was uneven, however. In some Territories, such as those under United Kingdom administration, although official policy actively supported the movement, its development was retarded by a number of factors, among which were the need for trained and efficient staff and for a full understanding of the principles and practice of co-operation. In a number of other Territories, including the Belgian Congo and those under French administration, the growth of a general co-operative movement was a comparatively recent development.

215. Increasing stress was laid on the development of credit co-operatives, often associated closely with marketing societies. The number of credit societies in the Territories increased approximately four times between 1945 and 1956,<sup>32</sup> and their financial strength increased far more. In some Territories, thrift and credit societies established co-operative banks which are bound to have an increasing influence in the financial life of these Territories. In the United Kingdom Territories, loans granted by co-operative societies to their members totalled £12.7 million in 1958.

216. Co-operative produce-marketing societies were, at the end of the period under review, the second largest group of co-operative societies in the Territories, and were, in fact, more important in most areas than any other group of co-operatives. The development of agricultural, as distinct from marketing, co-operatives appears to have been rather slow. They will no doubt have a more important part to play when farming becomes more mechanized and the lack of education amongst the rural inhabitants, the fragmentation of land holdings and, in some cases, the system of land tenure, cease to be a hindrance to undertakings on a large scale.

217. Although the number of consumer co-operatives increased about tenfold,<sup>33</sup> the Territories do not seem to have attained a stage of development sufficient to foster and develop a prosperous consumers' movement. Consumer co-operatives encountered serious difficulties in most areas largely owing to lack of knowledge, capital and experience, as well as other factors. Nevertheless, in the United Kingdom Territories their sales totalled £12.9 million in 1958. The Committee noted the existence in the Territories of other forms of co-operative activity such as housing and building societies, which made substantial progress during the period, and fishermen's societies and mutual aid societies.

218. It is generally recognized that the development of strong central bodies is necessary for the establishment of country-wide services. Relatively little progress in this direction was made during the period, and Governments, in many instances, undertook responsibility for such functions as promotion, education, supervision and auditing. The co-operative movement had more success, however, in the creation of regional unions servicing specialized groups of co-operatives. Unions of the

<sup>31</sup> A/4114, appendix.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*



product-marketing type became numerous in African Territories.

## XI. MASS COMMUNICATIONS

219. During the period under review there was an increasing demand in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for effective audio-visual media to satisfy the need for information and for the development of means to facilitate the formulation and expression of public opinion. While in some Territories the use of mass communication media made little or no progress, in general, mass communication media progressed quantitatively: more newspapers and periodicals were published, circulation figures increased, more radio stations went on the air, the number of broadcasting hours and receiving sets increased, a greater number of cinema seats were at the disposal of the public, and there was an increase in the number of cinema vans for use in rural areas and in the number of films produced locally. There was, especially in the African region, not only an increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals published, but also in the number of languages, often vernacular, in which these publications were issued. There were, however, several obstacles to the further development of the Press. One of these was the problem of widespread illiteracy, which, in some Territories, embraced more than 90 per cent of the population. A second obstacle was the often low journalistic standard of the publications. A third was the shortage and high price of newsprint and the frequently obsolete nature of printing equipment.

220. Of all the mass communication media, broadcasting made the greatest headway during the period. There were very few Territories which, by 1956, had no direct broadcasting or rediffusion facilities of their own, and in most others, such facilities increased considerably in power and in transmission time, while the number of individually owned as well as communal receiving sets was multiplied several times. The Administering Members concerned laid great stress on the development of broadcasting facilities and provided substantial financial and technical assistance for this purpose.

221. The need for the professional training of indigenous persons, in particular for service with the mass communication media, became increasingly apparent. Journalists were sent abroad for study courses with reputable newspapers and, in some Territories and regions, journalist training courses were organized. Broadcasting stations in the metropolitan countries assisted their counterparts in the Territories with staff, technical advice and transcriptions, and provided training facilities on their premises. Training in the production of films and other audio-visual aids was carried out in the administering countries with well-established production companies, locally with such companies or with newly formed territorial production units, and at specially arranged film "schools".

222. All this, however, can be considered only as the first step; many more must follow before the mass communication media as a whole can render adequate services to Territories in process of rapid change.

## D. Educational conditions

### I. GENERAL POLICIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

223. In most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the beginning of the period under review, only the minimum foundations of educational systems had been

laid; in many, their main practical functions had been to produce semi-skilled clerical and kindred workers for the administrative services and for commercial employment and, on a broader scale, to provide the rudiments of literacy, in close association with the activities of the religious missions, which had assumed the greater part of the responsibility for opening, staffing and running schools. On the one hand, illiteracy was patently widespread in several Territories, and on the other hand, the present sense of urgent need to expand educational facilities on a large scale and in a short time was not shared by public opinion. Among major difficulties facing such expansion were the inadequacy of buildings and other capital equipment and supplies and, most serious of all because of its cost in terms of time, the absence of enough trained teachers and administrative personnel. Moreover, some of the early post-war educational policies, although providing in all cases for an expansion of the systems, contained differences in approach deriving from ultimate objectives pursued in the Territories themselves: for some large groups of Territories, educational policy was designed as part of the process of gradual development towards self-government, and for others, it was shaped to fit conceptions of the assimilation of the Territories with the metropolitan countries. This led to differences of emphasis in matters of curricula and the development of various levels and types of education.

224. In some cases, advance towards self-government or independence preceded the establishment of adequate education systems. The last information transmitted on most of the Territories immediately before the attainment of self-government showed that this came about when their educational development was still far from complete. The last reported illiteracy rates were in most cases relatively high; free and compulsory primary education remained in many cases merely a distant goal; and the output of persons trained in skills and professions was not sufficient to supply the existing demands for their services.

225. Except for a few uniquely situated Territories with relatively small populations and a longer history of development, the same general description can be applied to the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole. By the end of the period under review, the objectives of educational policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories had been more clearly stated and understood than ever before and were being more positively and vigorously related to the needs of peoples approaching full self-government. The expansion of facilities, of enrolments and of the output of educated and trained persons was in full swing almost everywhere and the progress made was impressive in comparison with conditions in 1946. Yet the gaps and the shortcomings in the educational systems and in the quantity and quality of their product remained large, not only in relation to the standards now universally deemed desirable, but also in relation to the immediate needs of the Territories themselves for purposes of economic and administrative development. The possibilities of still more rapid expansion of education continued to encounter some or all of a number of difficulties, notably the competing claims of other services on public funds, the still under-developed or unbalanced economies of many Territories, the rising costs of building, materials and personnel, and the effect of population increases of 2 to 3 per cent per annum.

226. Throughout the period under review, the Committee formulated definitions of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, determined the objectives to be sought through the implementation of the principles

thus defined, and noted with gratification the attempt of all the Administering Members to apply those principles to their policies. It considers that those definitions remain basically valid and warrant reaffirmation as an illustration of the evolution of a United Nations point of view that combines the most enlightened conceptions and practices of the Administering Members with those of States whose own knowledge and experience have made a particularly valuable contribution in this field.

227. In its special studies on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories in the years 1950, 1953 and 1956,<sup>34</sup> the Committee emphasized the crucial importance of education to progress in all other fields of development and particularly as a prerequisite to the raising of levels of living. Education was also considered to be an integral part of general progress aiming at the highest possible development of the individual in a changing society, as it trained him to use the tools of economic, social and political advancement towards the attainment of a full measure of self-government. The Committee asserted that it was necessary to establish systems of primary, secondary and higher education that would meet the needs of all, regardless of sex, race, religion or social or economic status, and would provide adequate preparation for citizenship. In resolution 1049 (XI) of 20 February 1957, the General Assembly recommended to the Administering Members that, according to the requirements of the territorial populations, they should consider the formulation of plans, with targets and dates—as was already the practice in some Territories—for various aspects of educational development.

228. In its most recent study on educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee noted that the Administering Members generally subscribed to the principles and objectives set forth by the General Assembly and were seeking rapidly to achieve the broadest possible extension of full educational opportunities to the peoples concerned. Evidence of appreciable further progress could be found in increased facilities, enrolments and expenditures; yet it was equally clear that there remained vast areas where educational opportunities did not meet the needs of the peoples and their urgent demands for education. One of the most obvious gaps in these achievements was the still high incidence of illiteracy reported from many Territories: indeed the Committee concluded, as it had nine years before, that in the majority of the Territories the eradication of illiteracy was a problem of the utmost urgency.<sup>35</sup> When the General Assembly considered the Committee's report, it took particular note, in adopting resolution 1463 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, that the progress made in solving this problem had been "very slow".

229. The dimensions of the educational tasks still to be undertaken—and to an ever-increasing extent by the populations themselves through their own elected institutions and with their own resources—should not be allowed to minimize the positive results achieved since 1946. The Committee notes, as one striking means of illustrating the progress made, that UNESCO has been able to calculate an approximate enrolment increase of 90 per cent in all Territories in the ten years after

1946.<sup>36</sup> This represented an annual increase in school enrolments of 6.6 per cent over the decade, which was more than double the rate of increase of the school-age population. Of no less importance were an improvement in quality, more difficult to state in statistical terms, and a relative expansion both of facilities and of output at the secondary and higher levels and in the field of vocational training. It was also true that the facilities so far provided and the results so far achieved had in many cases served to stimulate an ever-greater demand for educational opportunities.

230. The Committee has also had a number of occasions to observe that the principle of systematic planning towards definite educational objectives—a principle fully endorsed by the General Assembly—had gained general acceptance among the Administering Members. This was, in fact, another of the more striking features of the period. Administering Members and territorial authorities formulated successive and comprehensive plans to expand the educational systems. As a rule, educational expansion was planned as part of wider programmes for economic and social development, supported by the provision of funds from the Administering Members; in this broader setting, education was generally given an important place. With the development of territorial political institutions, the extension or reformulation of educational plans and the revision of time-tables and the establishment of new targets and dates became, in many cases, the responsibility of those institutions. The Committee finds it gratifying to see the principles of forward planning maintained by the elected representatives of the populations, and also to see, in many cases, the application of those principles made subject to frequent revision and improvement in keeping with changing conceptions of the requirements, not only of the educational systems in themselves, but also of the other main aspects of social, economic and administrative development with which education is so closely linked.

231. In itself, this process of gradual transfer of responsibility to territorial bodies having a popular base was a further significant characteristic of the period. In the broader context, this trend was an essential part of constitutional change. Moreover, it has been the consistent view of the Committee that in the field of formal education, the attainment of the objectives of education can be ensured only when the inhabitants of the Territories are associated to an effective degree in the formulation of educational policy and in the administration of the educational system. It has therefore been considered the responsibility of the Administering Members concerned, not only to devote their own experience and resources to establishing the educational systems, but also to make it possible for public opinion to be brought increasingly to bear on the direction and further development of those systems, including their financing.

232. With fundamental changes taking place rapidly in the Territories, leading ever closer to the attainment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter, it became all the more urgent to bring the people themselves to decide what forms of education they required and how education could contribute to the exercise of civic responsibilities. In its resolution 1050 (XI) of 20 February 1957, the General Assembly recommended that the Administering Members should intensify their efforts to establish, in Territories where it did not already exist, local machinery provided with sufficient financial

<sup>34</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/1303/Rev.1), part two; ibid., Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/2465), part two; ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3127), part two.*

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4111), part two, paras. 10-20, 44.*

<sup>36</sup> A/4131, para. 14 and table 1.

resources to perform its functions and staffed by duly qualified indigenous personnel responsible for the formulation of educational policy and the implementation of educational programmes.

233. The extent to which the process of the participation of the inhabitants in educational policies and in the administration of education advanced in the Territories after 1946 was determined principally by constitutional changes. It was also governed in part by developments in local government within the Territories, especially where these involved responsibility for local finances, and more generally by developments in the philosophy of education, mass education movements and community development, and the growth of more articulate forms of public opinion. In all these matters there was a great deal of diversity in the pace and nature of change, which in some Territories was fostered by long-term policies, while in others it tended to be withheld until a late date in the political evolution of the Territories. It was especially in the latter half of the period that in an appreciable number of Territories educational policies were being determined directly by wholly or largely representative territorial legislatures or by boards of education with delegated policy-making powers. In most of these Territories, in the Caribbean region, in Asia and in Africa, an elected representative subsequently assumed ministerial responsibility. Other forms of participation of indigenous inhabitants in educational policies and administration were developed in varying degree throughout the period, such as representation in central councils at the federal and regional level which determined, or advised in the determination of, educational policies, participation in voluntary agencies which shared with government administrative or advisory responsibilities, and membership of teachers' associations or parent-teacher groups represented on territorial and local educational bodies. On the other hand, during the period under review there were Territories in which, according to the Progress Report, the inhabitants were not participating in the shaping of educational policies and programmes or where this participation was just beginning to develop.

234. The Committee has noted that a trend in the development of local (as opposed to territorial) control over education was to be found in the devolution of administrative authority from centralized control. In a number of African Territories under the United Kingdom administration, for example, local education authorities co-ordinated with African local government authorities the work of religious missions or other voluntary agencies in their districts, planned future developments and allocated funds raised locally or provided by the central Government. The Committee has welcomed these developments, but has been aware of the difficulties which were likely to arise when local education authorities had the administrative powers but not the financial resources necessary to exercise their responsibilities for primary education.

235. Other forms of increased local responsibility for educational control have been noted by the Committee, such as the appointment of indigenous people to executive posts in the territorial administration, the staffing of schools with indigenous teachers, and the representation of teachers and parent-teacher groups on territorial and local educational bodies. All these forms of participation of the inhabitants in the educational process have warranted encouragement and expansion so that education might become a vital part in the process of the whole development of the communities con-

cerned. Increased possibilities were also given to indigenous inhabitants to influence educational policies and programmes by means of participation in metropolitan or regional conferences.

236. In summary, the Committee continues to be of the opinion that speedy educational advancement is usually obtained when there is the widest participation of the inhabitants in political bodies empowered to establish educational policies and to vote educational budgets, particularly when such a method is combined with wider participation of the inhabitants in the management of their own affairs. On the other hand, in systems where the participation of the inhabitants is non-existent or is restricted to advisory functions, and particularly when the latter are unaccompanied by financial responsibility resting on local or territorial bodies, results are likely to be much less satisfactory.

237. It is perhaps especially appropriate to deal at this point with the question of racial segregation in education, since it was evident at the end of the period that the relatively few Territories where important differentiations of treatment as between racial groups still affected education were generally those where the process of participation by the inhabitants in the management of economic, social and educational affairs had been least advanced.

238. In 1946, separate educational systems existed for children of different races in a considerable number of Territories. The principal distinctions made were between those of European and those of indigenous origin; but in some cases where non-European immigrant elements were also present there was a further separation of the systems. The facilities available to each racial group were not equal; it was the intention of educational policy to provide types of schooling reflecting what were then considered to be widely different cultures and social and economic status. The imbalance in the quality and quantity of the facilities provided for separate racial groups was attributed by the Administering Members concerned to the fact that each group, through different rates of taxation or fees, subsidized the education of its children according to the particular standards which it could afford.

239. The separation of systems of education in a manner which, even if not racially motivated, coincided with racial divisions in the communities concerned was obviously open to increasing risk of fostering interracial suspicion and, indeed, of contributing to discriminatory practices. Moreover, whether or not it had been feasible to provide equally advantageous facilities for each of the racial groups, it was liable to entail a multiplication of staff, effort and resources which no Territory appeared able to afford. From an early date in the period, therefore, efforts were made in a number of Territories—of which those under French administration provided a notable example—to abolish all such distinctions in the public school systems. In others, the principle of integration in educational facilities was proclaimed then or later, although in most of these cases a policy of gradual application of the principle, working downwards through the system from the university level, was applied. In the majority of these cases, the process of integration had not, at the end of the period, penetrated far into the secondary level, and the primary schools remained almost wholly separated. There also remained cases, as the Committee pointed out in 1959, where separate systems were still maintained as a matter of policy.



240. Both the Committee and the General Assembly have always been concerned with this problem and, on the occasion of this special survey of progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee cannot yet state that the problem has been resolved in all of the Territories. At a very early date, the General Assembly, in resolution 328 (IV) of 2 December 1949, invited the Administering Members to take steps, where necessary, to establish equal treatment in matters relating to education among the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration, whether indigenous or not. In 1950, the Committee expressed the view that, in the field of education, no principle was more important than that of equality of opportunity for all racial, religious and cultural groups of the population. In 1956, it declared that the principle of non-discrimination was an essential part of education, and that every effort should be made to develop a common school system open without distinction to children of all races. When the educational system had to make special provisions in order to meet special needs, particularly linguistic, of young children, transitional arrangements to meet such needs should be contrived so that every child might acquire both a knowledge of his culture and a sympathetic understanding of the culture of others, and at the same time the whole system might develop into a common school system.

241. The Committee reiterates the view expressed in 1959<sup>37</sup> that on no grounds whatsoever can education on a racial basis be justified, and recalls that the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, by resolution 1464 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, renewed its urgent request to the Administering Members to intensify their efforts for its abolition.

## II. THE FINANCING OF EDUCATION

242. The financial cost of establishing and maintaining an adequate educational system is high even under the most favourable conditions. In the particular economic and physical circumstances of the greater number of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the financing of education during the period under review imposed a relatively heavy demand on the public revenues, and gave rise to recurring problems in determining the emphasis to be given to it in the face of the claims of other services and of the need to invest heavily also in economically productive capital works. The period provided indications that the cause of education made headway in these respects: first, there was a steady raising of the level of education budgets; and, secondly, there was a small but significant improvement in the place given to education in total public spending.

243. The rise in expenditures on education was evident in the annual budgets of all the Territories.<sup>38</sup> In a number of them, it was in the range of 25 to 35 per cent annually; these Territories include a number of those in Africa—under United Kingdom, French and Belgian administration—where the need for expansion was most pronounced in 1946. In the several Territories where less substantial gains were recorded, it appears probable that a paucity of resources rather than a difference in policy provides the explanation.

244. Any evaluation of the general increase in expenditure on education must take into account the fact that the period was one of greatly increasing costs.

Materials and equipment rose in price at the same time as they had to be improved in quality and quantity; the same applied to the ancillary services, such as school meals, medical services and boarding establishments. The salaries of teachers, usually the largest single item of expenditure, also followed an upward trend from the inadequate levels that were common at the beginning of the period. In these circumstances, it may be said, therefore, that the real value of education budgets did not expand in as spectacular a fashion as the totals of expenditure would suggest.

245. In most Territories, by far the larger part of the cost of establishing, expanding and maintaining the educational systems has fallen on the populations themselves: it was a consistent characteristic of the period under review that the territorial budgets depending on local revenue carried the major part of the burden. The tendency, in fact, was for territorial financial responsibility to increase in keeping with the rest of the movement towards self-government. In Territories where voluntary agencies maintained an important part of the school system, their financial contributions out of their own resources diminished proportionately as assistance from public funds increased. Sources of revenue within the school systems, such as fees, appeared to be important in only a few Territories. The contributions of Administering Members to the funds available for education, although in themselves a pronounced feature of the period, were less significant in terms of the proportion of expenditure which they represented than because of the influence which they had on school systems by stimulating planning and providing capital funds for essential and costly items such as secondary education and teacher training.

246. Territorial funds for education—as distinct from the grants and loans made by the Administering Members—were derived from several sources depending on the prevailing policy and other conditions within a given Territory. Differences of approach affecting a large number of Territories may be illustrated by the general practices in Territories under United Kingdom and French administration. The former usually favoured a decentralized system, functioning first through mission societies, churches and other voluntary agencies, whose educational activity became increasingly subject to support from public funds and at the same time to the imposition of official standards and supervision; and secondly, through district and regional local government bodies, which were given some responsibility, including financial, for primary and secondary schooling in their areas. The French policy, by contrast, tended to centralization, with the territorial administrations (and subsequently Governments) playing a much more direct and predominant role in the provision and running of the schools and the territorial budgets carrying the cost. Both Administering Members contributed importantly through metropolitan funds, often for specific capital works.

247. Taking the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole, it is difficult from the statistics available to relate the metropolitan contributions to the educational budgets, but such comparisons as can be made indicate a good deal of diversity in this respect. In recent years, for example, Belgium was contributing between 4 and 6 per cent of the total expenditure and Australia as much as 26 per cent of what was, however, a considerably smaller budget. The actual amounts of assistance given by Administering Members through their various development funds included £29 million by the United

<sup>37</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4111), part two, para. 37.*

<sup>38</sup> A/4131, tables 2-17.

Kingdom in 1946-1956; 11,684 million French francs<sup>39</sup> by France during the first development plan (1946-1953) and 9,805 million francs during the second (up to June 1957); and 312 million Belgian francs<sup>40</sup> by Belgium in 1949-1955.

248. The rapid expansion of educational systems required an especially high proportion of funds to be devoted to capital expenditure, and, in particular, to the construction and equipping of schools. Moreover, the extension of facilities for secondary, technical and higher education and teacher training, requiring a much larger expenditure per pupil than at the primary level, is particularly costly, and, for most of the Territories, the finding of the large sums of money required to bring these facilities to an adequate level constitutes a problem still to be resolved. The necessary raising of standards in the existing school systems also entailed increased expenditures. Finally, at the same time as they were faced with the need for continued heavy capital expenditure, most territorial Governments found themselves confronted with an increasingly large responsibility for recurrent costs of the educational facilities already in operation.

249. The Administering Members have the responsibility to assist in the provision of adequate resources for the development of education in the Territories. They have shown that assistance can be effectively given in a variety of ways: on the administrative and professional level, through the provision of specialized personnel and through advice and guidance in measures of economy, administrative efficiency, the reduction of pupil wastage and the cutting of capital costs through the use of local materials, standardized designs and prefabrication; and on the financial level, through the financing and subsidizing of works and institutions to which the territorial Governments may find it difficult to allocate priorities in expenditure. The Committee considers that the Administering Members should endeavour to make increasingly generous contributions of these kinds: there can be no investment that would provide more fruitful results, in terms of opportunities for many millions of people, in the future lives of the Territories.

### III. PROGRESS TOWARDS FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION

250. The principle of free and compulsory education is embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to education; that education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages; and that elementary education shall be compulsory. These ideals were far from realization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole at the beginning of the period under review. The Committee is aware that it is the policy of Administering Members to introduce eventually universal, free and compulsory education in the Territories for whose administration they are responsible, but between the acceptance of the principles and the full or substantial attainment of the objectives there has been, and in many cases there remains, a formidable task of development.

251. Universality must naturally be sought first at the elementary level, and the documentation before

the Committee has indicated that, with obvious differences between and within geographical regions, the growth in primary school enrolment was steady during the period.<sup>41</sup> In a number of Territories, especially in Africa and South-East Asia, where in 1946 the ratio of children attending school to the estimated school-age population was lowest, the relative increase in enrolments was rapid. Nevertheless, ten years later, the proportion of children in the schools was still unsatisfactory, particularly so in the light of population growth.

252. The Territories in the Caribbean area were closer to the goal of free and compulsory education at the beginning of the period than were those in other regions, and such further progress was made there that by 1956 they were close to providing primary school places for all their children. Some Territories in the Pacific area and in the Indian Ocean reached a satisfactory level of school enrolment and showed a well-developed primary school system. This was largely because in these areas there was an acceleration of progress, enrolments were already high at the beginning of the period, while expansion kept pace with the growth of the population. Such Territories account, however, for only a small proportion of the non-self-governing peoples. In Africa, which contains the majority of these peoples, enrolment statistics in most of the Territories at the end of the period indicated insufficient development of the primary school systems, even where expansion had been marked by comparison with the situation prevailing at the outset.

253. Regarding legal measures to establish universal primary education in the Territories—although these alone are not enough—the Committee has previously (in 1953)<sup>42</sup> expressed the opinion that it would be advisable to proceed by steps towards regularly assigned objectives, such as: (a) compulsory regular attendance of those enrolled in schools; (b) minimum and maximum ages for admission to the various grades; (c) compulsory enrolment and attendance in regions where there are sufficient school facilities and staff; and (d) universal compulsory education.

254. In the Pacific area, in Territories under United States and New Zealand administration as well as in some Territories under United Kingdom administration in the same area, the objective of universal education was nearly achieved. On the other hand, there were Territories in the same area where either no provision for compulsion existed or only initial measures had been taken. Most of the Asian Territories did not have compulsory legislation. In most of the Territories in the Caribbean region, there were statutory provisions for compulsory education before 1946, but in a number of them the law was not enforced on the ground that accommodation was lacking. In the African Territories under French administration the tendency was to introduce compulsory attendance regulations to ensure that existing school places were adequately used. In other African Territories, no legal measures were taken during the decade in East and West Africa; in Southern African Territories, measures corresponding to the first three steps suggested by the Committee were taken, and some Territories in the Indian Ocean, such as Mauritius and the Seychelles, were working actively towards compulsory education.

<sup>39</sup> One hundred French francs were equal to \$US0.2357 from 1949 to 1957.

<sup>40</sup> One Belgian franc is equal to \$US0.02.

<sup>41</sup> A/4131, tables 19-22.

<sup>42</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/2465), part two, para. 27.*

255. Limitations on the funds available for educational development clearly constituted one of the difficulties encountered in putting into practice the principle of compulsory education. This difficulty usually raised the question of the relative importance of economic and social development in development programmes as well as that of the competing demands within the educational system for the various levels of schooling. Other difficulties were those of providing school buildings and equipment and of staffing; in most cases, the solution of such problems as these was of greater practical importance than the enactment of compulsory legislation. A striking phenomenon of recent years has been the growth of internal pressure for more education; in almost every Territory the demand for schooling outstrips the supply.

256. The real expansion of an educational system must also be measured in terms of the quality of the education which the pupil receives and of the length of time which he spends at school. In both of these respects the conclusions to be drawn from the universal expansion of primary school enrolment in the Territories must be subject to qualifications. UNESCO has provided a definition of primary education that may serve as a useful general guide: namely, that it is the first stage of formal schooling from the age of five to seven years to the onset of adolescence, and the teaching of the fundamental skills, knowledge and attitudes which society expects to be the common possession of all citizens. In the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee has previously had occasion to point out that the term "primary education" means different things in different Territories. In a few of them, it embraces eight years of good teaching at well-equipped schools; in some, at the other end of the scale, it means no more, for most children, than three or four years of irregular attendance at a crudely equipped school under the charge of a single teacher whose own training may have been only of an elementary character. Many Territories appear to provide variations of both kinds of primary education, with sharp differences in quality as between rural and urban areas.

257. Attention has frequently been drawn to the fairly common phenomenon of educational facilities not being used to their full capacity as a result of pupil wastage and retardation. UNESCO has observed in the rapidly growing school systems, particularly those of the African and Asian Territories, a characteristic distribution of pupils in the primary grades: the great majority during the period reviewed were to be found in the two lowest grades, and thereafter the numbers dwindled fast. Wastage of this kind results from two immediate factors: children leaving school after a year or two, and others failing to receive promotion to the next highest grade and being kept back to repeat the year's work one or more times. The result is a school system where most of the pupils are found in the lower grades and where too many of them fail to stay long enough even in the primary schools to complete the course successfully. Since it is only by mastering four or more years of the primary curriculum that a pupil may become permanently literate, it is obvious that a high rate of pupil loss represents a waste of human and material resources.

258. The progress made during the period in combating wastage is difficult to assess accurately from available statistics, but the information before the Committee shows that educational authorities in the

Territories were increasingly aware of the problem and several Territories undertook studies which led to remedial measures. They revealed a variety of causes of wastage: the movement of families, the need for, or pressure on, children to work on the farms or elsewhere, the attitudes of parents towards the school and towards their control of the children. Some of the factors may in turn have been rooted in deeper causes, such as failure to connect teaching with the needs of the community, poor quality of teaching and repeated failure of the pupil, or deficiencies in the economic and social situation of the community as a whole. Remedial measures taken in some Territories during the past decade included increasing local participation in control, improvement of the curriculum and teaching methods, and the establishment of parent-teacher groups.

259. The Committee also recognizes that there is a broad range of economic factors which have tended to impede progress towards universal primary schooling. The general economic and social background of pupils and their families and the child's place in the family economy, specially in agricultural areas, may be a cause of irregular school attendance. School medical services increased during the period under review. This development and the establishment and expansion of school meals schemes and the provision of free school materials proved their value in encouraging attendance and should be taken further.

260. In the period under review, the educational authorities became able to state more fully what the primary school should achieve: there was a general trend towards the adaptation of the content of schooling to territorial conditions and needs, or the development of fresh curricula to suit local conditions. Large-scale studies, experimentation within the Territories, conferences of educators and the development of higher education and research contributed to fundamental progress of this kind. Universities established in the Territories can clearly make a most valuable contribution to the development of curricula designed to achieve the aims of primary education in the Territories of their geographic area.

261. There was a gradual diminution of the practice—previously common where voluntary agencies operated most of the schools—of charging fees for tuition. Under most administrations, no fees were charged in public primary schools, but in several of the same Territories where missions and other voluntary agencies were still making a considerable contribution to the total school facilities, they were usually permitted to charge fees on an officially approved scale. Some Territories started granting aid to voluntary agency schools on the understanding that no fees would be levied.<sup>43</sup> The Committee considers that the provision of free primary education should receive high priority as one of the steps that must be taken to arrive at the establishment of systems of universal compulsory education in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

262. The Committee concludes that the measures taken during the period under consideration towards the establishment of universal primary education resulted in an important degree of quantitative and also qualitative improvement of the situation that prevailed in 1946. However, at the end of the period, the majority of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories did not have access to facilities for primary education.

<sup>43</sup> A/4131, paras. 246-248.

As recently as its fourteenth session, the General Assembly, observing that the progress made in eradicating illiteracy had been very slow, recommended in resolution 1463 (XIV) that the Administering Members should take all necessary steps to develop primary education in the Territories to the end that it might be raised as soon as possible to the level enjoyed by the peoples of the advanced countries.

263. The Progress Report lists the major problems as: (a) the provision of adequate funds for capital development and for rising recurrent costs in the future; (b) the pressure of rising populations, bringing a steady annual increase in the number of school-age children; (c) the difficulty of maintaining adequate standards during a period of rapid expansion; (d) the need for large numbers of well-trained teachers; and (e) the uneven spread of educational development within single Territories, owing to geographical, economic and historical factors. The Committee continues to believe that phased programmes of development, necessarily closely related to economic and social planning in general, provide the best approach to the objectives universally desired. It again suggests that among the successive targets in such programmes, where they have not yet already been attained, are the compulsory regular attendance of children already enrolled in schools; the introduction in selected areas of free and compulsory primary education; and, finally, the establishment of universal, free and compulsory schooling.

264. The Committee reiterates the view that, while the development of free and compulsory education is primarily the responsibility of Members administering the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it also calls for co-operative international action, both financial and technical. The General Assembly has already recommended that the Administering Members, in order to achieve the objectives of education and to solve the educational problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, should seek the technical advice of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and make the greatest possible use of the facilities of the specialized agencies.

#### IV. SECONDARY, VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TEACHER-TRAINING

265. The quickening of development in economic, social and political fields during the decade naturally increased the demand for qualified administrative and technical staff, for skilled and semi-skilled workers and for persons able to go on to higher education. In most Territories, therefore, the enlargement of facilities for secondary education, and to an even greater extent for vocational and technical education, became a matter of increasing urgency. At the same time, the need for teacher-training at this level—to provide staff for the expanding primary school systems and trainees for higher teaching posts—grew rapidly.

266. In all of these spheres of post-primary education, most of the Territories started the period with facilities inadequate to meet the mounting demands which were to be made upon them. At the end of the period, although much yet remained to be done in a large number of Territories, especially those situated in Africa and the Pacific area, the expansion of secondary, technical and vocational education in many Territories was substantial. Nevertheless, the need in public and private employment and in the higher institutions for young men and women who had completed post-

primary training of various kinds exceeded the output in some Territories.

267. Secondary education has a dual function: first, to equip young persons to take an immediately productive or useful place in the community and, secondly, to produce the recruits for the leading professions, in the persons of students ready for higher education and advanced training. The success of a secondary school system may be judged by the extent to which it serves both purposes. In the case of most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, progress must be measured in terms of the evolution of this conception of the purpose of secondary education as well as in terms of the expansion of facilities and of their output. In a certain number of Territories, the decade opening in 1946 marked the very beginning of a secondary school system; in most of the others, it saw modifications in organization, curricula and examination requirements. At the end of the period, further adaptation, especially in the direction of more broadly based courses, appeared desirable and likely to take place.

268. The original purpose of secondary schools in most of the Territories which possessed them in 1946 was to prepare students—an extremely small fraction of the already small numbers who could complete a full primary course—for higher education or entrance to the professions. The level and nature of the secondary courses were therefore designed to produce qualifications which would be acceptable in metropolitan countries, and the requirements of these accordingly dominated the curricula. Considerable modification of this situation resulting in greater flexibility in the examination requirements and in the development of a more broadly based system, including "modern" schools, took place in almost all Territories. For example, territorial languages were accepted for secondary examination purposes; other changes included modifications of the metropolitan programmes of study in history, geography, and natural science. The broadening of the base of secondary education, undertaken in different ways under different administrations, essentially represented a lessening of emphasis on traditional academic education through the provision, separately or in combination, of general courses including practical subjects.

269. In almost all Territories, the rate of expansion of secondary enrolments was higher than that in primary education. However, nearly everywhere, secondary school enrolments, in comparison with the primary enrolments in 1956, which in themselves were usually below a satisfactory level, remained low. In United Kingdom Territories in Africa, for example, the ratio ranged most commonly from under 1 per cent to under 6 per cent; in the French Territories, the range was from 2.3 per cent to 7.1 per cent; in the Belgian Congo, the proportion was 3.1 per cent; and in Papua, it was 2.5 per cent.<sup>44</sup> Wastage was evident, moreover, at various stages of secondary courses.

270. The relative capacity of the secondary schools in most Territories was, in fact, so limited even at the end of the period reviewed that selective procedures of an often severe character were still widespread. UNESCO has stated that perhaps the most significant fact about the passage from primary to secondary schools was the small proportion of students who found secondary places. In Territories which evolved development plans, it was commonly assumed that about 20 per cent of those leaving the last primary or middle-

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 319-330.

school grade would enter the first secondary grade; and where the levels of schooling were less closely articulated, the selection was even more severe.

271. The necessarily rigorous process of selection was, and continues to be, carried out mainly by means of examinations. An economic selection also operates, for tuition fees are charged in a number of Territories, and boarding schools in most cases make charges. These costs are to some extent alleviated by systems of scholarships and free places but, as UNESCO has pointed out, the ability of families to support children at secondary schools or to sacrifice their potential earnings remains a factor in recruitment to these schools. The Committee has observed in the past that the obstacles to the fullest development of secondary education are considerably greater in those Territories where fees are charged than in the Territories where secondary education is free. At the same time, there were frequent reports during the period that secondary schools were not receiving recruits of high enough standard; this usually reflected uneven development at the primary level and also the differences that remained between the orientation of the primary and secondary curricula.

272. In spite of the expansion and improvement of the systems of secondary education, they remained far from adequately developed at the end of the period. In the Committee's view, measures are urgently necessary to ensure a substantial increase in the flow of children from primary to secondary schools through accelerated programmes of expansion, to which the most important obstacles appear to be the inadequacy of available public funds and the poverty of the people as a whole. The problems of finance arise from the cost, not only of buildings and the equipment of laboratories and libraries, but also of training the necessarily highly qualified teachers, who have been universally in short supply.

273. The Committee believes that there are certain principal needs on which attention must be concentrated in the future development of secondary education. First, in educational planning and the allocation of finance, the expansion of secondary education must be integrated with the raising of standards in primary schools, with the training of secondary school teachers and with the needs of institutions of higher education. Secondly, in the financing of secondary education, still wider provision of boarding facilities and of free places is needed, so that no child with ability need be debarred from schooling by geographic or economic circumstances. Thirdly, further adaptation of curricula to the social background of the students entails the recognition of the value of a more broadly based secondary course, embracing "practical" subjects and vocational studies as well as those preparatory to higher education.

274. As a result of economic development, stimulated by policies of raising productivity and standards of living and the promotion in some Territories of industrialization, attention was increasingly directed during the period under review to the need for developing technical and vocational education. Technical school systems existing in 1946 in Territories under French administration underwent considerable expansion and modification in the subsequent years. In Territories under United Kingdom administration, there was a steady expansion after 1946, when technical education was in its infancy in most Territories. In the Belgian Congo, a vocational school system of considerable dimensions was set up; in Netherlands New Guinea, a

system of junior technical schools was established; and in United States Territories, opportunities for vocational education were expanded to reach a large proportion of secondary school enrolments. In Papua, facilities for technical training were being expanded and a broad apprenticeship scheme had been put into effect. A significant development of the period was the setting up of new centres for higher technical education in the form of colleges of technology and university faculties, some of which serve a number of Territories on a regional basis. In a few cases, the voluntary school system made a contribution; this was to some extent true also of private enterprise, although industry and commerce, on the whole, did not undertake much responsibility for training their workers.

275. Numerically, however, expansion in this field was much less marked than in some other branches of the educational system. Since at the present stage of development of many Territories a large number of technicians is urgently needed, and the situation is likely to grow more acute, training facilities are, on the whole, still inadequate and there is a pressing need for the establishment of more technical institutions at various levels offering courses most appropriate to local requirements.

276. Vocational programmes must obviously be related to future no less than to present requirements of the economy, and educational planning in this field calls for a rigorous inspection of the results of technical and vocational education, which in turn implies adequate surveys and projections of the manpower situation in the Territory concerned. UNESCO has remarked that, while some recent development plans are based on a broad classification of the wage earning population into agriculture, industry and public service, such classifications are too broad to permit the accurate forecast by group of occupations which is required. In this connexion, the International Standard Classification of Occupations published by the ILO in 1958 would be a useful guide to the territorial Governments. Technical and vocational training must also be closely linked to the rest of the school system and at the same time maintain contact with commerce and industry through such means as advisory bodies on which employers and trade unions should be represented.

277. No doubt because of the demands of other branches of schooling on available funds, and because of its relatively high *per caput* cost, technical and vocational education has not yet attained the position of importance which it should have in most Territories. Its development, and its claim on financial resources, suffer from the prejudice still existing in some areas against a form of education which has as its primary aim the production of manual workers, however highly trained; from the deeply rooted tendency of the general schools to prepare for clerical employment and therefore to divert the best pupils away from technical training; from shortage of qualified staff; and from wastage through premature employment. There remains a compelling need to enhance the prestige of skilled and semi-skilled trades as an investment for future economic development; to broaden the base of vocational training by providing general along with technical education; to provide effective vocational guidance services; and also to enlarge facilities for in-service training for persons already in employment. It is, of course, clear that a close link should exist between technical and vocational education in general and programmes of practical



training in these fields. The continuing study by the ILO of problems of technical and vocational training in the light of technological developments and their repercussions on the manpower situation emphasizes the conclusion that the wider dissemination of productivity techniques, training of supervisors and instructors, training-within-industry schemes, apprenticeship and fellowship programmes are all vital elements in a co-ordinated effort to raise living standards and are particularly relevant to the situation in many Territories.

278. One of the most pressing problems of the period under review was to find adequate numbers of properly trained teachers for the primary schools and—hardly less difficult in spite of the smaller numbers involved—for secondary education. The expansion of the primary school systems was largely regulated by the rate at which the authorities could provide trained teachers to take charge of the new classes, to make good losses from retirement and to reduce the unduly large proportion of unqualified teachers who had been taken into the schools. The expansion of secondary education, however limited, was equally accompanied by a demand for secondary school teachers which most Territories found difficult to meet. From the beginning, for primary teachers at least, the only feasible source of recruits was the Territories themselves, and most Territories began the period inadequately equipped for training large numbers of new teachers.

279. The goal of policy in all Territories has been to reach a system under which primary teachers will have the equivalent of general secondary education followed by one or more years of professional training. In practice, however, transitional arrangements were commonly made to take students of varying levels of achievement, from completed primary education to lower secondary schooling, and give them courses of various lengths. The general trend was the establishment of full-time institutions. In a number of Territories under French and United Kingdom administration, the training centres developed progressively and reached the level of post-secondary education; and in all the Territories under United States administration, completion of secondary schooling was required before students started teacher-training courses. Other forms of training have been provided in many Territories through in-service training, which has proved to be of value in raising standards where training facilities are limited and there is a backlog of unqualified teachers, and through the pupil-teacher system.<sup>45</sup>

280. The degree of success in meeting the demand for qualified primary school teachers may be measured through the pupil-teacher ratio, the proportion of teachers in training to those in service, and the ratio of trained teachers in the total teaching body. By these standards, a fair measure of success was on the whole attained during the period. Of the main groups of Territories, those under United Kingdom administration usually avoided unduly large classes, the proportion of trained to untrained teachers rose in many cases to well over 50 per cent, and the ratio of trainees to serving teachers was often much higher than the desirable minimum, which, according to UNESCO, should be probably of the order of 15 per cent. In some of the French Territories, the sizes of classes, already high, tended to rise, but elsewhere remained at the satis-

factory level of thirty to forty pupils per class. In the Belgian Congo, class size was held to a satisfactorily low point. These results must, of course, be considered in the context of a rate of expansion of the school systems as a whole which the Committee has felt to be lower than desirable.

281. It is the view of the Committee that the rapid extension of primary education towards the goal of free, compulsory education for all children calls for the maximum possible expansion of teacher-training facilities in the Territories and that provision for this expansion is a crucial factor in all educational planning. Continued efforts are needed to do away with any further recruitment of non-qualified teachers, and to raise still higher the standards of the training courses for primary teachers.

282. At the level of the secondary schools, where university qualifications for teaching are required, the territorial sources of teachers were small or non-existent at the beginning of the period. They were still inadequate at the end; recruitment abroad or the training abroad of students from the Territories remained the principal ways of securing such teachers. Recruitment abroad was encountering difficulties caused partly by the fact that the expansion of educational services within the Territories has created a need for supervisory and administrative staff who have also been sought abroad, and partly by the competing needs for teachers in the expanding secondary school systems of the metropolitan countries. Among programmes developed to meet the territorial shortages, mention has been made of a co-operative scheme between Fiji and New Zealand for the secondment of teachers by the latter country. Similarly, the training abroad of students from the Territories, while it has so far been an important source of supply, cannot provide the long-term solution, which is to be found primarily in the training of secondary teachers in territorial or regional universities. Such training became available at relatively early dates in the well-established universities in Alaska, Hawaii, Hong Kong and Puerto Rico, and has since been extended to the new universities elsewhere.

#### V. HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

283. The period began with opportunities for higher education open only to a few even in most of the more populous Non-Self-Governing Territories. A certain number of universities and small specialized colleges for higher education existed before 1946: universities in Alaska, Hawaii, Hong Kong and Puerto Rico are examples of the former, and post-secondary courses in Surinam and Nigeria typify the latter. In these Territories and elsewhere there was also a trickle of students to institutions abroad; but for the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole, the annual total of indigenous students receiving higher education was extremely small. This situation reflected, above all, the low levels of educational growth and standards at the primary and secondary stages in most of the Territories.

284. By the end of the period, the picture was somewhat brighter. The existing territorial institutions had continued to develop through both increased enrolments and wider facilities; the flow of students overseas, with the assistance of public and private funds, had greatly increased; and new territorial and regional institutions had been established so that few Territories were with-

<sup>45</sup> For comparative statistics on teaching staffs, see A/4131, tables 32, 33, 34.

out access, if in several cases to a limited extent, to such centres of higher learning. The decade after 1946 saw much effort devoted to buildings, equipment and staffing, the results of which, in terms of enrolment and status, were only beginning to show by 1956 but could be expected to improve progressively year by year.

285. In some cases, entirely new institutions were set up; in others, universities grew organically from older institutions and post-secondary courses. Such development took place, for example, in the West African Territories of Nigeria and Sierra Leone under United Kingdom administration. In French West Africa, a group of higher schools teaching law, preparatory medicine and pharmacy, science and arts, which came into existence only after 1946, was constituted in 1950 as an Institute of Higher Studies, and in 1957 became the University of Dakar. A similar development was under way in Madagascar. In the East African Territories under United Kingdom administration, a regional approach was taken in the development of the long-established Makerere College in Uganda, which in 1949 became the University College of East Africa. This was followed in 1956 by the opening of the Royal Technical College of East Africa, situated in Kenya but similarly intended to serve the needs of the region. The University College of the West Indies in Jamaica, founded in 1948, again exemplifies the regional approach. The Belgian Congo has two universities of more recent development, and the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was set up in 1955. All of the territorial and regional institutions are open to students of all races; it is at this level that the separation of educational facilities referred to earlier in the Committee's report effectively disappears.<sup>46</sup>

286. The enrolment figures at the principal institutions serve to indicate the extent of higher education in the Territories concerned. At about the end of the period, and excluding pre-university courses, the State University of Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo had seventy-nine students and the private Lovanium University Centre 105, over one-half of the total being Europeans; the University College of Nigeria and the College of Arts, Science and Technology in the same Territory had over 1,000 enrolled; Fourah Bay College in Sierra Leone had 234; the University College of East Africa, 625 and the Royal Technical College, 210; the University College of the West Indies, 494; the University of Hong Kong, about 800 and technical and private institutions, several thousands; the University of Dakar, 489; the higher schools in Madagascar, 446; and the Territorial College in Guam, 236. Singapore was served principally by the University of Malaya, and Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia by the new college in Southern Rhodesia. In what were then other Non-Self-Governing Territories, the University of Alaska had 979 students and that of Hawaii, 5,340. The University of Puerto Rico had over 14,000 enrolments before the Territory became self-governing.<sup>47</sup>

287. The above figures suggest that, by 1956, many of the most heavily populated Non-Self-Governing Territories had far to go before their higher educational institutions could produce degree students in substantial numbers. Study abroad is known to have expanded steadily over the period, and where figures are available, they indicate that some Territories had more university

students overseas than in their own institutions. The Committee's view in this matter has been that the Territories should not depend for higher education primarily on the facilities available in metropolitan universities; that eventually recourse to overseas education should be had only in those fields where specialization, interchange and final practical experience are required, in undergraduate courses that cannot reasonably be provided locally, and in post-graduate studies; and that the general aim of policy should be to develop the requisite facilities in the Territories themselves, an objective which does not preclude regional institutions from playing a useful part so long as they can meet the expanding needs of the individual Territories served by them.

288. At the end of the period under review, the impact of the newer institutions on the life of the Territories which they served was already appreciable. It may be noted that the value of extension work, which generally helps to ensure that the institution remains in touch with the people, was recognized from the outset in many cases, and departments of extra-mural studies have functioned effectively in these Territories.

289. The real achievement of the period under review in the sphere of higher education was the laying of institutional foundations in every region, if not in every Territory nor even in each of the larger Territories. In many Territories, with the continuing improvement in the lower levels of educational systems, the active demand for higher education is likely to continue to outstrip the facilities in the near future. Development at the university and technical college level is more costly and more difficult to staff than at any other, and, in laying the foundations, the Administering Members have met most of the initial expenditure, but the main burden of recurrent costs and expenditure for expansion has fallen on the territorial Governments. Further external assistance appears in most cases an essential need if higher education is to continue to develop.

290. The development of scientific and cultural institutions, apart from the facilities for higher education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, should be noted. A large number of scientific research institutions were established or further developed during the period under review, both at the territorial and regional levels; and considerable progress was made in scientific research of immediate and long-term value for the economic and social development of the Territories. Scientific research was stimulated by the activities of some of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and by such inter-governmental bodies as the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA), the South Pacific Commission and the Caribbean Commission, each of which has its own research council. At the interterritorial level, the East African High Commission built up a number of important research establishments. Scientific research institutions, both territorial and regional in scope and character, were established in Territories under French administration. *L'Institut pour la recherche scientifique en Afrique Centrale* (IRSAC) in the Belgian Congo has become one of the most important research groups in Africa. Academic institutions and research foundations also became increasingly important centres of scientific research in fields of particular interest to the Territories and regions which they serve.

291. In this cultural sphere, the growing recognition of the value of library services to the community and

<sup>46</sup> See above, paras. 237-239.

<sup>47</sup> For more complete and detailed statistics, see A/4131, tables 28-31.

their effectiveness as an integral part of the educational system was reflected in the creation of new libraries, increases in the acquisition of existing ones, and improvements in their services. Relatively little development took place in the establishment of museums.

## VI. EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

292. The period under review saw virtually universal acceptance of the need, in societies undergoing rapid change, to give particular attention to the education of women in order that they may better fulfil their natural role in the family and the community and also contribute as individuals, equally with men, to economic, social and political advancement. Educational authorities have recognized that, since an educated mother is likely to pass on a foundation of education to the next generation, the education of women should have an effect of almost immediate value to the whole educational system.

293. The general experience throughout the period, however, was that in the under-developed school systems still prevailing in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories the education of girls lagged behind that of boys. Although in most Territories in the Caribbean and in some of the Asian and Pacific Territories with fairly well developed school systems, a balance between the number of boys and girls, especially in primary schools, was established; in other Asian Territories and in almost all African Territories, where the vast majority of dependent peoples live, there was a persistent disparity between the education of boys and that of girls.<sup>48</sup> In a number of Territories, some steady, though slight, progress was made in bridging the gulf between the education of boys and that of girls in the primary field, but in a few others, despite an over-all increase in primary education, the gulf widened somewhat. According to UNESCO, an enrolment of girls of 40 per cent or more of the total enrolment might be regarded as satisfactory. The ratio in French and United Kingdom Territories in Africa, in 1946, was well below that mark, and in 1956 the enrolment of girls in these Territories, with some exceptions, did not exceed 30 per cent of the total primary enrolment. In a few Territories, such as French Equatorial Africa, Aden and British Somaliland, it was about 10 per cent, or less, of the total enrolment.

294. This disparity at the primary school level was even more unfavourable in the field of secondary education, where girls made up a smaller fraction of the enrolments. At the university level, the proportion of women students was in fairly direct relation to that of the girls attending secondary schools. In the field of vocational education, domestic science schools were developed in some Territories at the upper primary level; at the secondary level, home economics courses appear to have progressed slowly and greater advance was made in teacher training.

295. Social, economic and educational factors appeared to cause the lag in the education of girls. Among these were prejudices against the education of women, the burdens of domestic and field work placed on girls at an early age, the scarcity of opportunities for girls to find employment in an undiversified economy, and the shortage of women teachers. Educational authorities paid increasing attention to the problem of providing an integrated and suitable curriculum and to the devel-

opment of secondary schools for girls, often established in conjunction with teacher training centres.

296. The problem of the education of girls and women requires, as the Committee has previously stated, constant re-examination to determine more precisely the practical and psychological obstacles that prevent its more rapid solution and the measures necessary to surmount it. The Committee considers that the following measures, recommended in previous reports, will help to improve the education of girls and women and should be vigorously pursued: (a) the increasing adoption of free education; (b) the inclusion of girls in any schemes of compulsory primary education; (c) the establishment of more primary schools for girls in Territories where co-education is not yet the practice; (d) the development of technical training in fields suited to women; (e) the encouragement of the recruiting of girls for teaching; (f) improvements in the status and remuneration of women teachers; and (g) the extension of education opportunities for adult women.

## VII. ADULT EDUCATION AND ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

297. Because education in its broadest sense is a necessary basis for progress in other fields, the inability of a substantial part of the population of many Non-Self-Governing Territories to read and write constitutes a deficiency preventing not only the individual but also the community from rising rapidly to higher standards of life.

298. The extension of formal schooling, and especially of free and compulsory primary education, is the surest way to the eradication of illiteracy among the population as a whole, and the progress made and shortcomings left in this respect have already been described. It was obvious at the beginning of the period, however, that even the most rapid extension of school enrolment to the whole child population could not solve the problem of illiteracy in Territories where a large part of the population had already passed beyond school age and had entered adult life unable to read and write. It was therefore important that programmes should be formulated for the eradication of illiteracy and the promotion of adult education, that these programmes should be co-ordinated with other essential plans for economic and social development, and that they should emphasize different features according to the requirements of the community and include measures designed to prevent those who had been taught from falling back into illiteracy.

299. No quantitative measure can be given of the progress achieved in reducing illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a whole, because definitions given to literacy have differed widely, both in terms of the skills involved and in terms of the age-range of the population for which a literacy rate is reported. UNESCO has made commendable efforts to secure greater uniformity in education and literacy statistics which may be expected to bear fruit during the next cycle of censuses. However, the compilation of comparable statistics may still meet difficulties, as statistical services in many Territories are not yet equipped to take over the additional work that the collection of the statistics desired by UNESCO would entail. The Committee has already recommended that the Administering Members should undertake, if necessary with the assistance of UNESCO, sample surveys to permit a

<sup>48</sup> A/4131, table 22.



better evaluation of the latest achievements in the field of adult education and the eradication of illiteracy.

300. Such statistics as are available for 1950 give an approximate indication of the scope of the problem of illiteracy in the Territories. While nearly all Territories in the Caribbean region and some in the Pacific had low illiteracy rates, other Territories in the Pacific and most African Territories had illiteracy rates ranging between 70 and 90 per cent of their adult population.<sup>49</sup>

301. Among the measures taken to improve this situation, the most common were the organization of literacy campaigns, the development of part-time courses for the purpose of either extending studies or of completing schooling which had been interrupted, and social education among adults as a part of a general effort to raise social and material standards of living in their communities.

302. Literacy campaigns of a systematic type were conducted in many Territories of Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific. Several measures were involved in the organization of these campaigns: the supply of books and other necessary materials, the organization of training courses for instructors, and the establishment of local committees to assist the campaigns in their own areas. Regional and territorial co-ordination also proved highly desirable in several cases.

303. Literacy teaching must enable the students to acquire skill beyond the bare minimum, so that they can and will continue reading on their own. An adequate supply of suitable reading material is essential if the work done during the literacy programme is to have any permanence. The Committee has noted with interest that new methods were being sought by educational authorities in solving the problems of publication and distribution of reading materials.

304. Provisions made for adults by regular education systems, and especially by the higher institutions, to pursue part-time study were a noteworthy characteristic of the period. These programmes have taken

various forms with differing objectives: preparation for public examinations; tutorial classes lasting for at least one term; single lectures, short courses at universities during vacations, and credit courses which count towards degree requirements. A particularly active part in work of this type was taken by the departments of extra-mural studies of the University Colleges at Ibadan (Nigeria), Fourah Bay (Sierra Leone), Makerere (East Africa), and in the West Indies. Various forms of vocational and continuation courses for adults were also developed in several Territories in all the major geographical areas and led to the establishment of adult education councils, adult education divisions, evening institutes and vocational training centres for adults.

305. Another noteworthy development was the inception of workers' education programmes in some Territories, generally under the auspices of local and international trade union bodies supported by technical advice and material assistance from the ILO. The African Labour College of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) at Kampala and the ICFTU temporary institutions at Lomé and Brazzaville are examples of activities which might usefully be extended to other Territories, since these programmes are intended, not only to promote more effective participation in trade union activity and related matters, but also to foster improved labour-management relations and indeed to provide ultimate benefit to society as a whole in dealing with the economic and social issues that confront newly-developing countries.

306. Also of much importance in this field were the emergence and application of the concept of comprehensive social education, which found its expression particularly in "community development" programmes in United Kingdom Territories, in the "community schools" movements in United States Territories and in "fundamental education" programmes in Territories under French administration. These programmes were conceived as part of a general effort to raise social and material standards of living in the community concerned and were generally guided by the principle that community participation and community contribution should match official help.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 599-606.

## Part Three

# REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

## I. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

1. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of the seven Members of the United Nations which, being responsible for the administration of the Territories, transmit information to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter, together with an equal number of non-administering Members of the United Nations elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

2. The Committee examines summaries and analyses of the information furnished by the Administering Members on economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. It is invited to submit to the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as the Committee may deem fit and "such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories" (resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958).

3. In 1951,<sup>2</sup> in 1954<sup>3</sup> and in 1957<sup>4</sup> the Committee prepared special reports on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The General Assembly, by resolutions 564 (VI) of 18 January 1952, 846 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 1152 (XII) of 26 November 1957 respectively, approved each of these reports as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and of the problems of economic development, and invited the Secretary-General to communicate the reports to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned.

<sup>1</sup> The draft of the present report was prepared by a sub-committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Brazil, Ghana, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The members of the delegations who served on the sub-committee were: *Brazil*: Mr. Julio Agostinho de Oliveira, Mr. Dário Castro Alves and Mr. Alvaro da Costa Franco; *Ghana*: Dr. Amon Nikoi; *India*: Mr. M. Rasgotra; *Netherlands*: Mr. L. J. Goedhart, Mr. B. M. Smulders and Dr. J. V. de Bruyn (expert); *United Kingdom*: Mr. G. K. Caston, Mr. R. A. Browning and Mr. T. B. Williamson (special adviser on economic affairs); and the *United States*: Mr. Francis L. Spalding, Mr. Merrill C. Gay (economic specialist adviser) and Mr. John W. Simms.

The Chairman of the sub-committee was Mr. M. Rasgotra (India).

The Rapporteur of the Committee and the representatives of the ILO and FAO also participated in the debates of the sub-committee.

<sup>2</sup> *Officials Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/1836)*, part three.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, *Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2729)*, part two.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3647)*, part two.

4. In 1960, the Committee was again called upon to pay special attention to economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It undertook this task on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of the Territories and also in the light of the views expressed in its 1951, 1954 and 1957 reports. In addition to summaries of the information that had been transmitted by the Administering Members relating to economic conditions up to the end of 1958 or to mid-1959, the Committee had before it studies prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, FAO and the ILO. The present report should be read in conjunction with these studies, which are listed in the annex, together with the summary records of the Committee's discussions.

5. It will be recalled that by resolutions 933 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Members to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview. In 1960, it had the advantage of the presence of economic advisers in the delegations of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Committee appreciates the contribution made by these advisers to its work. By the above two resolutions the General Assembly also repeated the invitation, contained in resolution 744 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, to the Administering Members to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. No such persons were included in any of the delegations to the Committee's session under report.

## II. General developments

6. In its examination of the Report on Progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, on which the Committee is separately presenting its observations and conclusions,<sup>5</sup> the Committee covered a broader field of economic activity than that embraced by the present survey. The studies prepared for the triennial consideration of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, while in effect serving to supplement the Progress Report, were designed primarily to deal with certain particular aspects in which the Committee had expressed an interest at its 1957 session, such as trade and banking, the shift towards a monetary economy, and other changes in the economy of the Territories, and their reflection, if any, in the living conditions of the indigenous population. The present report therefore deals principally with these matters. The Committee has also reviewed, to the extent that information was available, the major general trends of economic development in the Territories during the period 1955-1958, taking into account certain data more recent than those contained in the Progress Report.

<sup>5</sup> Part two of the present report.

7. The three years under review do not, in the Committee's view, constitute a special period with characteristics all its own from the point of view of economic development. In one year, 1958, conditions facing underdeveloped countries were, in general, unfavourable, and in another, 1957, many raw materials producers enjoyed comparatively favourable conditions. Nevertheless, the generally unfavourable conditions in most of the Territories, and, in particular, the sharp fluctuations which occurred in their terms of trade, as reflected in the deficits to be found in their balances of payments on current accounts, point up the continuing deficiencies in the structure of their economies.

8. In the Territories under United Kingdom administration, gross domestic product at current prices increased by nearly 20 per cent between 1955 and 1958. At constant prices, the annual rate of increase in gross domestic product of these Territories was from 5 to 6 per cent. Expenditure on gross fixed capital formation increased by 27.5 per cent between 1955 and 1958. Private investment slowed down from an estimated £100 million in 1957 to an estimated £80 million in 1958; this slowing down was connected with the fall in prices during 1958. The financing of economic development in the United Kingdom Territories during the period encountered greater difficulties owing to increases in the Territories' recurrent budgetary expenditures brought into being by earlier development expenditure and to limitations on the amounts of loans which could be floated on the London market. These difficulties were intended to be met by the Colonial Development and Welfare (Amendment) Act of 1959, which allocated an additional sum of £95 million for the period 1959-1964. Including unspent balances from previous allocations, £140 million will be made available for this period. Moreover, the Committee was informed that £100 million will be made available to the Governments of the Territories by loans from the United Kingdom Exchequer.

9. In Netherlands New Guinea, a predominantly agrarian country, the value of exports of products of indigenous agriculture increased from 4,710,000 guilders in 1955 to 7,692,000 guilders in 1958. Capital investments were made by the Government for the establishment of new industries, such as a modern ship-repair yard and a sawmill. In 1957 and 1958, total imports of investment goods amounted to 45,139,700 guilders and 30,505,700 guilders, respectively. The contributions of the Netherlands Government to the territorial budget increased from 67,941,223 guilders in 1955 to 71,950,000 guilders in 1959.

10. In Papua under Australian administration, there has been a steady rise in the volume and value of exports of agricultural products, including those of indigenous agriculture, such as copra, cocoa and rubber. The Territory's revenues continue to be supplemented by annual grants from the Government of Australia, which amounted in 1959 to £A4.7 million, while internal receipts of the Territory amounted to only £A2.05 million. Public investment financed by these grants is reported to have stimulated private investment.

### III. Terms of trade

11. At its 1954 and 1957 sessions, the Committee had emphasized the considerable repercussions on the economy of the Territories of fluctuations in the prices of their export products. In a number of Territories

on which relevant data were available, terms of trade have been subject to sharp fluctuations of considerable magnitude. Where these fluctuations have been due to a sudden downturn in the prices of exports, they have frequently had serious consequences for the economies of the Territories concerned. The timing of these fluctuations in the different Territories has not necessarily coincided, as they depended mainly on variations in the prices of the main export products, which differ in kind from one Territory to another.

12. In conditions where export earnings can vary by large amounts as a result of developments outside a Territory's control, economic planning becomes extremely difficult. In certain Territories, very considerable increases in output have not been matched by similar increases in export earnings, as a result of adverse movements in terms of trade. This situation again points to the need, in the Committee's view, for further studies on a commodity-by-commodity basis, with a view to the establishment of workable systems of commodity price stabilization, fair both to producers and consumers.

13. The effect of these fluctuations on the economy of the Territories in terms of trade is well illustrated by the two relatively large Territories of Kenya and the Belgian Congo, where particularly strong declines in terms of trade occurred between 1956 and 1958. This decline was from 157.9 to 125.2 for Kenya and from 161.6 to 114.5 for the Belgian Congo. In view of the importance of the export sector in the gross domestic product of the Territories, the impact of these declines on the domestic economy as a whole was serious. In other Territories relying on agricultural products which were not as seriously affected by price changes during the same period, such as Uganda, the fluctuations were favourable in the sense of a slight improvement in terms of trade. Nevertheless, over a longer period, many of the Territories have been subject to sudden and usually unpredictable price movements of considerable amplitude which, even when temporarily favourable, militate against the smooth development of their economies.

14. Moreover, despite the importance of terms of trade to their economy, the Territories, under existing conditions, have no real possibility of influencing these fluctuations to any significant extent. The trends of world market prices of the primary products exported by the Territories are frequently sharply affected by variations in demand for these products by the industrialized countries, which are the main consumers. None of the Non-Self-Governing Territories possesses for any major commodity a share of world production sufficiently high to enable it to exercise some control over the world market and to influence the level of the world prices.

15. As far as imports are concerned, the Non-Self-Governing Territories, mainly because of the limited purchasing power of their indigenous populations, absorb only a very small part of the world exports of industrial products in relation to the size of their populations. The bargaining power of the Territories, in relation to that of the industrialized countries which supply them with manufactured goods, is therefore far too limited to enable them to influence in their favour the prices of imports. The level of these prices is thus determined by market forces beyond their control. The practical importance of this situation to the Territories in recent years is that, owing largely to the inflationary pressures which were dominant in the main industrial exporting countries of Europe and North America dur-

ing the period under review, the level of import prices has generally followed an upward trend.

16. Some members expressed concern at the lack of ability on the part of the Territories to influence their terms of trade in their own favour, and thought that greater attention should have been paid by the metropolitan countries to alleviating this situation by reducing the exclusive dependence of the Territories on prices of primary products, by the promotion of international stabilization of these prices and also by diversification of the Territories' economies. They also felt that these difficulties made the necessity of industrialization, as part of balanced growth, even more imperative. Concern was also expressed over the fact that the prices of export products of the Non-Self-Governing Territories were determined by the level of demand in the metropolitan and other industrialized countries. The view was expressed that this situation resulted in a subordination of the interests of the territorial populations to those of the metropolitan countries.

17. Other members of the Committee, while agreeing that a greater diversification was desirable, recalled the statement made by the Committee in its 1957 report<sup>6</sup> that diversification should not be increased at a cost which might appreciably reduce the Territory's income from crops which had already found an established place in overseas markets. It was suggested that international commodity agreements should not be considered as a universal remedy for difficulties arising from fluctuations of export prices; the experience of some Member States in the stabilization of prices of domestic primary products emphasized the difficulty of stabilization at an international level.

18. These members of the Committee felt that the interests of the exporting primary producers could be best served, *inter alia*, by the maintenance of a high and expanding level of economic activity in the importing industrialized countries. The policies of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States have been designed to that end. A number of the Administering Members are also participating in various commodity agreements and commodity study groups. The United Kingdom Government, for example, which attaches importance to workable systems of price stabilization, participates in four of the five international commodity agreements: those for sugar, tin, wheat and olive oil. The United Kingdom Government and the Governments of the East African Territories under its administration are also co-operating in the International Coffee Study Group; they have, in addition, shown willingness to co-operate in a short-term international coffee agreement and to consider the possibility of a long-term coffee agreement. The Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference, held in Montreal in September 1958, stated in its report that, in order to promote the economic development of countries primarily dependent on exports of raw materials, excessive fluctuations in commodity prices should be remedied by the maintenance of a high and expanding demand in industrialized countries consistent with the need to avoid inflation, as well as by concerted action to moderate excessive short-term fluctuations, so as to mitigate their effects on primary producers. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement offers an example of such protection provided by the United Kingdom to the sugar-producing Territories under its administration: it has had a stabilizing influence on the

economies of the Caribbean Territories, Mauritius, and Fiji. According to the Agreement, the Territories receive quotas for export, of which roughly two-thirds are bought by the United Kingdom at a price guaranteed to be reasonably remunerative to efficient producers. The remainder is sold at the free market price; any of the remainder shipped to the United Kingdom benefits by the United Kingdom preferential duty. In most cases, the guaranteed price was higher than the free market price in the period under review.

19. The Committee was interested to observe that, while the Non-Self-Governing Territories have little or no influence on the prices of the main products—except to the extent that they may be affected by existing commodity agreements—which they exchange with the rest of the world, most of the Territories affected by this problem have been able to improve their terms of trade by making substantial changes in the composition of their exports. There have been significant changes in the pattern of exports, not only of such products as minerals extracted by large mining companies under non-indigenous ownership and management, as in the Belgian Congo, and of the agricultural export products of mainly European farmers, as in Kenya, but also of the products of small-scale African farmers, as exemplified by Nigeria and even more by Uganda. In the latter Territory, during the period 1949-1958, there was a significant shift from cotton to coffee and tea. The average exports of cotton declined by 8 per cent, but those of coffee expanded by over 100 per cent and those of tea by 60 per cent. The shift was obviously caused by the difference in the price trends of these products. The price of cotton remained practically static, having increased from 1949 to 1958 by only 5.3 per cent, while the price of coffee rose by 119 per cent and the price of tea by 68 per cent. The African farmers' production of cash crops, such as coffee, has also made notable progress in Kenya under the Swynnerton Plan.

20. The Committee finds in such examples as these encouraging evidence that, even in Territories still largely dependent on the traditional subsistence economy, large numbers of indigenous farmers have been able, in their production of cash crops, to adjust themselves to a significant extent, often with governmental guidance, to the needs and opportunities presented by the world market. The phenomenon reflects a sound economic sense among the people in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, a factor which is of great importance for the present and even more so for the future economic development of the Territories. Nevertheless, these adjustments of export production patterns can seldom be undertaken quickly and without risk, and there is a pronounced need for protective measures such as price and market stabilization, where this is of advantage to the Territories, as well as for the greater diversion of productive effort into secondary industries. In these measures, and also in measures to help primary producers to adjust to new overseas market opportunities, government initiative is vital and international collaboration is hardly less important.

21. From the information available to it, the Committee observes that in many cases the flow of the trade of a Non-Self-Governing Territory is mainly between the Territory concerned and the metropolitan country responsible for its administration. This is perhaps owing, in some measure, to the fact that, in the Territories where the majority of the dependent peoples live, most of the import trade and a large part of the export trade,

<sup>6</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3647), part two, para. 73.

except where representative marketing boards handle the major export products, is in the hands of non-indigenous interests; and it is also partly owing to the traditional close commercial relations between the Territories and the metropolitan countries concerned. For instance, the origin and destination of over 60 per cent of the import and export trade of the Territories under French administration during the period under review was France. The Belgian Congo and the Territories administered by the United Kingdom have a greater diversity in the origins and the destinations of their imports and exports. The Committee considers that considerably greater diversification in the direction of trade of the Territories, resulting in some reduction in their dependence on metropolitan markets, may lead to improvement in their terms of trade. It considers that all Territories should be free to trade where they wish and to seek markets and sources of supply of the greatest advantage to them.

#### **IV. The balance of payments with the metropolitan countries**

22. The nature and extent of the commercial and financial relations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the countries of the respective Administering Members are of essential importance to the economic development of the Territories, and are closely linked with the subject of terms of trade, dealt with above.

23. During the period under review, the circumstances of individual Territories varied in this respect. In Papua, for example, trade was conducted largely with the metropolitan country, and its deficits were mainly covered as a result of grants from the Government of Australia. A similar situation existed in Netherlands New Guinea, where grants by the Netherlands Government increased from 67.9 million guilders in 1955 to 71.95 million guilders in 1959. By contrast, the Belgian Congo, a Territory whose considerable natural resources are already well developed in some sectors, did not receive any assistance by way of grants from the metropolitan country. Although its over-all balance of trade was favourable, it had deficits in its merchandise trade with Belgium; but those, together with substantial payments to the metropolitan country in the form of income from investments, services such as transport and insurance, and remittances of savings, were largely financed by surpluses from its trade with countries other than Belgium. Not only did the Territory thus provide the metropolitan country with a considerable income; furthermore, this income was transferred in foreign currencies and made a notable contribution to the balance of payments of Belgium itself. On the other hand, deficits in the balance of payments on current account of the Territory were covered to a large extent by capital imports from Belgium, mainly as loans raised for the financing of the Territory's development plan. The examples given indicate the range of differing circumstances to be found among the Territories. The situation of several of them cannot be so clearly illustrated.

24. Invisible transactions have frequently been an important element in the balances of payments of the Territories with the metropolitan countries, and have, accordingly, frequently contributed to deficits in those balances. These transactions, along with the visible merchandise trade, should also be taken into account in considering the financial assistance which the metro-

politan countries have provided to the Territories. In addition to the cost of services such as freight and insurance, these invisible transactions include transfers of profits, dividends and interest which may be usefully compared with the total private and public investment capital received from the metropolitan countries. Transfers of these kinds to the United Kingdom from all of the Territories under its administration amounted to £40 million in 1957 and £30 million in 1958, while the Territories received from the United Kingdom £35 million and £30 million, respectively, for interest on their sterling assets in the United Kingdom; total public and private investments by the United Kingdom were estimated for each of these years at close to £100 million. A different picture emerges from the data available on the Belgian Congo: of a deficit in the total balance of payment on current account of 75,051 million Belgian Congo francs, for the period 1951-1958, the deficit on invisible transactions accounted for 65,527 million francs; of this amount, transfers of income from investment alone accounted for 18,949 million francs, whereas total Belgian private and public investments during the same period amounted to only 14,542 million francs.

25. There has been a general trend towards a gradual reduction of the usually large share of the metropolitan countries in the foreign trade and in the other external transactions of most Territories. A number of factors tend to retard the pace of change in this respect. For example, where preferential treatment has been accorded on the metropolitan markets to some of the Territories' main export products, such as sugar exported from certain Territories to the United Kingdom under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the reduction in the proportion of their total exports taken by the metropolitan country has been inevitably limited in extent. Also, the maintenance of a high proportion of imports from the metropolitan countries has been favoured by traditionally close commercial relations between the metropolitan suppliers and the major private companies and public agencies responsible for most investments in the Territories, as well as—except in United Kingdom Territories, in particular—by preferential treatment accorded by means of import licence systems and foreign exchange regulations.

26. A wider distribution of markets for exports, as well as of sources of supply for imports, was, nevertheless, gradually being achieved in most of the Territories considered. Its result was to decrease slowly their economic dependence on trade with, and aid from, the metropolitan countries concerned, which was generally believed also to reflect progress in their economies in the form of greater diversification of production. A wider distribution of both export markets and sources of imports has been achieved, particularly in the United Kingdom Territories, which, subject to certain export restrictions, are generally free to trade with any country they wish. The previously existing provisions, designed to protect the balance of payments of the sterling area as a whole, which called for the Territories to maintain a degree of discrimination in their imports, were abolished in November 1959. Since then, the Territories have been free to remove any discrimination which they might still have practised against imports from the dollar area.

27. The Committee also notes that the balance of payments of a great number of Non-Self-Governing Territories has continued to be unfavourable. To the

extent that these unfavourable balances reflect increases in equipment and other capital imports designed to accelerate the development of the Territories, they should be regarded as a natural phenomenon in Territories at early stages of development. However, in several Territories, capital imports would appear to account for comparatively small parts of negative balances, the fluctuating prices of their raw materials and agricultural products, and the rising prices of most consumer goods imported by them contributing to the rest. This situation emphasizes the need for stimulating the growth of processing and manufacturing industries in the Territories where this would be in their economic interest.

## **V. Currency and central banking**

28. The Committee has previously expressed interest in the establishment, especially in the large Non-Self-Governing Territories, of central banks which could help to establish local markets and to increase the amounts of local funds available for development. The monetary system in nearly all the Non-Self-Governing Territories is closely related to the system existing in their metropolitan countries. The metropolitan currency, although not generally legal tender in the Territories, is still the main, if not the exclusive, basis of the local currency. Thus in the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom, the currency issued by the currency boards used to be, and in some cases still is, backed to over 100 per cent of its value by sterling securities, issued or guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries or United Kingdom overseas Territories. Owing to this close relationship, the territorial currency benefits generally from the stability of the metropolitan currency; but there have been cases in which the territorial currency has been affected by the monetary difficulties of the metropolitan country, for example, in the case of the devaluation of the French franc in 1957.

29. An important potential consequence of this relationship is the inability of the Territories themselves to adapt the volume of their currency to the needs of their own economy. This rigidity may in some cases impede their development. Moreover, the lack of an autonomous monetary authority may in some cases prevent the application of a co-ordinated credit policy, so that the volume and the terms of credit cannot fit the needs of the Territories. The absence of a monetary and a capital market can place additional difficulties in the way of the mobilization of the Territories' savings for development purposes. In practice, the close association of the territorial currency system with the metropolitan currency is not likely to cause serious difficulties so long as the economy of the Territories is based exclusively on foreign trade; it helps to eliminate risks of a monetary nature and also facilitates external trade and the investment of private capital. As the economy of a Territory develops and becomes more diversified, the absence of a monetary system adjusted to the needs of the Territory and enabling it to mobilize all the local resources for development may become a serious impediment.

30. The Committee notes with interest that in Territories which have reached the stage of economic development contemplated above and which are large enough in size, the establishment of an autonomous monetary system based on a central bank is frequently envisaged. The establishment of a central bank, such as that recently

created in Nigeria and the one expected to be established shortly in Jamaica, may thus be considered both as a demonstration of a substantial degree of economic progress and as a further important step in the acceleration of this progress and in the achievement of a greater monetary and financial independence. Some members of the Committee expressed the hope that similar developments would soon take place in the East African Territories.

31. In a number of United Kingdom Territories, the system of currency boards has been made more flexible by the investment of part of the currency backing in securities issued by the local Governments. The Committee feels that the development of local capital markets can play an important part in the mobilization of local savings for development purposes, and, in this connexion, notes that local capital markets are developing in several United Kingdom Territories. The Committee considers that, where feasible and appropriate, the establishment of central banks can further assist in this matter. In Netherlands New Guinea, as an example of a Territory where banking is still in the early stages of development, there is no central bank; to meet an increase in monetary requirements, the maximum amount of currency which could be issued was raised in 1955 from 25 to 50 million guilders.

## **VI. The transition from subsistence to market agriculture**

32. The Committee has given attention to the transition from subsistence to market agriculture as one of the most important aspects of the impact on the living conditions of the indigenous population of the shift towards a monetary economy. The process of change to a market economy, through an increase in the proportion of the total resources of land and labour devoted to money-earning activities, is, perhaps, the most crucial aspect of economic development in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is taking place both through increased sales of agricultural products and through increased wage employment, although generally one or the other of these forms of transition has predominated in an individual Territory: the former in the West African Territories and in Uganda, for example, and the latter in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia.

33. Although this process continued in the Territories during the period under review, its impact on the living conditions of the populations as a whole, particularly in the African Territories, has thus far not been very significant; nor has its speed been rapid enough to encourage early prospects of a marked improvement in those conditions. In many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories subsistence agriculture remains important and in several of them it is the basis of the economy as far as very large sections of the populations are concerned. Surpluses available for sale on internal and external markets appear to constitute a minor portion of the total production, which in itself cannot be regarded as high in relation to the size of the population concerned. This is particularly true of the African Territories as a whole, where the predominance of subsistence production largely isolates important numbers of people from the money economy and from access to higher standards of living and also, by limiting the range of foodstuffs consumed, contributes to serious problems of malnutrition. Moreover, these circumstances restrict the scope for specialization, entre-



preneurial activity and savings. In order to accelerate the shift towards a monetary economy in these Territories, and thus to open wider economic opportunities and higher living standards to much larger numbers of people than at present, with a consequent improvement in the financial situation of the Territories, increased attention needs to be given to ways of accelerating the transformation of subsistence agriculture into cash-crop production.

34. The Committee recognizes that the transition from subsistence farming to cash-cropping must depend on the availability of markets, both internal and external. In the past, the initial impetus in most African Territories has come from the demands of external markets, whose prospects of further expansion appear uncertain, at least for the time being. These prospects depend on world conditions generally, including progress in economic growth in the less-developed independent countries, which, in turn, among other things, depends in many cases on external assistance. The effects on the production and the economies of these Territories of fluctuations in commodity prices in external markets have already been noted. While these adverse effects can, to some degree, be corrected through the diversification of production as well as the establishment of new markets, it appears to be necessary at the same time to place increasing emphasis on the development of domestic markets within the Territories. Some members shared FAO's view that the growth of domestic markets, in turn, depends largely on industrialization and on the growth of non-agricultural and, generally, urban communities which will create or enlarge the demand for domestic produce and thereby furnish an incentive for the rural populations to produce larger surpluses for sale. The extension of the monetary economy by this means should in turn expand the rural markets for consumer goods; and if these goods can be provided, not only by importers but also, to an increasing extent, by local industry, the chain reaction of supply and demand should be stimulated, expansion in one field causing expansion in the other. An important further effect of associating the development of local industry with that of local foodstuffs markets should be a more adequate participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the production as well as the distribution of goods. Another view expressed was that, while industrialization may be the only course open to over-populated countries, in Territories which are not at present over-populated and have not a wide range of local raw materials, concentration on industrial development as a means of pushing the Territory into a development spiral would not seem to be the wisest course. In such Territories, agriculture itself may be the sector in which the maximum returns to investment are most likely to be found.

35. The Committee endorses the views expressed by FAO in the report prepared by it for the Committee<sup>7</sup> that the transition from subsistence to market agriculture is a basic, and in many Territories the most important, aspect of economic development; that considerable governmental assistance is necessary in bringing a growing market into existence and in placing it in touch with the areas of supply through the development of transport and marketing facilities; and that policies need to be oriented towards the promotion of this transition. It notes with satisfaction the investigation which is to be undertaken jointly by FAO and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. The

Committee also concurs in FAO's view that the most successful method of effecting the transition from subsistence to market agriculture and raising the productivity of indigenous farmers is to make a concerted attack on all institutional obstacles such as unsuitable land-tenure systems, lack of credit facilities, bad communications and inadequacy of education. The organization and extension of co-operatives, general extension work for the improvement of existing techniques and the introduction of new ones to raise yields, and the growth of non-agricultural activities, such as assistance and encouragement of merchandising activities in remote areas to stimulate demand, are also fields in which Governments can render valuable assistance in the initial stages. The Committee notes with satisfaction that this approach is being followed in some Territories—for example, in Kenya under the Swynnerton Plan for land consolidation and agricultural development, where outstanding success has been achieved. It expresses the hope that similar experiments will be undertaken with equal success in other Territories as well. The development of co-operatives, usually for marketing and credit purposes, has gained ground in most Territories; it has had striking success in Territories under United Kingdom administration, where paid-up membership in co-operatives rose to 1,158,000 in 1958, and the societies marketed produce to the value of £48.9 million in the same year.

## VII. The productivity of labour

36. The rate at which improvement can be brought about in the productivity of labour is an important factor in promoting the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Although the problem and its causes and remedies lie largely in the field of social development, the Committee considers it appropriate for discussion also in relation to economic conditions, especially as it bears directly on the expansion of production and, in turn, on the raising of the standards of living of the populations of the Territories.

37. It is important at the outset to place the problem in its proper perspective. The relative size of the labour force varies greatly from one Territory to another. The ratio of wage-earners to all occupations is high in Territories where industrialization has made progress or where other special circumstances prevail, as in the urban Territories of Hong Kong and the State of Singapore. The ratio diminishes more or less in proportion to the prevalence of subsistence economy; thus, in many African and some Asian Territories, the numbers of persons recorded as being engaged in wage employment are low in relation to the economically active populations in these Territories, since the majority of inhabitants are mainly engaged as family units in agriculture or stock-raising, whether for subsistence or market or, as frequently happens, for both. There are exceptions to this rule: the poverty and hazards of subsistence life in some areas are among the causes which lead young men to leave the tribal areas for varying periods and find wage employment, often migrating over long distances. At the same time, the official figures of wage employment usually understate the position in some Territories in which cash crop production by indigenous farmers is important, since indeterminate numbers of seasonal labourers assist in the harvesting and cultivation of these crops. In most Territories, employment figures cover only labour engaged in such undertakings as urban industries and services,

<sup>7</sup> A/AC.35/L.318.

mining, public works and other government services, and large-scale farming. There are other special features: much of the labour is seasonal and a good deal of it, as in mining and plantations, is migratory; and much of it, again, especially in the last-mentioned fields, is drawn temporarily from subsistence agriculture.

38. The information at present available on the productivity of labour is limited mainly to factory and other urban employment, and to mining and large-scale agriculture—for the most part under non-indigenous ownership and management—which, especially in African and some Asian and Pacific Territories, do not yet represent a large sector of the economy. Such studies as have been made with respect to these areas of employment usually suggest that, except where remedial measures have been taken, the productivity of labour is low, especially when measured, not always appropriately, against that of non-indigenous workers in comparable employment. This situation appears to be due to a number of factors, varying in effect according to the type and environment of employment. Indigenous labour remains, in the first place, mainly unskilled labour. The indigenous people largely lack training outside their traditional tribal occupations. They often start without the skills and experience required for work in modern industry, plantation agriculture and other branches of the monetary sector of the evolving economy. The high turnover and instability of the labour force implicit in the migratory labour system and in the reasons why it attracts manpower impede progress in this direction. Malnutrition and debilitating diseases, to which, in the economic and social conditions prevailing in these Territories, many indigenous populations are subject, tend to impair their capacity and staying power as workers.

39. In its study of productivity in the *African Labour Survey*, the ILO has stressed the psychological and human aspects of the problem as it affects Africa, while acknowledging that low productivity may also be due in part to such factors as the inadequate organization and equipment of enterprises, bad siting and lack of adequate communications. It has pointed out that, in existing circumstances, the reasons which lead the African to seek wage-paid employment, especially when it involves only a temporary departure from the tribal economy, heavily influence his attitude towards work and his response to incentives; his reactions differ widely from those of the European worker, whose background and aims are entirely different. There is clearly a need for further study of such factors, in which the ILO could provide assistance to the Governments of the Territories.

40. In Territories where stable, settled labour forces are developing, usually in an urban environment, several of the factors retarding productivity are of a more conventional nature and thus are more readily recognizable and susceptible to remedial action. These include deficiencies in health, diet, housing conditions and standards of living generally. They also include inadequacy in monetary incentives. All of these factors persist in varying degree in different Territories, but a gradual process of improvement is apparent in most. Substantial improvement and extension of monetary incentives should have a very considerable bearing in overcoming these deficiencies. In this connexion, the Committee recalls the observation made in its 1958 report<sup>8</sup> that minimum earnings, including allowances, should be sufficient to

support stabilized family life without the need for assistance from outside sources. The Committee notes once again that the concept of a family wage has been recognized lately, not only in principle but also in fact, in a number of Territories. Even monetary incentives, however, may not succeed unless the indigenous worker is persuaded that he can, through wage-paid employment, move towards a life in which effort and competence are adequately rewarded and where his aspirations as a human being will not be frustrated by discriminatory treatment. In this light, disparities between the wages and opportunities offered to indigenous workers and those available to non-indigenous workers, which in some Territories have been diminished but not yet eliminated, may serve as a disincentive to higher productivity.

41. The existence of a healthy trade union movement is an important factor in the raising of productivity in the Territories. The trade unions can play a vital part, particularly in joint consultations on methods and conditions of work and in the removal of grievances. Moreover, experience has shown that, in practice, no attempt to increase productivity has any chance of lasting success unless those on whom it depends receive some tangible benefits from it within a reasonable period of time; and a sound trade union movement can materially assist in bringing this about.

42. It is to be noted that many of the factors which retard productivity in wage-earning employment may also apply to other occupations of similar character which in the present circumstances of many Territories are, in fact, a much more important element in the economies, namely, the widespread forms of subsistence agriculture to which the farmer and his family apply their own labour. They are burdened by the same difficulties of lack of skills, debilitation and malnutrition that affect the productivity of the wage-earner, and also, in a different way, by the inadequacy of incentives. The Committee has examined some aspects of this problem in the context of the need for increasing and diversifying the production of the Territories and for accelerating the transition to a monetary economy. The similarities of circumstances to which it has drawn attention serve to emphasize the broad nature of some of the causes of low productivity in wage-earning employment, and the need for an equally broad approach to the elimination of these causes.

43. The Committee feels that attainment of higher levels of productivity can be furthered in general ways by government policies fostering the mobilization of capital from domestic and external (including international) sources for investment and the expeditious implementation of development plans. Economic and social policies can help create an atmosphere conducive to productivity in more particular ways, for example, through fiscal policy, import, export and exchange controls and duties, anti-monopoly policy, control of industrial location and investment, and labour policies affecting dismissal, remuneration, freedom from discrimination in employment and other areas within the responsibility of employers which are closely linked to productivity. In addition, higher productivity can be promoted: by government measures in the fields of public health and medical care; by education and training, which are the most direct means of bridging the gap between non-indigenous and indigenous cultures, and which would include providing indigenous youth with general and specialized knowledge as well as technical skills; by full assimilation of detribalized and other

<sup>8</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3837), part two, para. 87.



indigenous workers into modern society; and by direct action to promote higher productivity through the establishment of national productivity and management development programmes. Action towards many of these ends has already been taken in some Territories.

44. The Committee is aware that the ILO has successfully undertaken, since 1952, a number of productivity projects under technical assistance programmes in several independent countries, and also in Hong Kong and the State of Singapore, and that it is in a position to lend the benefit of its experience to other Non-Self-Governing Territories as well. The Committee hopes that the Administering Members concerned will avail themselves of the experience and assistance of the ILO, not only in studying the problems relating to productivity, but also in helping to remove the causes of low productivity through the establishment of productivity centres, which have worked with considerable success in several independent countries, and through other means. It is recognized that, in many cases, useful efforts are already under way from metropolitan sources, but, even in such cases, the ILO may be able to make substantial complementary contributions of great value to the Territories.

### **VIII. Association of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community**

45. By resolution 1470 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, the General Assembly requested the Committee to devote special attention at its 1960 session, when it would be dealing in particular with the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community, and to the possible effects which this association might have on the development of the Territories towards the objectives of Article 73 of the Charter.

46. In the preamble to its resolution, the General Assembly noted with concern that the Administering Members had not yet submitted sufficient information on the possible effects of the association of the Territories with the EEC. At its 1960 session, the Committee found itself in the same position because the Administering Members concerned, with the exception of the Netherlands Government, had not supplied the information requested by the General Assembly. The supplementary information supplied by the Netherlands delegation was of a provisional character. It was suggested that studies published for other United Nations organs showed that information on the matter could in fact be provided; of particular relevance in this connexion was a study which had recently been made by the Economic Commission for Africa.<sup>9</sup>

47. From such information as is available it would appear that the association has been effected without adequate consultation of indigenous opinion in the Territories concerned. So far as the Committee is aware, no provision has been made for the revision or termination of this association once the Territories concerned achieve their independence. Some members of the Committee consider that, in view of the advanced state of political evolution in at least some of the Territories associated with the European Economic Community, adequate prior consultation of public opinion in the

Territories concerned on this matter would have been appropriate and justified.

48. The question was raised in the course of the Committee's discussion as to whether the association would not have the effect of establishing a collective form of exploitation of the resources of the Territories by all member countries of the EEC. The members who expressed these views felt that, while investments made in the Territories by the development fund established by the EEC might be useful, it was likely that the provision of preferential markets for the primary products of the Territories would result in development being concentrated on the production of raw materials. This would tend to increase the dependence of these Territories on the European Common Market for the sale of their primary products and might accordingly impede the diversification which in the Committee's view is essential to the balanced development of their economies.

49. In the view of many members of the Committee, the association is likely to have serious disruptive effects on the traditional trade relations of other Non-Self-Governing Territories which are not associated with the EEC. In the preliminary study prepared by the Economic Commission for Africa,<sup>10</sup> it is estimated that 20 per cent of the exports of the non-associated African Territories will be affected, and the possible loss is estimated at 5 per cent of their total exports. The incidence of the impact on particular Territories will be much more serious, since it will mainly affect a few Territories whose production competes directly with those of the associated Territories—in particular the East African Territories under United Kingdom administration, which derive one-third of their export earnings from coffee exports to the countries of the EEC, and Nigeria, which exported to the Common Market in 1958 produce amounting to £40.7 million, representing nearly 31 per cent of Nigeria's total exports in that year. These members are also of the view that even if it were possible that in the long run, the establishment of the European Economic Community would increase the total volume of international trade, its most probable short-run and possibly also long-run effect would be to divert, rather than to create, trade, and that this diversion would be mainly at the expense of the Territories not associated with the EEC. The Committee has emphasized the importance to the economies of the Territories of the freedom of choice in the direction of trade. It hardly needs to be pointed out that the association of the Territories with the European Economic Community, and the tariffs and other measures contemplated in the Rome Treaty,<sup>11</sup> will tend to concentrate the trade of the associated Territories in one particular direction. If this happens, the advantageous trade which some of these Territories have with the dollar area, as well as with other areas, may well diminish, as the trade of these Territories with those areas under the Common Market arrangements move increasingly through the countries of the EEC. Another consequence might be the eventual integration of the economies of these Territories with those of the members of the EEC.

50. A view was expressed to the effect that it was still too early to assess the impact of the provisions of the treaty establishing the EEC on the associated Territories. Recalling that the preamble to the Treaty ex-

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community, signed at Rome on 25 March 1957.

<sup>9</sup> The Impact of the European Economic Community on African Trade (E/CN.14/29).

pressly states that the association has as its primary goal the promotion of the well-being of the inhabitants of the Territories concerned, the representative of the Netherlands expressed the conviction that the association would further the economic development of the associated Territories. As an example, he mentioned that the development fund of the EEC had already made several allocations for development projects, in particular for the establishment of an agricultural experimental station in Netherlands New Guinea.

51. Although most of the Territories concerned are rapidly progressing towards independence, the problem,

in the view of several members, still lies within the province of the Committee. These members considered it desirable that the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, should establish a precise method of studying the problem in the light of Chapter XI of the Charter, and should authorize the preparation of studies for the purpose. While agreeing that the adverse effects on the trade of the non-associated Territories were likely to be serious and that it was essential to obtain mitigation of these adverse effects, other members considered that the best forum for the discussion of this matter was GATT.

## ANNEX

### Studies on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions at its eleventh session on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee, should be read in conjunction with the present report:

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. The influence of terms of trade on the economy of Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat)                 | A/AC.35/L.314 |
| 2. Money and central banking systems in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat)                          | A/AC.35/L.315 |
| 3. Productivity in Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO)   | A/AC.35/L.316 |
| 4. Balance of payments of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the respective metropolitan countries (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.317 |
| 5. The transition from subsistence to market agriculture—A reconnaissance study (FAO)                             | A/AC.35/L.318 |
| 6. Elimination of illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (UNESCO)                                       | A/AC.35/L.319 |
| 7. Activities of the World Health Organization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO)                        | A/AC.35/L.322 |

UNITED



NATIONS

**REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION**  
**FROM**  
**NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

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**SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/4785) ✓**

NEW YORK

( 72 p.)



**UNITED NATIONS**

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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
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**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : SIXTEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/4785)**

***New York, 1967***

#### NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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### **Abbreviations**

<b>ECA</b>	Economic Commission for Africa
<b>ECAFE</b>	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
<b>ECE</b>	Economic Commission for Europe
<b>ECLA</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>IMCO</b>	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UPU</b>	Universal Postal Union
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization



## Part One

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (TWELFTH SESSION, 1961)

## I. Constitution of the Committee

1. By its resolution 1332 (XIII), adopted on 12 December 1958, the General Assembly decided to continue, for a further period of three years, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, on the same basis as was set forth in resolutions 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 646 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 933 (X) of 8 November 1955.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee, as set forth in resolution 1332 (XIII), are as follows:

"5. . . . to examine, in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. . . . to submit to the General Assembly at its regular sessions reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories."

3. As regards the Committee's programme of work, the same resolution states that:

"7. . . . the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories."

4. The Committee consists of sixteen members: eight Member States having responsibility for the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. At the end of 1960 there were two vacancies in the membership of the Committee due to: (1) the expiration of the term of office of Brazil; (2) the withdrawal of Belgium following the attainment of independence of the Congo (Leopoldville); and (3) the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 1542 (XV) on 15 December 1960. Liberia and Mexico were elected to the Committee for three-year terms. The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

### *Administering Members*

Australia	Spain
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Netherlands	
New Zealand	
Portugal	United States of America

### *Members elected by the General Assembly*      *Date of expiration of term*

Argentina	1962
Ceylon	1962
Dominican Republic	1961
Ghana	1961
India	1961
Iraq	1961
Liberia	1963
Mexico	1963

All members except Portugal were present.

5. The Committee held its twelfth session at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York. The Committee held eighteen meetings between 24 April and 26 May 1961.

6. Representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also attended the meetings of the Committee and took part in its discussions.

## II. Officers of the Committee

7. At its opening (225th meeting) on 24 April 1961 the Committee elected by acclamation the following officers:

*Chairman*: Mr. C. W. A. Schurmann (Netherlands);

*Vice-Chairman*: Miss Angie E. Brooks (Liberia);

*Rapporteur*: Miss Faiha Ibrahim Kamal (Iraq).

## III. Agenda

8. At its 225th meeting, the Committee adopted the provisional agenda as submitted by the Secretariat. The agenda<sup>1</sup> is reproduced as annex I to this report.

## IV. Sub-Committee

9. At the 231st meeting, the Committee appointed a sub-committee with wide terms of reference to prepare a special report on social advancement. Argentina, Ceylon, Liberia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were appointed members of the sub-committee, assisted by the Rapporteur and the representatives of specialized agencies. Mr. P. K. Edmonds (New Zealand) was elected Chairman. The sub-committee held seven meetings between 9 May and 16 May 1961.

## V. Preliminary statements

10. At the 225th meeting of the Committee, the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom re-

<sup>1</sup> A/AC.35/14/Rev.1.

served the positions of their respective Governments with regard to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the Falkland Island dependencies.

11. At the same meeting the representatives of Iraq and the United Kingdom reserved the positions of their respective Governments regarding sovereignty over Aden.

12. The representatives of Ceylon, India and Iraq stated that their respective Governments regarded West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea) as an integral part of the sovereign and independent Republic of Indonesia, a Member of the United Nations, and that, in their view, the transmission of information on West Irian under Article 73 e was incorrect. Any views that they might subsequently express on the information thus transmitted would be subject to that reservation. The representative of the Netherlands reaffirmed the sovereignty of his Government over Netherlands New Guinea, in respect of which his Government had transmitted information in accordance with its obligations under the Charter. The representative of Australia stated that his Government's position was that Netherlands sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea was beyond doubt.

## **VI. Social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

13. At its twelfth session, the Committee gave special attention to questions of social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories, in accordance with the programme of work set out in General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII). In response to that resolution, specialist advisers on social conditions were included in the delegations of Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In response to resolutions 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 and 1539 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the United States included in its delegation an indigenous person from Guam specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational matters.

14. The Committee had before it special studies prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies. The list of studies on social advancement is given in the annex to part two of this report. The Committee also had before it the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General<sup>2</sup> of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter by Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States on fifty-one Territories. The list of Territories on which information was transmitted for 1959, showing the dates of receipt of information, is given in annex II of this report.

15. The Committee discussed social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 4 of the agenda) at its 226th to 233rd meetings. The discussion of this item provided the Committee with an opportunity for a general review of the basic social situation in the Territories and the policies and activities of the Administering Members. The representatives of Argentina, Australia, Ceylon, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States took part in the discussions. The representative of the ILO introduced the reports prepared by his Organisation.<sup>3</sup> He also informed the Committee of the ILO programme for rural development which will be launched in 1962.

16. Some members welcomed the change in the wording of this item because it gave recognition to the advancement that had been achieved in the Territories. Other members considered that the words "social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories" reflected a change in attitude towards the problem rather than any actual progress. Other members pointed out that Chapter XI of the Charter provided for the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Furthermore, at its fifteenth session the General Assembly had adopted a Declaration calling for the independence of all colonial countries and peoples.<sup>4</sup> The Committee should therefore be guided by these principles in its examination of social advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

17. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States also provided further details on more recent developments in the social field since the end of the period covered by the information they had transmitted to the Secretary-General. In several cases they pointed out that, because of the rapid changes taking place in the Territories, much of the information which they had transmitted to the Secretary-General, and on which the Secretariat had based its reports, was already out of date. The non-Administering Members of the Committee expressed disappointment that the supplementary data contained in the statements of the Administering Members had not been made known in time to be included in the documentation and to be taken into account in the examination of social advancement.

18. The Committee discussed in some detail the need for stabilizing urban populations through the provision of more and better housing and better wages; the role of the community development techniques as a means of raising the standards of living of the people; questions of rural development, including land problems, the expansion of agricultural services and the diversification of agricultural production; social welfare services, treatment of juvenile offenders and the need to abolish corporal punishment; nutrition and public health; and racial discrimination.

19. Several of the Administering Members informed the Committee of the extent to which they were currently contributing to the budgets of the Territories under their administration or providing financial and technical assistance for specific programmes in the social field. Some of these Members pointed out that in many areas of social development there was a limit to what Governments could and should do and also a limit to what they could afford. While welcoming the progress reported, other Members pointed out that the achievements fell far short of the needs of the people. It was therefore the responsibility of Governments to finance social programmes and to take the initiative in improving the living conditions in the Territories. There was a need for greater emphasis on planning for social development, and the expansion of preventive social welfare services. Much work was also still needed in the eradication of diseases, the improvement of general conditions of health and nutrition. They stressed that the participation of the inhabitants of the Territories in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes was a prerequisite to the success of social development.

<sup>2</sup> A/4754 and Add.1, A/4760.

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.35/L.330-A/AC.35/L.333, A/AC.35/L.339 and Corr.1.

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

20. The representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States stated that it was the policy of their Governments to promote and encourage the widest possible participation of the inhabitants in the management of their own affairs. As examples of recent steps taken to widen such participation, the representatives of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States supplemented the political and constitutional information their Governments had transmitted to the Secretary-General with statements on more recent developments in these fields.

21. The representative of Australia informed the Committee that, since 1959, the Legislative Council had been reconstituted for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

22. The Committee was informed by the representative of the Netherlands that in Netherlands New Guinea an elected central representative body, the New Guinea Council, had been inaugurated in April 1961. This step marked the beginning of a stage of "assisted self-government". The Netherlands Government had asked the Council to express its views within the term of one year on the manner in which self-determination should be effected, and also on the desirability of fixing a date for it. An Executive Council was also being established to enable the indigenous people to play a greater part in the administration of the Territory.

23. The representative of New Zealand reaffirmed that his Government's policy in the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau was directed towards the achievement of the two objectives of improving the material standard of living and of fostering local political responsibility. Although New Zealand provided both financial and technical assistance to the Territories, both the Cook Islands and Niue had representative Assemblies with wide powers of legislation and control over local revenue. Through these representative bodies, the New Zealand Government shared with the people of its Territories the responsibility for the planning and implementation of all forms of development.

24. The representative of the United States stated that the people of Guam, American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands enjoyed a full measure of participation in the formulation of policies and the planning of development programmes. In 1960, the first Constitution of American Samoa had been ratified and approved by the representatives of the people. The Constitution contained a bill of rights and granted formal authority to the legislature of American Samoa. It also contained provisions protecting the traditional Samoan way of life.

25. Following the procedures at previous sessions, the Committee established a sub-committee (see paragraph 9 above) to draw up a report on social advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the basis of the information before it and the discussions in the Committee. The statements made by Members in the full Committee appear in the summary records of the Committee.

26. At the 241st meeting, the Chairman of the sub-committee introduced the draft report on social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>5</sup>

27. After adopting a number of amendments, the Committee considered a draft resolution contained in document A/AC.35/L.351. The representative of India suggested that the Committee should not submit to the General Assembly any draft resolution on the approval

of the report on social advancement so as to leave the General Assembly free to formulate its own recommendations. The representatives of Australia, Iraq, Liberia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom expressed the view that the Committee should follow its previous practice and submit to the Assembly for its approval a draft resolution such as that contained in the document before the Committee.

28. The Committee decided, by 13 votes to 1, with 1 abstention, to follow its usual practice and submit a draft resolution to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session recommending the approval of the 1961 report on social advancement. The Committee then considered the draft resolution jointly sponsored by Iraq, Liberia, the Netherlands and New Zealand. Under the terms of this draft resolution, the General Assembly would approve the report on social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories; invite the Secretary-General to transmit it to the Administering Members, the Trusteeship Council, the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned; and express its confidence that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories would bring the report to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

29. The representative of the United Kingdom said that he was prepared to support the text of the report on social advancement as a whole, although it represented in some places a compromise between opposing views, and he did not therefore necessarily agree with every word and phrase in it.

30. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention, and will submit it to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session for approval. The text of the draft resolution is annexed to this report as annex III.

31. The Committee discussed racial discrimination as one of the problems affecting social advancement in the Territories, taking into consideration its mandate from the General Assembly as contained in resolution 1536 (XV) of 15 December 1960.

32. In the course of the discussions, references were also made to the Portuguese Territories in which there appeared to be both discriminatory legislation and discriminatory practices affecting the indigenous populations. It was pointed out that, according to the information available, only a very small percentage of the indigenous inhabitants of the Portuguese Territories had the status of citizens. In consequence of their special status, the majority of the indigenous inhabitants had no franchise, no political rights in respect of non-indigenous institutions, and could not own land outside restricted areas.

33. In view of the fact that there is a separate section in part two of the Committee's report reflecting the discussions on racial discrimination and summarizing the special information supplied by the Administering Members, the Committee, at its 241st meeting, decided to submit that section of the 1961 special report on social advancement to the General Assembly in fulfilment of the request contained in resolution 1536 (XV).

## **VII. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories**

34. By resolution 1534 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly had requested the Administering

<sup>5</sup> A/AC.35/L.348.

Members to transmit special reports setting out all available information on the training facilities for, and current strength, composition, state of preparation, etc., of civil and technical services in the Territories under their administration. It had also requested that the special reports should be transmitted in time so as to enable the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine such information and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session.

35. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories had before it a preliminary study prepared by the Secretariat<sup>6</sup> on the basis of information regularly transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter, and the supplemental information supplied under General Assembly resolution 143 (III). This study set out, as a sample of the material available, information on the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Kenya, Fiji and the Bahamas under the administration of the United Kingdom. The Governments of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States communicated reports to the Secretary-General<sup>7</sup> in accordance with the terms of resolution 1534 (XV), and these were supplemented by the information contained in the statements made by their representatives at the Committee's 226th, 227th, 233rd, 235th and 237th meetings. Statements were also made by the representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq and Liberia.

36. At the 235th meeting, in view of the late transmission of the information which prevented the Committee from considering this item in detail, the representative of India, supported by the representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, Iraq, Liberia and the Netherlands, proposed that: (1) the Committee should report to the General Assembly that because of the lack of information it had not been able to examine fully the question of the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; (2) the Committee should annex to its report to the General Assembly the information transmitted by the Administering Members and the texts of the oral statements they had made before the Committee; and (3) an analysis, to be prepared by the Secretariat, of the information contained in these reports, including relevant observations and comments made by the non-Administering Members, should be submitted to the General Assembly separately. This proposal was accepted by the Committee at its 237th meeting.

37. The information transmitted by the Governments of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States,<sup>7</sup> together with the texts of the oral statements, is annexed to this report as annex IV. The analysis to be prepared by the Secretariat, which will also reflect the views expressed by the non-Administering Members, will be submitted to the General Assembly directly.

### VIII. Educational and economic advancement

38. In accordance with its regular programme of work, the Committee also considered educational and economic advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It had before it for this item the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e for 1959,<sup>8</sup>

together with the 1959 report on educational conditions<sup>9</sup> and the 1960 report on economic conditions.<sup>10</sup>

39. The Committee discussed this item at its 235th to 237th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

#### (a) *Economic advancement*

40. As the Committee had given special attention to economic conditions at its last session, the subject was not fully discussed this year. Some representatives commented on the lack of information before the Committee. The summaries for some Territories had not yet been distributed or were not available, and the information before the Committee did not adequately show the extent of the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the general economic life of the Territory; for instance, their share in the production of cash crops.

41. As agriculture remained the basis of the economy in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it was urgently necessary to rehabilitate the rural economy; to diversify production and to accelerate the development of a market economy. Among other measures it was suggested that Governments should encourage the development of small industries so as to help create national savings and develop manufacturing industries utilizing local materials to make the Territories self-sufficient in consumer goods. Other areas requiring intensive development were power, mining and intra- and inter-territorial communications, including airlines, railways, mail routes and cultural exchange.

42. Several representatives also referred to the technical assistance programmes provided by the United Nations and specialized agencies. They expressed the hope that the Administering Members would make greater use of such assistance for the economic advancement of their Territories.

#### (b) *New developments connected with the impact of the European Economic Community on Non-Self-Governing Territories*

43. The representative of the Netherlands informed the Committee of the assistance received by Netherlands New Guinea from the Development Fund established by the European Economic Community for six projects. As specified in the provisions of that Fund, development projects had to form part of the general development of the Territory and had to be for the welfare of the inhabitants. He gave the Committee a description of these projects and assured the Committee that the association of Netherlands New Guinea in the European Economic Community had had no adverse consequences but would substantially benefit the inhabitants of that Territory.

44. The attention of the Committee was drawn to the report of the Economic Commission for Africa on the impact of Western European integration on African trade and development.<sup>11</sup> From that report it appeared that while there might be immediate and short-term benefits in the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with economic groupings such as the European Economic Community, newly independent States should consider carefully the long-term implications of such associations.

<sup>9</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4111), part two.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part three.*

<sup>11</sup> E/CN.14/72.

<sup>6</sup> A/AC.35/L.340 and Corr.1.

<sup>7</sup> A/4761, A/4764-A/4767.

<sup>8</sup> A/4754 and Add.1, A/4760.

### (c) *Educational advancement*

45. The representative of UNESCO presented the report prepared by his organization on measures for the elimination of illiteracy.<sup>12</sup> He pointed out that it was becoming increasingly recognized that the pace of economic development was closely related to the educational advancement of the people. A recent survey made by UNESCO of twenty Territories over the past decade showed that in eight of these Territories the percentage of children of school age attending school was still below 50 per cent, while in fourteen, only 5 per cent of the children between the ages of fifteen and nineteen were enrolled in secondary schools. In only three Territories was the enrolment over 10 per cent. Although there had been a considerable number of literacy campaigns in the Territories, the effectiveness of such campaigns tended to be reduced unless they were broadly conceived, were related to the everyday needs of the adult illiterates, were conducted wherever possible in connexion with existing local organizations and clubs and used varied methods, techniques and activities in which the illiterates could participate.

46. In the course of the discussions on social advancement (item 4) and on the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres (item 5), information was also provided by the Administering Members on various aspects of education and on the facilities for training civil service personnel within the educational systems of the Territory, with particular emphasis on vocational and technical training (see section VII above). At the 235th meeting, the representative of the United States gave the Committee further information on recent developments in education in Guam, American Samoa and the United States Virgin Islands.

47. Many of the non-Administering Members stressed that educational advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should take into account the passionate desire of the peoples of the Territories for education. The information contained in the summaries showed that the record of the progress made often fell short of the aims. In Kenya, for instance, the increase in expenditure on education had been largely offset by the increase in the school enrolment consequent on the growth of population. Secondary school enrolment was even less satisfactory, since only a small percentage of the primary students entered secondary schools. In some Territories, increases in enrolment had been accompanied by high rates of wastage. The enrolment of girls, especially at the secondary level, was much lower than that of boys.

48. Several members pointed out that in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories there were still separate facilities for children of different racial groups with a disproportionate expenditure on non-indigenous education. Education at the primary level in Kenya was still divided along racial lines despite the declared policy of the Government to admit all races to all schools. The fact that such situations still existed was the subject of criticism on the part of some members.

49. In reply to this criticism, the representative of the United Kingdom recalled that in connexion with the discussion on racial discrimination, under item 4 of the Committee's agenda, he had informed the Committee of recent steps taken in Kenya to implement the declared policy.<sup>13</sup> Higher education in that Territory had always

been on an interracial basis and progress was being made at the secondary level. At the lower level there was still separate facilities because of language difficulties. He agreed that much remained to be done as the full implementation of the declared policy would take time. He informed the Committee that its observations on this question would be communicated to the Minister of Education in Kenya.

50. As the Committee discussed the question of racial discrimination in education in detail in connexion with the item on social advancement (see section VI above), its views on this subject appear in part two of the present report (section VIII).

### **IX. International collaboration and technical assistance**

51. The Committee had before it a report on international technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>14</sup> and a report on international collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement<sup>15</sup> prepared by the Secretariat, under General Assembly resolution 220 (III) of 3 November 1948, on decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and studies made under its auspices which were of particular interest to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It also had before it a report on the activities of WHO and UNICEF<sup>16</sup> and a report by UNESCO on the elimination of illiteracy.<sup>17</sup>

52. The Secretariat report on international collaboration summarized decisions and studies made by the Economic and Social Council and its commissions on economic development, social conditions, human rights and the status of women, and discussed briefly regional co-operation in the interests of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Under the section on co-operation, information was included on a resolution adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa urging all Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose during 1961 the participation of those Territories in the work of the Commission as associate members, and expressing the desire to see those Territories represented by Africans at its next session.

53. The Committee considered this item at its 237th, 239th and 240th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Liberia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Administering Members informed the Committee of the technical assistance received by the Territories under their administration in response to General Assembly resolution 444 (V) of 12 December 1950, and expressed their appreciation for such assistance. Also, in respect to General Assembly resolution 1539 (XV) of 15 December 1960, they informed the Committee of the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions of the United Nations.

54. The representative of the Netherlands referred to the assistance provided to Netherlands New Guinea by WHO and UNICEF in campaigns against malaria, tuberculosis, yaws and leprosy. He also informed the Committee of the participation of Netherlands New Guinea in the South Pacific Commission and the co-operation between his Government and the Government

<sup>12</sup> A/AC.35/L.343 and Corr.1.

<sup>13</sup> A/AC.35/SR.229.

<sup>14</sup> A/AC.35/L.344.

<sup>15</sup> A/AC.35/L.342.

<sup>16</sup> A/AC.35/L.338.

<sup>17</sup> A/AC.35/L.343 and Corr.1.

of Australia in the administration of their two :igh-bouring Ter: tories.

55. The representative of Australia reaffirmed the policy of his Government to co-operate with international and regional bodies to help develop Papua as rapidly as was prudently possible.

56. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that it was the policy of his Government to associate the Territories under its administration with the work of the specialized agencies and regional economic commissions of the United Nations, to the extent provided by the constitutions of those bodies. It was, however, for each Territory to decide whether it wanted to participate in the work of these bodies. He enumerated the Non-Self-Governing Territories or groups of Territories, under United Kingdom administration, which participated in the work of UNESCO, IMCO, FAO, WHO, IPU, WMO and UPU as associate members; several Non-Self-Governing Territories had also been represented at the ILO general conferences as observer delegates. All United Kingdom Territories in Asia were associate members of ECAPF; all Territories in Africa participated in the work of ECA, individually or in a group, as associate members and Mauritius and Seychelles are being proposed for associate membership. The West Indies and British Guiana were associate members in ECLA, and recently British Honduras had also been admitted. With reference to international technical assistance, he pointed out that it was the policy of his Government to request such assistance to supplement its own efforts. He informed the Committee of the increased efforts of the United Kingdom to meet the growing needs of the Territories and of its participation in various programmes of international co-operation.

57. The information contained in the Secretariat report on international technical assistance showed that, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, allocations recommended for Non-Self-Governing Territories would amount to some \$2.5 million over the two-year period 1961-1962. The recommended projects would comprise 114 experts and thirty fellowships for twenty-five Territories. Almost half of the experts would be assigned to technical assistance in the field of health.

58. In addition to the assistance provided under the Expanded Programme, the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO also provide assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their regular programmes of work. The report on the activities of WHO and UNICEF described their assistance to individual Territories and their inter-country (regional) programmes. The Committee also heard statements by the representatives of the ILO and UNESCO on their activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee was informed that UNESCO's programmes of work for 1961-1962 would provide increased assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Approval had already been given on the assignment of fifty-one experts to serve in eleven Territories and it was expected that these experts would be actually at work before the end of the year.

59. The representative of the ILO informed the Committee that for 1961-1962 his Organisation would provide assistance to six Non-Self-Governing Territories in various fields, including man-power organization, vocational training, co-operation and handicrafts, social security, labour conditions and administration, and productivity and management development.

60. In the discussions on economic, social and educational conditions, several non-Administering Members had emphasized the importance of international technical assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. They pointed out various fields in which the specialized agencies had wide experience and special competence, and suggested to the Administering Members that wider use should be made of international programmes. In particular, it was suggested that the assistance of FAO should be sought in connexion with programmes for rural development, of the ILO for increasing labour productivity, of WHO for the eradication of diseases and the training of health and medical personnel and of UNESCO in connexion with the elimination of illiteracy and various other aspects of education.

## **X. Questions relating to summaries and analyses**

61. The Committee discussed this item at its 237th to 240th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico and Spain. The discussion covered: (a) the dates of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter; (b) the question of the transmission of political information; (c) the preparation and distribution of documents by the Secretariat and (d) questions arising from General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 1541 (XV) and 1542 (XV).

### **(a) *Dates of transmission of information under Article 73 e***

62. By resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, Members transmitting information under Article 73 e were invited "to send to the Secretary-General the most recent information which is at their disposal, as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned".

63. The report of the Secretariat on the dates of receipt of information, which appears as annex II to the present report, showed that only in a few exceptional cases had the information been transmitted according to the schedule suggested by the General Assembly. In most cases there had been a delay of two months or more and in several cases six months or more. In connexion with the question of the distribution of documents for the Committee (see sub-section (c) below), several representatives drew the attention of the Committee to these delays. They expressed the hope that the Administering Members would co-operate more fully with the United Nations and send the information under Article 73 e on time.

### **(b) *Political information***

64. Of the fifty-one Non-Self-Governing Territories on which information was transmitted in 1960, forty-one Territories are administered by the United Kingdom, three by New Zealand, three by the United States, two by Australia, one by the Netherlands, and one by France jointly with the United Kingdom.

65. Some members of the Committee pointed out that, although Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States regularly transmitted political information, the United Kingdom had never done so. This meant that the Committee could not properly assess the advancement in most of the Territories because of the lack of political information. They recalled that at its fifteenth session the General Assembly had, by reso-



lution 1535 (XV) of 15 December 1960, again urged all Administering Members who had not yet done so to extend their co-operation to the United Nations by transmitting political information.

66. At the 238th meeting, the representative of India appealed to the United Kingdom to transmit political information on the Territories under its administration. He suggested that if the Administering Members did not transmit political information it might be necessary for the General Assembly to request the Committee to examine political developments in the Territories on the basis of published official reports and other authoritative material. This suggestion was supported by some other non-Administering Members and was further discussed in connexion with the question of the renewal of the Committee.

*(c) Distribution of documents of the Committee*

67. In the course of the discussions on social, educational and economic advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (items 4 and 6), a representative noted the delay in the distribution of the Spanish texts of the working documents and the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e.

68. Under the present item, it was again pointed out that the work of the Committee had been handicapped by these delays. Not only had the summaries been distributed so late that delegations had not had time to study them in detail, but some summaries had only become available after the Committee had completed its discussion of items 4, 5 and 6.

69. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary explained that a number of factors had contributed to the delay, and some had been beyond the Secretariat's control; one of them was the delay in the transmission of information. A major reason for the delay, however, had been the heavy workload created by the resumed session of the General Assembly and by the documentation required in connexion with the situation in the Congo. Consequently, the Documents Services had not had enough time to complete the work on the documents for the various bodies meeting immediately after the close of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly. The delay in distribution of the summaries was also due, in part, to the way in which the summaries were grouped and printed. As the summaries were grouped in fascicles by geographical regions, when information on one Territory was delayed, the processing of the summaries of all Territories in that group was also delayed.

70. Several delegations stated that whatever the reasons for the delays, they felt that the Committee could not effectively discharge its functions as it did not have the summaries of information before it in respect of all the Territories. Subsequently, during the discussion on the future work of the Committee, several suggestions were made. An account of the discussion on these suggestions, one of which was the possibility of changing the date of the next session of the Committee, is contained in section XI of this report.

*(d) Questions arising from General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 1541 (XV) and 1542 (XV)*

71. By resolution 1542 (XV), the General Assembly declared that an obligation existed on the part of the Government of Portugal to transmit information under Chapter XI of the Charter concerning the Territories under its administration and that this obligation should

be discharged without further delay; and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General information in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter on the conditions prevailing in the Territories under its administration, as enumerated in General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV). By the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in pursuance of the declaration of the Government of Spain that it was ready to act in accordance with provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter, and invited the Governments of Portugal and Spain to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII).

72. The twelfth session of the Committee was attended by the representative of Spain. The Committee did not have before it any summaries of information transmitted by the Government of Spain, and in the studies submitted to it no reference had been made to Spanish Territories. The note on the dates of receipt of information showed that the Secretary-General had not received information from the Spanish Government under Article 73 e of the Charter.

73. At the 239th meeting, after the conclusion of the discussion on the substantive items, the representative of Spain made a statement in connexion with the obligation of his Government under Article 73 e. He provided the Committee with detailed information on political, economic, social and educational conditions in Fernando Póo, Río Muni and the Spanish Sahara. As decided by the Committee, the text of the statement of the representative of Spain is annexed to this report as annex V.

74. The representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq and Liberia welcomed the statement by the representative of Spain. Some representatives expressed regret that the Committee had not had this information at the beginning of its session and hoped that in the future the Government of Spain would transmit information under Article 73 e in time for the Secretariat to summarize it in accordance with the usual practice.

75. The representative of Ghana asked whether the Spanish Government intended to include at a later date information on Ifni which had been omitted from the Spanish representative's statement. In reply, the representative of Spain stated, among other reasons, that because bilateral discussions had been held between Spain and Morocco, his Government had not considered it appropriate to include Ifni in the information provided to the Committee.

76. The representative of Ghana reserved his position with regard to Ifni, which, he stated, his Government regarded as part of Africa and not as an overseas province of Spain. The representative of Iraq reserved the position of her Government in respect of Ifni, Saguia-el-Hamra and Río de Oro.

77. At the 237th meeting, the representative of Mexico referred to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). He pointed out that this resolution provided the legal basis for concrete measures leading to the independence of all Non-Self-Governing Territories. In this connexion, he noted that the French Territories in South America had not yet achieved independence and their status was not clear. Although France had transmitted information on these Territories in 1946, it had ceased transmission the following year without any action by the General Assembly. The cessation of information

on those Territories had not, however, been approved by the General Assembly. The General Assembly had, by resolution 1541 (XV), asserted its competence to decide whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information, and had adopted twelve principles to be used in this connexion. Accordingly, the status of the French Territories should be examined in the light of these principles. Among other principles, the General Assembly had declared that *prima facie* there is an obligation to transmit information in respect of a Territory which is geographically separate and is distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it. Since the French Territories came under this category, it was for the General Assembly to decide whether or not an obligation existed to transmit information. He hoped that the situation would be resolved in the near future with the co-operation of France.

78. The representative of France rejected the allegations of the representative of Mexico and stated that the only responsibility his Government had under Chapter XI was that for the New Hebrides which it administered jointly with the United Kingdom.

79. The representatives of Argentina, India and Liberia expressed their support for the position taken by the representative of Mexico.

80. At the 239th meeting, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia and Mexico submitted a draft resolution<sup>18</sup> in the name of the Committee. By this draft resolution, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories would note with regret the absence of the representative of Portugal from the Committee and the fact that Portugal had not yet transmitted information under Article 73 e. Further, under operative paragraph 3, the Committee would request the Secretary-General, "pending the receipt of information on conditions in the Territories under the administration of Portugal, to prepare, on the basis of such reliable and authoritative publications as may be available, for the next session of the General Assembly, background papers containing statistical and other information relating to economic, social and educational conditions prevailing in the Territories under the administration of Portugal".

81. At the 240th meeting, in introducing this draft resolution, the sponsors recalled that by resolution 1542 (XV) the General Assembly had called upon the Government of Portugal to transmit information under Article 73 e in respect of the Territories enumerated in that resolution. As the representative of Portugal had been absent and no information had been transmitted by his Government, the Committee had not been able to discharge its mandate to examine the conditions in Portuguese Territories. It was therefore the Committee's duty to provide the General Assembly with some information on which it could base its discussions. For these reasons, it was proposed to ask the Secretary-General to prepare some background documentation for the use of the General Assembly at the sixteenth session. In the course of one of his statements, the representative of India also suggested that in the absence of the transmission of information by Portugal concerning its Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee should be authorized, as a very exceptional case, to admit oral hearings from these Territories.

82. Some members expressed support for the general principles of this draft resolution. Some, however, op-

posed operative paragraph 3 because they considered that it went beyond the competence of the Committee. By its terms of reference, the Committee was invited "to examine in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories". According to these representatives the Committee was thus not competent to examine information gathered by the Secretariat from other sources. It was further pointed out that the adoption of the draft resolution would place the Secretary-General in a difficult position. It placed a burden on the Secretary-General to decide which sources were authoritative. Furthermore, until the General Assembly had formally approved the report of the Committee, the Secretary-General would not, in actual fact, have any mandate to prepare the background report requested which therefore could not be placed before the sixteenth session.

83. Against these arguments procedures were cited showing that the Committee, in adopting operative paragraph 3, would not be exceeding its terms of reference; as in the past, it had, in its own name, taken decisions of a procedural nature, requesting the Secretary-General to prepare reports. The Committee also had taken decisions in connexion with the cessation of transmission of information.

84. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution. At the request of the representative of New Zealand, the Committee voted on operative paragraph 3 separately, which it rejected by a roll-call vote of 7 to 6, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia and Mexico.

*Against:* Australia, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

*Abstentions:* Argentina, Dominican Republic.

The Committee adopted the draft resolution, as amended, by 9 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

85. The text of the resolution, as adopted by the Committee, is as follows:

*"The Committee on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,*

*"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, whereby the Assembly declared that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of Portugal to transmit information under Chapter XI of the Charter concerning its Non-Self-Governing Territories enumerated in that resolution and that this obligation should be discharged without further delay,*

*"Noting that the General Assembly, by that same resolution, requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General information in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter on the conditions prevailing in the Territories under its administration, and invited the Government of Portugal to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2*

<sup>18</sup> A/AC.35/L.349.



of General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958,

"1. *Notes with regret* that the Government of Portugal has not yet transmitted the information as required under resolution 1542 (XV), nor has it indicated its intention to do so;

"2. *Deeply regrets* the absence of the representative of Portugal from the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its twelfth session."

## **XI. Question of the renewal of the Committee**

86. Operative paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII) provides that "at its sixteenth session, the General Assembly will reconsider the question of continuing the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the questions of the composition and terms of reference of this or any such future committee".

87. The Committee discussed this question at its 240th meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Ghana, Iraq, Liberia and the United States.

88. The representative of the United States said that his delegation was prepared to give its full and unqualified support to renewing the Committee for another three-year period with its present terms of reference, if that was the wish of the Committee. On the other hand, if some members of the Committee wished to press for an extension of the terms of reference of the Committee, it was the view of his Government that this matter, which was a controversial one, should be simply referred to the Fourth Committee. In that case, it would also propose that no specific and formal recommendations should be made by the Committee concerning its future work, and that the views expressed on this question should be included in the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

89. Several non-Administering Members referred to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. They expressed the view that the future work of the Committee should aim at the implementation of this resolution. Accordingly, the Committee should not be renewed for a fixed period of time but should be set up so that it would exist as long as there were any Non-Self-Governing Territories.

90. As for the terms of reference of the Committee, these delegations did not wish to submit any formal proposals but agreed that the matter should be left to the consideration and decision of the General Assembly at its sixteenth session; they felt it useful, however, to outline the areas in which changes in the Committee's terms of reference were desirable. Accordingly, several suggestions were made, one of which was that the Committee should be authorized to examine political and constitutional developments. It was further suggested that the Committee should be able to submit recommendations on individual Territories. The clause in resolution 1332 (XIII) providing for recommendations to be made generally, but not in respect of individual Territories, had become a serious handicap to the effectiveness of the Committee's work. Furthermore, because of the rapid changes taking place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, information soon became out of date. These delegations thought that the Committee could no longer afford to examine the functional fields only once every three

years, but should examine all aspects of economic, social, educational and political advancement in the Territories each year.

91. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his country had co-operated with the Committee in the past, in spite of its view that the Charter contained no provision for examination of the information transmitted under Article 73 e, subject to certain conditions which were embodied in General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII). He would have been prepared to support a proposal to renew the Committee on the same basis, but since some members had proposed that the terms of reference be extended, he thought it wise that the Committee should not attempt to formulate a recommendation on this item, which would in any case be on the provisional agenda of the sixteenth session of the General Assembly.

92. The Committee decided to submit this account of the views of its members for the information of the General Assembly.

## **XII. Future work of the Committee**

93. The Committee discussed this item at its 238th and 240th meetings. Although the Committee considered this question principally on the basis of a working paper prepared by the Secretariat,<sup>19</sup> it also took into consideration views expressed during the discussions on items 8 and 9. Equally, the Committee took into account the opinion expressed by some members that the future work of the Committee would have to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixteenth session in connexion with any decisions it might take on the question of the renewal of the Committee and its terms of reference.

94. The working paper of the Secretariat had pointed out that if the Committee were to meet in the spring of 1962, it would normally have before it at that time full summaries of information for the year 1960, with data covering the two preceding years. Since much of the 1960 information was likely to have become out of date by the time the Committee met in the spring of 1962, some members suggested that the date of the session of the Committee might be changed. As a possibility it was suggested that, for instance, the Committee could meet in August and, provided the Administering Members could make the effort to send the information transmitted under Article 73 e by June 1962, i.e., according to the dates given in General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretariat would be in possession of information for 1961 in addition to that for 1960 and would have some two months in which to prepare and distribute the summaries of information.

95. Some other members pointed out that if the change in the date of the next session could not be easily made, the Administering Members might, in accordance with the provisions of section C of the preface to the Standard Form adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 551 (VI) of 7 December 1951, provide a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories, and thus make available information on the latest developments in the most important areas to bring the information under Article 73 e more up to date. The representative of Liberia suggested that the specialized agencies should be asked by the General Assembly to assist the Committee by bringing this information up to date.

<sup>19</sup> A/AC.35/L.347.

96. The Secretariat drew the Committee's attention to its statement on the distribution of documents and pointed out that if the Committee wished to change the date of its next session it would be necessary for the Committee to indicate its wish, so that other units responsible for servicing meetings could be consulted.

97. As a basis for discussion, the Secretariat paper had suggested four major studies on education for the special consideration of the Committee at its next session. The representative of India suggested three other studies to be prepared by the specialized agencies for the Committee, as follows: (1) education of women and girls, to be prepared by UNESCO; (2) vocational and technical training, but with special emphasis on education of the workers, to be prepared by the ILO; and (3) aspects of health education and facilities for training medical and health personnel, to be prepared by WHO. He further suggested that the studies prepared by the ILO and WHO should take into account the conditions

in Portuguese Territories, because both these agencies had their own sources of information on conditions in these areas.

98. In connexion with the general survey of education suggested in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat,<sup>19</sup> the representative of UNESCO informed the Committee that his Organization would be ready to prepare a report of a general character on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, which would take into account both the plan of work of the Committee and the UNESCO plan of work for 1962. UNESCO hoped, in particular, to have at its disposal information emanating from the African Non-Self-Governing Territories which had been invited to the education conference held at Addis Ababa. This should provide considerable material of interest to the Committee for inclusion in a report. The contents of the report and its extent would be the subject of discussion and agreement between the Secretariats of the United Nations and of UNESCO.

## ANNEX I

### Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Summary records</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.24	225
2. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		225
3. Adoption of agenda	A/AC.35/14 and Rev.1; A/AC.35/L.328	
4. Social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories:	A/4754 and Add.1-A/4759; A/4760	226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232
(a) Aspects of urban development	A/AC.35/L.335	226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232
(b) Aspects of rural development	A/AC.35/L.336	228, 229, 230, 232
(c) Community development	A/AC.35/L.337	228, 229, 230
(d) Levels of living	A/AC.35/L.337	230, 232
(e) Aspects of labour problems	A/AC.35/L.330; A/AC.35/L.331; A/AC.35/L.332; A/AC.35/L.333; A/AC.35/L.339 and Corr.1	231, 232, 233
(f) Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories	Resolution 1536 (XV); A/AC.35/L.334 and Corr.1 (English only); A/4768	228, 229, 231, 232, 233
(g) Juvenile delinquency	A/AC.35/L.329 and Corr.1	226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232
(h) Public health	A/AC.35/L.335; A/AC.35/L.336; A/AC.35/L.338; A/AC.35/L.345 and Corr.1 (English only); A/AC.35/L.346	228, 229, 232, 233
5. Preparation and training of indigenous and civil cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories	Resolution 1534 (XV); A/AC.35/L.340 and Corr.1 (English only); A/4761; A/4764-A/4767	227, 233, 234, 235
6. Educational and economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) Information on economic and educational conditions contained in the summaries of information	A/4754 and Add.1-A/4759	235, 236
(b) Questions arising out of the 1959 report on education and the 1960 report on economic conditions	A/4111; A/4371	235, 236
(c) New developments connected with the impact of the European Economic Community on Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.328 (para. 15)	235, 236
7. International collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement, including technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.338; A/AC.35/L.342; A/AC.35/L.343 and Corr.1 (English only); A/AC.35/L.344	237, 239, 240

# **Agenda of the Committee (continued)**

Item	Documents	Summary records
8. Questions relating to the summaries and analyses additional to those treated under previous items	A/4754 and Add.1-A/4759; A/4760; A/AC.35/L.341; A/AC.35/L.349	237, 238, 239, 240
9. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories		240
10. Future work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.347	238, 240
11. Approval of the reports to be submitted to the General Assembly		
(a) Report on social advancement	A/AC.35/L.348; A/AC.35/L.351	241
(b) Report on the general work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.350	242

## **ANNEX II**

### **Dates of receipt of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories**

By General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Members transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter were invited "to send to the Secretary-General the most recent information which is at their disposal, as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned". In practice the maximum period expires on 30 June in the case of Territories other than those under the administration of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America. In the case of New Zealand the administrative year expires on 31 March and with respect to Australia and the United States Territories on 30 June.

The following are the dates on which information was transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to the Secretary-General in 1958, 1959 and 1960. Territories on which information was transmitted in 1958 or 1959, but was discontinued in 1960 owing to the achievement by these Territories of independence or other forms of full self-government, have not been listed in this note.

	1958	1959	1960
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>			
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	7 May	25 Sept.	29 Feb.
Papua	8 Apr.	25 Sept.	9 Aug.
<b>FRANCE</b>			
Comoro Archipelago	a	a	a
French Somaliland	a	a	a
New Hebrides	14 Apr. 1959	25 Mar. 1960	11 Apr. 1961
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>			
Netherlands New Guinea	2 Sept.	1 Sept.	30 Sept.
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>			
Cook Islands	3 Nov.	26 Oct.	25 Nov.
Niue Island	3 Nov.	26 Oct.	25 Nov.
Tokelau Islands	3 Nov.	26 Oct.	25 Nov.
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>			
Aden	21 Jan. 1959	3 Feb. 1960	20 Feb. 1961
Bahamas	15 Aug.	26 Nov.	16 Sept.
Basutoland	19 Sept.	3 Aug.	30 Aug.
Bechuanaland	2 July	10 June	10 Aug.
Bermuda	5 Sept.	9 Sept.	25 Oct.
British Guiana	11 Aug.	17 July	20 July
British Honduras	12 Feb. 1959	23 Dec.	28 Nov.
British Virgin Islands	11 Aug.	13 Jan. 1960	29 July
Brunei	23 July	17 Aug.	7 July
<b>UNITED KINGDOM (continued)</b>			
Falkland Islands	11 Aug.	27 Jan. 1960	16 Dec.
Fiji	4 Sept.	9 Sept.	3 Nov.
Gambia	11 Sept.	20 July	20 July
Gibraltar	11 Aug.	8 July	8 Aug.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	3 Oct.	26 Nov.	7 July
Hong Kong	23 July	16 July	1 June
Kenya	12 Sept.	24 Sept.	30 Aug.
Malta	—	—	6 Dec.
Mauritius	4 Sept.	9 Sept.	7 July
New Hebrides	19 Sept.	15 June	1 Sept.
North Borneo	4 Sept.	21 Oct.	12 Aug.
Northern Rhodesia	4 Aug.	7 July	20 July
Nyasaland	4 Aug.	16 July	20 July
Pitcairn Island	18 Jan. 1960	18 Jan. 1960	7 July
St. Helena	15 Aug.	26 Nov.	7 July
Sarawak	11 Aug.	26 Nov.	14 Sept.
Seychelles	—	3 Aug.	3 June
Sierra Leone	19 Nov.	25 Nov.	21 Apr. 1961
Singapore	11 Aug.	26 Nov.	7 Feb. 1961
Solomon Islands	11 Aug.	26 Nov.	5 July
Swaziland	19 Sept.	10 June	10 Aug.
<b>The West Indies:</b>			
Antigua	15 Aug.	10 July	19 May 1961
Barbados	2 Oct.	27 Nov.	7 July
Dominica	2 Oct.	16 July	12 Aug.
Grenada	22 Aug.	14 Mar. 1960	25 Aug.
Jamaica	29 Sept.	21 Oct.	20 July
Montserrat	11 Aug.	3 Aug.	20 July
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	11 Aug.	9 Sept.	1 Sept.
St. Lucia	10 Nov.	25 Nov.	1 Sept.
St. Vincent	3 Feb. 1960	9 Jan. 1961	11 May 1961
Trinidad and Tobago	11 Aug.	27 Aug.	28 Dec.
Uganda	1 Sept.	9 Sept.	4 Aug.
Zanzibar	1 Sept.	16 July	20 July
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>			
American Samoa	25 Feb.	12 Mar.	8 Apr.
Guam	4 Mar.	12 Mar.	13 May
Hawaii	—	6 May 1960	—
United States Virgin Islands	3 Apr.	1 May	9 May

a On 27 March 1959 the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that these Territories had attained internal autonomy and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon had ceased as from 1957.

## ANNEX III

### Draft resolution submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

#### *The General Assembly,*

Recalling that by resolutions 643 (VII) of 10 December 1952, 929 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1326 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 it approved the reports on social conditions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1952,<sup>a</sup> 1955<sup>b</sup> and 1958,<sup>c</sup>

Recalling that in 1960 the Committee included a survey of social conditions in its observations and conclusions on the report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the beginning of the United Nations,<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2210)*, part two.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908), part two.

<sup>c</sup> *Ibid.*, Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3837), part two.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.*, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, section C.

Having received a report on social advancement<sup>e</sup> prepared in 1961 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. Approves the report on social advancement prepared in 1961 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considers that it should be read with the earlier reports approved in 1952, 1955 and 1958 and with the survey included in the report on progress;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit the 1961 report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration;

3. Expresses its confidence that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the appropriate authorities.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.*, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4785), part two.

## ANNEX IV

### Statements on the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres presented by the Administering Members to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its twelfth session, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories decided<sup>a</sup> (see part one, section VII, above) that oral statements made by the Administering Members on the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in the Territories under their administration, as well as the information transmitted on this subject in response to General Assembly resolution 1534 (XV) of 15 December 1960, should be annexed to the Committee's report to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly.

Both oral and written statements were presented by the Governments of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand,<sup>a</sup> the United Kingdom and the United States, and are accordingly reproduced below. Where the information contained in the oral and written statements of a single Government was almost identical, only the written statement has been reproduced.<sup>b</sup> Where the information given in the oral and written statements overlapped to some extent, the relevant data has been incorporated in a single text.<sup>c</sup> Where the oral statement contained extensive supplementary information, both the oral and written statements have been reproduced in full.<sup>d</sup>

#### A. SPECIAL REPORT BY AUSTRALIA ON THE PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES IN PAPUA<sup>e</sup>

1. It is the objective of the Australian Government to advance the people of the Territories under its administration to the ultimate goal of self-government (but in such a way as to enable them efficiently to undertake the tasks of government and command the confidence and respect of all peoples). This requires not only their training in political awareness to ensure that their rights and interests are maintained, but training and experience in all forms of administrative development. It is with this purpose in view that the Administration makes pro-

vision for a progressive intake of indigenous officers into the Public Service and ensures that their training is commensurate with the expanding needs of the service and their growing ability to cope with the higher levels of education.

2. Training is provided by the Administration to employees at the lowest levels of employment, enabling them if they so desire to advance progressively to responsible positions in the service, while the more advanced officers are given every encouragement and facility to qualify for any position within the scope of their ability.

3. Training is undertaken by the Department of Education, the Public Service Institute, and by all the technical and professional departments, most of whom provide special courses for each grade of officer.

4. Admission to the Territory's Public Service is by qualification, but indigenes who, while not qualified to enter the lowest of the four divisions, desire to obtain through training certain skills and qualifications and who wish to make a career with the Administration, may be employed as Administration Servants. Provision has been made for this class of employee to attend special classes to enable them to qualify for appointment to the Auxiliary Division. Such classes are mainly designed to advance the student to an educational standard comparable to Standard IX of the post-primary school syllabus.

5. The Auxiliary Division was created in the Public Service a few years ago, ostensibly as a training division, and qualification for entry varies according to the category of employment but ranges from Standard IV plus appropriate skill in the lower technical categories to examination at Standard IX in the clerical and sub-professional category. Training in the Auxiliary Division is partly by in-service and partly own time, and is undertaken by correspondence and class tuition, being generally aimed at advancing the students to the "junior" or "intermediate" certificate level of education to enable qualification for entry to the Third Division.

6. In order to provide for training of Papuans who become educationally qualified for entry into the Public Service at a higher level than the Auxiliary Division, a number of in-training positions have been created in the Third Division. Persons appointed to these positions receive practical "on-the-job" training, supplemented with formal class-room tuition, and are subject to Public Service conditions in regard to

<sup>a</sup> The representative of New Zealand did not make an oral statement on this subject.

<sup>b</sup> Australia and the United States.

<sup>c</sup> Netherlands.

<sup>d</sup> United Kingdom.

<sup>e</sup> This information was transmitted to the Secretary-General on 10 May 1961 and was summarized in an oral statement before the Committee on Information at its 234th meeting; the full text was distributed as a document under the symbol A/4766.

salaries, leave, etc. On successful completion of the prescribed training course they are eligible for advancement to the following positions:

Assistant Co-operative Officer	Communications Officer
Assistant Field Officer	Drafting Assistant
Assistant Patrol Officer	Laboratory Assistant
Assistant Surveyor	Linesman
Assistant Valuer	Postal Assistant
Assistant Welfare Officer	Technical Assistant
Assistant Wharf Examining Officer	Technician

Distinct from this "on-the-job" training, full academic training is provided in special colleges for Papuans desiring appointment to professional type positions in the Third Division, such as Assistant Education Officer and Assistant Medical Practitioner.

7. Minimum qualification for entry to the Second Division of the Service is the Australian Leaving Certificate or equivalent, and beyond that training and study facilities are available and encouraged in all fields of higher education.

8. The Public Service Institute, which is the focus of training within the Territory for qualifications, promotions and specialized studies, continues to open new avenues for learning. While initially available only to members of the Public Service, the Institute facilities are now open to the general public. Advice and guidance in higher academic studies is available to all persons in the Territory and tutorial classes in university studies are now being extended to other centres besides that of Port Moresby. A further feature of the training facilities offered through the Public Service Institute in non-academic studies is the organization of adult leisure-time classes, while adult matriculation is now open to persons of any race in the Territory who are over the age of twenty-three years. The Institute has an important role to play in increasing indigenous participation in Public Service responsibilities. It plans during this year to include the provision of general orientation and special training courses for both non-indigenous and indigenous officers; expansion of its services in the teaching of matriculation subjects to enable officers of the Public Service and members of the general public in the Territory to qualify for university studies; and to increase also the range of studies for which tutorials are provided at university level. During the past year, 422 students availed themselves of the opportunity to study through the facilities offered by the Public Service Institute.

9. In addition to the training undertaken by the Public Service Institute, the Department of Education has established a special branch, known as the "Pre-entry and Auxiliary Training Branch" at which 920 students throughout the Territory were receiving either direct day and evening class tuition, or were studying by correspondence at 30 June last. Of these 141 were taking studies at a secondary level and the remainder at intermediate standard.

10. As an incentive to officers to study, a salary barrier has been introduced, advancement beyond which is by examination.

11. A further avenue of training associated with the Territory Public Service is the Australian School of Pacific Administration, the function of which is to provide courses for the education of officers and prospective officers of the Territory and also for certain other persons who, because of their association with the Territory, would benefit by their inclusion in the particular courses of study conducted by the school. Courses include general orientation courses for new entrants to the Territory Public Service, special courses for cadets of the Department of Native Affairs and Education, special courses for senior officers and the conducting of an annual seminar for selected officers on subjects related to the development of the Territory. Papuan officers are among those attending courses and seminars.

12. Additional forms of administrative training are undertaken by the Department of Native Affairs in the fields of local government and co-operatives.

#### *Local Government Councils*

13. Training in local Government Council matters is provided at two centres located in the Trust Territory of New

Guinea, the Vunadadir Local Government Training Centre near Rabaul and at the Ambenob Council Headquarters near Madang. Special courses are conducted periodically for administration officers, while six-month training courses are held for local government assistants and Council Clerks who receive training in basic local government accounting procedures, book-keeping, and other subjects. Such courses are for young men who have reached Standard IX at school and who, after graduation, are posted to Councils for employment. Local government assistants receive additional training in local government legislation, meeting procedures and all clerical aspects of Council work. Practical training continues after their appointment to a particular Council and when fully trained, these assistants are able to advise and assist the Councils in most aspects of their activities.

14. This training has substantially contributed to the expansion of the local Government Council movement, from one Council in 1951 covering a population of approximately 2,500 to sixteen in 1960 for a population of nearly 100,000 people, by providing essential staff to enable them to function. All Councils are staffed by qualified indigenous personnel.

#### *Co-operatives*

15. The training of co-operative staff is undertaken at the Co-operative Education Centre at Port Moresby. The construction of this centre was financed by contributions from co-operative societies throughout Papua and New Guinea, assisted by a grant from the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Training staff is provided by the Administration, which also meets the boarding expenses of students. Instruction covers courses for inspectors, secretaries and storemen, and includes elementary book-keeping and such business practices as preparation of trading accounts and balance sheets. The qualifying standard for inspector and secretary courses is Standard VIII and the duration of each is about five months. The course for storemen requires a lower entrance qualification and the duration is six weeks.

16. The Co-operative Education Centre, established in 1955, has provided training for more than 200 Papuans. Students from the Trust Territory of New Guinea and from the Solomon Islands also attend these courses, which last year catered for a total number of twenty-eight students in storemen training and thirty-three as inspectors and secretaries. Co-operative societies in Papua are staffed entirely by Papuans who have built up the movement since 1950 to a total of 122 societies under one Federation of Societies with a total turnover of almost half a million pounds during last year.

#### *Education and teacher training*

17. Training through education is undertaken at the post-primary and secondary levels both within the Territory and in Australia.

18. On completion of primary schooling at Standard VII, three streams develop, one in the purely indigenous secondary schools, leading to the Queensland University public examinations four years later; the second in the integrated high schools leading to the New South Wales public examination; and the third stream in intermediate schools leading to Standard IX, whence the students proceed to teacher training or other technical or specialized training.

19. Training of Papuan teachers is undertaken by both the Administration and the missions. The syllabus of teacher training provides four different courses, i.e., A, B, C and D. The entrance qualification for course "A", which is of one year's duration, is Standard VI for mission students and Standard VII for administration students. Course "B", also of one year, requires an entrance qualification of Standard IX for all applicants. Course "C", which is of two years' duration, makes the Queensland Junior Certificate the qualification for entrance, though provisions are made for the admission of certain students at a slightly lower level for the time being. Course "D", which was only commenced this year, is a special course taking selected Papuan students from Standard VI and combines normal instruction with teacher training through to Standard IX. During the fourth year of this course, teacher

training is provided, bringing the student to the level of the "B" course certificate.

20. At 30 June last year sixty trainees, including four girls, were undertaking the "C" course at the Port Moresby Teachers' College, while there were forty "A" course trainees at the Iduhada Teacher Training Centre.

21. At the same date, 104 students (including thirteen girls) were in training at six mission teacher training centres in Papua.

22. The greatly increased emphasis on in-service training for both administration and mission teachers has resulted in the establishment of refresher courses throughout the Territory during the school vacations. During last year, one or two courses were run in each district and this has enabled the Department of Education to supervise more closely the work of indigenous teachers, especially those with inferior qualifications, and to raise the general level of efficiency in schools.

23. Correspondence courses are available for Papuan teachers, and the Department maintains a specialized library, under the control of a trained librarian, for the benefit of professional officers.

#### *Scholarships*

24. Since 1954, scholarships have been provided for selected Papuan children to complete their education in Australia, with the full cost of education and other expenses met by the Administration. Last year forty-three Papuan children received assistance for education in Australia.

### TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

#### *Technical training*

25. There are two administration and two mission technical training centres in Papua which admit students at the level of Standard VI to a four-year course of technical study. The first two years of the course have a specialized syllabus covering English, arithmetic, social studies, general science, technical drawing, wood-work and metal-work, while in the second two years the students specialize in one of the established trades.

#### *Apprenticeship training*

26. The technical training centres also provide regular part-time instruction for apprentices in training under the Native Apprenticeship Scheme. This scheme provides for training along the general lines of Australian Apprenticeship Schemes, and last year 104 Papuan trainees were under apprenticeship agreements in some twenty-one different trades.

27. Apprenticeships are also available to the more advanced trainees in Australia and a significant achievement by a seventeen-year old Papuan apprentice was the gaining of an honours pass in his first-year examinations last year. This apprentice is employed by the Shell Company and is taking his technical training in Brisbane.

#### *Agricultural training*

28. Training in the field of agriculture commences at the basic level and is carried out by both direct and indirect methods. At the village level, education is by contact with the farming community through patrolling, extension centres, rural organizations and assistance in the provision of marketing facilities. Administration work involves both activity in the field amongst farmers on their own land and on the government agricultural extension stations, while the direct training is divided into three levels: the training of professional and semi-professional agriculturists for the Territory's future needs, the training of indigenous intermediaries to assist in agricultural extension programmes and the training of farmers themselves to increase the numbers of expert farmers in rural communities.

29. Farmer training courses of from nine to twelve months' duration are held at agricultural extension stations. At the end of last year, 206 Papuans were receiving instructions in this type of training, while a further fifty-two selected trainees were appointed as field assistants to agricultural extension officers.

30. Sub-diploma courses will be provided for students with qualifications below the intermediate level who desire a specialized training in agriculture. It is planned to develop the Agricultural Extension Station at Popondetta for this purpose, but until this can be effected about twenty-five students a year are being trained at the Mageri Agricultural Training Centre near Port Moresby. Both theoretical and practical instruction are provided in agriculture, botany, plant health, agricultural economics and farming, and mathematics; supplementary instruction is given in English expression.

31. Further study facilities to full diploma level will shortly be available at the proposed Vudal Agricultural College in New Guinea to students who have successfully completed the intermediate school course.

32. Positions are available within the Department of Agriculture for successful graduates from all these levels of training to promote the rapid expansion of agricultural extension and to fill as many as possible of the positions available within the Department in the second, third and auxiliary divisions of the Territory's Public Service. Fourteen new appointments were made to the Auxiliary Division in the Department during last year.

33. In-service training is available at all levels of employment within the Department of Agriculture, while every year cadetships are available in agriculture and veterinary science. One Papuan student qualified for an academic scholarship last year and is now studying agricultural science at Sydney University. Two others are undertaking diploma studies at agricultural colleges in Australia.

#### *Fisheries training*

34. Training within the Fisheries Division covers a minimum period of three years' in-service training and involves a study of fish and shell species, together with the problems of river, estuary and reef fishing, the construction and repair of various types of fishing gear, seamanship and fishing operations.

35. Trainees successfully completing the course are given the opportunity to proceed to more complex training leading to qualifications which will enable them to give instruction in villages on fishing methods and the preparation of fish for market, to take charge of station and field work, to design and operate new gear and to manage fisheries vessels up to sixty feet in length.

36. Twenty-one fishery assistants are at present in training and five assistants, now classed as "Fishery Field Workers", have reached a sufficient standard of competence to give elementary training in a wide field of fishery work, boat and engine maintenance and minor repairs.

#### *Forestry training*

37. There is a big demand for the services of forest rangers in both Papua and New Guinea, and progressive in-service training from the basic level is provided by the Department of Forests. Special training courses are held in Port Moresby and other centres in New Guinea to enable Papuans to qualify for entry to the Auxiliary Division of the Public Service. Subsequent steps in training are a four-year, on-the-job course for assistant forest rangers to enable them to qualify for promotion to forest ranger.

38. Additionally, twelve posts for forestry cadets are available in which training involves two years of basic science at an Australian University, one year of practical field instruction in the Territory, followed by two years at the Australian Forestry School in Canberra.

39. All posts in the Forestry Department are open to Papuans subject only to qualification. A young seventeen-year old Papuan forestry field assistant was this year selected to attend the Fiji Forestry Training School for a special twelve-months' course. He is the first Papuan to study forestry overseas and on completion of the Fiji course will be appointed to the staff of the Administration Forestry School to assist further in the training of indigenes as forest ranger.

#### *Nautical training*

40. The marine section of the Department of Customs and Marine plans to train Papuans as masters, officers and en-

gineers for service in coastal vessels and specifications are now being drawn up for a suitable training ship. On completion of this course, trainees will be eligible to qualify by examination for a coastal master's certificate and equivalent certificates in the other occupations. At a lower level of training, seamen and engine-room operators are trained at the National School in Hollandia, and those who show sufficient aptitude will be given opportunities for further advancement after serving a period at sea.

41. Twelve Papuans completed the course in Hollandia late last year and have since joined the crews of administration and privately owned vessels in the Territory. A second group of twelve trainees is at present undergoing the ten months' course, and it is proposed to send a similar number of selected trainees each year. Entrance qualifications for the school require that trainees shall be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, have completed Standard VI at school and are able to pass an appropriate medical examination.

#### *Postal and telegraphic training*

42. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs provides comprehensive in-service training for staff in a variety of postal and telecommunications occupations at the residential Posts and Telegraphs Training College in Port Moresby. Students are trained to a level which qualifies them for entry to the Third Division of the Public Service.

43. The College provides several technical courses of instruction requiring various standards of entry. For the radio and telephone technicians course, the minimum educational qualification for admission is Standard IX and the course is of five years' duration, two years in full-time study at the College and the remainder in the field. Five Papuans were undertaking this course at the end of last year.

44. The course for telegraphists and teleprint operators also requires a Standard IX entry qualification and the length of the course is from three to four years. Five Papuans were undertaking this course also at the end of last year.

45. The Postal Trainees Course is also a Standard IX entry qualification and is of similar duration to that last mentioned. Three Papuans were undertaking this course last year.

46. The course for linesmen requires Standard VII qualification for entry and is also of from three to four years' duration. Three Papuans were attending the course last year.

47. At the end of last year, sixteen Papuans were resident students of the College and it is anticipated that the annual intake will progressively increase, as there is already a big demand for the services of qualified technicians in this Department of the Service.

#### *Medical training*

48. Training within the Department of Public Health is the responsibility of a Special Division and covers a wide field in health and medical education.

49. All media available for dissemination of information to the public are used in health education to improve the general health of the people at the village and town levels. To ensure the widest possible use of this type of training, a central Health Education Council, comprising permanent members from the Department of Health, Education, Native Affairs and Agriculture, ensures that health education is brought into the activities of all field departments. In furtherance of this policy health education is included in the course for officers of all Departments at the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

50. In the more specialized fields of training for employment and promotion within the Department of Public Health, a number of avenues of training are open and, as in all branches of the Public Service, special encouragement is extended to Papuans.

#### *Assistant medical practitioners*

51. The highest level of training within the Territory, is the Papuan Medical College, which is associated with the Port Moresby General Hospital, and provides training for assistant medical practitioners. The course consists of a preliminary year and five years of further study along the lines

of medical courses at Australian universities but with passes at a lower standard. Last year, six male and two female students from Papua progressed to the first year of studies after completing the preliminary year and are now studying chemistry, zoology, botany, physics and sociology. A further eight Papuan students were taking the preliminary year in 1960.

#### *Nursing*

52. Nurses are also trained at the Port Moresby General Hospital where the course follows the Australian pattern. Successful female students are designated nurses or nursing assistants, depending on the standard attained, while successful male students are designated hospital assistants.

53. At the close of the last financial year, forty-seven males and forty-three females, including three females from the Solomon Islands were undertaking nursing courses in Port Moresby. The majority of the Papuans taking this course will continue their work in the Territory Public Service after successful completion of the course.

#### *Aid post orderlies*

54. The training of aid post orderlies—male Papuans who staff the medical service at the village level—is one of the most important parts of the over-all training programme. Training is carried out at the Aid Post Training School at Saiho in the Northern district, where students undergo a two-year course in the theory and practice of medicine and hygiene as it applies to their work at Aid Posts. The School is in the charge of full-time European medical instructors assisted by indigenous assistants who have been trained for this work. At the end of last year, thirty aid post orderlies were in training.

#### *Hospital orderlies*

55. Hospital orderlies carry out routine nursing duties and are trained in hospitals by medical assistants under the supervision and direction of the medical officer-in-charge. Last year, 185 male and thirty-five female Papuans were undergoing this form of training.

#### *Dental, laboratory and X-ray assistants and orderlies*

56. Students of educational Standard IX are accepted for training as dental and laboratory assistants while Standard VII is required for X-ray assistants. Duration of the course for these categories of training is three years and is carried out at the Port Moresby General Hospital. At the present there are three trainees undergoing training in each of the dental, X-ray and laboratory courses, while six are taking laboratory assistant courses.

#### *Malaria control assistants*

57. Malaria control assistants undergo a two months' course of training to fit them for the malaria control work and supervision in the field. Four were trained in this type of work last year.

#### *Infant and maternal welfare*

58. The Infant, Child and Maternal Health Division trains girls as midwifery orderlies, infant welfare orderlies, midwifery assistants and infant welfare assistants. There are two administration and five mission training centres from which ten infant welfare assistants, seventeen midwifery assistants, two infant welfare orderlies and two midwifery orderlies graduated last year. An additional thirty-one are in training at administration centres and fifty-six at mission centres. The course covers a two-year period at the end of which students are qualified as infant welfare assistants. A further year is required for midwifery assistants.

#### *Pre-school assistants*

59. Pre-school assistants are trained at a number of school centres by qualified pre-school teachers. The training course covers a two-year period and the qualification for entry is Standard VI. After graduation and an additional year of supervised work with village groups, pre-school assistants are qualified for the supervision of village playgrounds in urban and rural areas. Four students are at present in training and one graduate is stationed at Hanuabada near Port Moresby.

60. Additional to the various courses in medical and health training already mentioned, provision is made for students who



have reached the required standard to attend the Central Medical, Dental and Nursing Schools in Fiji. Last year nineteen students were attending the following courses:

Assistant medical practitioner	10
Assistant dental officer	2
Nursing training	2
Radiography	2
Laboratory assistant	3

#### Police

61. Recruits to the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary undergo an initial twelve months' training course and may subsequently avail themselves of the numerous part-time and in-service training courses available. Members are selected from time to time for special courses for specialists and for promotion to non-commissioned rank.

62. Land has recently been acquired for a Police Training College where it is proposed to train selected Papuan and New Guinean recruits to officer status during a four-year course. Upon completion of the course the successful graduates will be commissioned with the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector with equal opportunity for promotion to any positions in the Force. As construction of the College will take time, a start has already been made with the training of ten recruits who will ultimately complete their training at the College. The College will have an initial recruitment potential of forty and a subsequent annual intake of twenty trainees.

63. Of the present strength of 3,070 officers, non-commissioned officers and constables in the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary, 1,235 are serving in Papua of whom only thirty-five are non-indigenous.

64. It will be seen from this that the Australian Government is providing the means for training in all fields of administration with a view to the earliest practical admission of increasing numbers of Papuans into the structure of the Administration. With the expanding services in health, agriculture, education and the many other ancillary functions of administration an increasing emphasis is being placed on the training of Papuans to enable them to take their place in the ranks of an expanding Public Service. It is noteworthy that ninety-three indigenous officers were admitted to the Territory Public Service during 1959/1960, making a total of 355 at 30 June last, while a further fifty-two were appointed during the six months to 31 December 1960. Of the ninety-three new appointees last year, 39 were teachers, 3 health assistants, 20 technical assistants, 15 field assistants and 16 clerical assistants. Many of the clerical appointments were to specialized occupations in the co-operative and Native local government branches of the Department of Native Affairs.

#### B. SPECIAL REPORT BY THE NETHERLANDS ON THE PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES IN NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA<sup>1</sup>

1. The Netherlands Government as the Administering Authority of Netherlands New Guinea attaches great importance to the training of indigenous civil and technical cadres to enable the Papuans to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of the Territory's affairs.

2. At present most of the functions occupied by indigenous personnel are in the lower and intermediate ranks. If the programme of "autochthonization" is to be a success it will be necessary to fill a large part of higher posts in the Government by Papuans.

3. In 1960 a three-year development plan was drawn up to serve as the basis for a new ten-year plan for development of the Territory. This plan pays much attention to the "Papuanization" of the territorial Government and to the training of indigenous cadres in all fields with the object of forming an *élite*, e.g., a cadre of adequately educated Papuans, who can in ever-increasing numbers take the place of expatriate administrative personnel in the Territory.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The text of this statement was transmitted to the Secretary-General on 10 May 1961 and was distributed under the symbol A/4767. It was originally presented to the Committee on Information in the form of an oral statement at the 227th meeting.

<sup>2</sup> The text of this paragraph was a part of the oral statement

4. The increasing Papuanization in the territorial Government will gradually limit the activities of the Netherlands officials to those of providing technical assistance. In future all Netherlands Government officials will be on loan from the metropolitan Government to the territorial Government. The temporary character of their assignment will thereby again be emphasized.

5. Educational and personal planning is obviously a long-term affair. The Territory's plan for the extension of education in general and the training of indigenous cadres therefore extends over a period of ten years. In 1960, of the 8,743 persons employed in government service 4,551 or 52 per cent were indigenous. In 1970, 93 per cent of the planned 12,500 government employees will be indigenous. In that same year, 90 per cent of the district officers will be Papuans. In order to achieve this target within a period of ten years, some 7,000 Papuans will have to receive special training for the various government functions. This means that they will have to follow up their general education basis with special studies or vocational training.

6. It is calculated that in ten years' time there will be a demand for 2,000 graduates from the Junior High School, 250 from the Senior High School, 3,500 village school-teachers, 200 primary school-teachers, 600 graduates from the lower technical schools, 300 from the extended Technical School and 50 from the junior technical schools, as well as some 40 university-trained Papuans. To achieve this objective in ten years' time, the present educational facilities in the Territory will have to be considerably expanded. The first steps to this effect have already been taken and it is expected that from 1965 on the Papuanization of the Government organs will take a rapid course.

7. One of the first tasks of the Administration is the expansion of the post-primary education which is the basis for cadre training. This entails establishing more junior high schools. These institutions have a four-year curriculum which complements the six or seven years of primary education. The junior high schools serve as the sub-structure for the senior high schools. The curriculum resembles the curriculum of the metropolitan junior high schools but is attuned to the specific needs of the Territory. For instance, only English is a compulsory subject as compared to English, French and German in the metropolitan junior high schools. In 1957, there was one junior high school in the Territory. In 1958, there were four; in 1960, seven; and in the period 1961-1963, three more will be added. In 1960, the junior high schools were attended by 430 pupils. The attendance is predominantly indigenous.

8. Apart from the junior high schools, there are two other types of post-primary general education, viz., the MULO type junior high school and senior high school, both types of institutions being attended by Papuans. The senior high schools have a full secondary school curriculum of five years which is identical to that of the metropolitan schools. Graduates of the senior high schools can enter the university. In 1960, two MULO type junior high schools were added to the three existing ones. There is one senior high school in the Territory. Graduates of the junior high schools and MULO type junior high schools can also matriculate in universities via the Senior High School. In 1960 the Senior High School was attended by 150 pupils, of which fifteen were Papuans. Five Papuans are at present studying at secondary schools in the Netherlands.

9. In 1961, a new type of senior high school (the so-called HBS-C School) will be opened in the Territory. This type of school has a full secondary school curriculum which is especially attuned to the requirements of the Territory.

10. Teacher training is naturally of great importance for the forming of indigenous cadres in the Territory. Without adequately trained teachers there can be no adequately trained *élite*.

11. At present there are six training schools for village teachers compared with one in 1952. Another five of these schools are planned for the period 1961-1963. The present

of the representative of the Netherlands, but was not included in the written statement reproduced in A/4767.



three years' course will be converted to a four years' one. The fourth year is to be devoted especially to the instruction of agriculture, public health and leadership in social activities, as especially the rural communities will inevitably make heavy demands on the knowledge and qualities of leadership of the village teacher. In 1960, 115 men and thirteen women graduated from the village teachers training schools. The total number of pupils increased from 173 in 1952 to 453 in 1960, of whom 404 were indigenous. In 1952, 40 per cent of all the village teachers were Papuans; in 1960, this percentage rose to more than sixty-five.

12. In 1960, a more advanced type of teachers' training college was opened. To be admitted to this college pupils must have graduated from the Junior High School. Graduates from the village teachers training schools can also be admitted after one year's additional study. Graduates from the teachers' training college will replace the expatriate teaching personnel of the primary schools B and the continuation schools. The college is at present being attended by fifty-five pupils, of whom forty-three are Papuans.

13. In 1962 an extended technical school will be opened in the Territory.

14. One of the most important forms of cadre training is the school for the training of indigenous district officers. This school, which was established in 1945, has a two years' course for graduates from the junior high schools. At present it also admits graduates of the continuation schools and the primary schools B after a special extension course. The curriculum of this college comprises Dutch and English, arithmetic, geography, ethnography, administration subjects, book-keeping, first aid, hygiene and physical training. In 1960 the school was attended by twenty-eight pupils. From 1952 until 1960, a total of ninety-five pupils, of whom eighty-nine were Papuans, graduated from this school. Presently thirty-four of the seventy-four districts of the Territory are administered by Papuan district officers: before long they will be the great majority. This year five of the most experienced Papuan district officers have been selected to attend a special advanced training course which will enable them to take charge of governmental subdivisions, a function which until now was fulfilled by expatriate personnel. It goes without saying that the administrative powers of the Papuan district officers extend over all inhabitants of their district, irrespective of race or religion. The Papuanization of the government organs increased rapidly in the last years. In 1954 there were 890 indigenous officials in established functions; in 1960 the total was 2,192, comprising approximately 37 per cent of all government personnel in established posts.

15. The training of the police force is another matter to which much attention is being paid. A cadre training course for station commandants was instituted in 1958. Up to 1960 there were fifty-eight graduates from this course, of which thirty-five were Papuans. This year a new course for chief constables will be instituted. In the near future a four years' course will be established for the training of Papuans assistant inspectors of police. Pupils for this course must have graduated from the junior high schools.

16. The Department of Transport and Power has organized the Elementary School of Navigation with different courses for graduates of the village schools, continuation schools and the P.M.S. schools. There is a course for able seamen and leading seamen. Promising able seamen and leading seamen may attend a further ten months' course for mate local sailing. Men with the government certificate of mate may reach the top rank of master. These courses are not cadre training in the proper sense of the word but only a preparation for entrance into the cadre ranks.

17. In 1960 a new course was instituted for mate coasting navigation which will be attended by graduates of the P.M.S. schools. After three months of theoretical training, the candidate must serve nine months on board a ship in the rank of seaman. After this period he has to attend a year's course of theoretical training, followed by another two years' practical training course on board a ship in the grade of able seaman. After this practical training period of twenty-four months, the

course will be completed with a final two years' period of theoretical instruction.

18. There are parallel lower courses of ten months for engine-room apprentices followed by a ten months' course for engine-room assistants. In 1960, the first cadre training course parallel to that of the mate (coastal navigation) was started. This was the engine-room (coastal navigation) course for graduates of the junior high schools.

19. The Department of Health has also several training courses for the lower ranks of the medical service such as nurses, midwives, malaria control assistants, laboratory assistants and junior pharmacist assistants.

20. In 1959, two junior high school graduates were sent to Suva, Fiji, to attend the three years' course for dental practitioner at the Central Medical School. Another seven junior high school graduates are now attending the Medical College at Port Moresby, Papua, to be trained as practitioner physicians. After this five years' medical course, graduates can extend their study to a full medical training with a curriculum equal to the medical standard of the Australian universities.

21. It is the intention of the administration to send a group of ten to fifteen junior high school graduates to the medical college in Port Moresby each year.

22. With financial assistance from the Development Fund of the European Economic Community, a medical centre of \$1,290,000 is being established in Hollandia. This centre will serve, *inter alia*, as an institution for centralized medical training for personnel of lower and intermediate medical functions in the field of preventive and curative health care and environmental sanitation.

23. Courses are also provided by other branches of the territorial Government such as the Meteorological and Civil Aviation Bureau, the Department of Finance, the Postal Service and the Land Registry and Mapping Office. In this way the demand for qualified weather observers and reporters, for clerks and officers in the revenue and accountancy branch, for junior technical officers in the postal and telegraph service and for surveyors and chief surveyors can be met in the Territory itself.

24. In 1960, six junior high school graduates were sent to the technical training college of the Post and Telegraph Department at Port Moresby to be trained as radio technicians.

25. Four Papuans are at present attending the two years' boat building course of the South Pacific Commission in the Solomon Islands. This course was organized by the South Pacific Commission in co-operation with the Government of the Solomon Islands with financial help from the United Nations Technical Assistance Board. This course trains persons from the Pacific area in the building of small fishing craft and freighter and in the servicing of small marine diesel engines.

26. With funds made available by the Development Fund of the European Economic Community, an agricultural training centre is being established at Manokwari. This institute, to which a topographical section is attached, will serve as a training centre for junior agricultural and forestry officers, surveyors and chief surveyors.

27. In the Netherlands there are at the moment thirty-five Papuan male and female students at secondary schools and universities, as well as vocational training institutes. Three of these students are attending a five years' university course.

28. It is the intention of the Netherlands Government to send an increasing number of young Papuans to the Netherlands to study at universities, secondary and technical schools and attend special vocational training courses in the coming years.

#### C. SPECIAL REPORT BY NEW ZEALAND ON THE PREPARATION, AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES IN THE COOK, NIUE AND TOKELAU ISLANDS<sup>a</sup>

1. The Cook Islands consist of fifteen small islands widely scattered throughout 850,000 square miles of ocean. The total

<sup>a</sup> The text of this statement was transmitted to the Secretary-General on 3 May 1961 and was originally distributed to the Committee on Information under the symbol of A/4764.

land area is ninety-three square miles, the population on 31 December 1959 was estimated at 18,041. The biggest island, Rarotonga, whose area makes up more than a quarter of that of the whole group, has a population of 7,827. The smallest island has an area of less than half a square mile and a population of ninety.

2. At present the Cook Islands Public Service is modelled very closely on the New Zealand Public Service, with all departments under the control of a central office which has the Resident Commissioner at its head. In most cases the heads of departments are European "imported" officers, with predominantly Cook Island staff.

3. It is the policy of the New Zealand Government to have Cook Islanders take an increasing share in the responsibility of the administration of the Group. To this end, islanders are being trained in all aspects of administration.

4. Tuition for the qualifying examination required to be passed by all entrants to the Public Service is given in schools. Internal or in-service schemes then instruct public servants further in Maori, English, arithmetic, social studies, government service knowledge, accounting and clerical practice. Senior public servants give tuition to junior officers to assist them to pass a "Junior Examination", for which an incentive is provided by a salary bar. In 1960, 136 out of 213 candidates passed this examination. A Senior Examination is being instituted this year.

5. Advance study is offered to Cook Islanders through the New Zealand Government scholarship scheme, and advantage is taken of fellowships and study awards offered by the United Nations international agencies, such as WHO and the ILO. The scholarship scheme is beginning to show results, and in 1960 three Cook Islanders gained degrees. One student was successful in the final examinations for his degree in medicine, one student gained the M.A. degree, and another the LL.B degree.

6. This scheme should in future provide many senior public servants. The following positions are already held by Cook Islanders trained outside the Territory:

Sixteen assistant medical officers, trained at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji, including the Officer-in-Charge of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the expert in treatment of leprosy.

Two assistant dental officers and one dental nurse,

Two agricultural field officers with diplomas in horticulture,

Six teachers with New Zealand certificates,

One policeman trained in New Zealand.

7. In addition, two Cook Islanders who recently obtained in New Zealand degrees in law and economics are about to take up senior positions, one as Registrar of the High Court and the other as Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Government. Other senior positions held by Cook Islanders include the Agricultural Field Supervisor in charge of the citrus scheme, the Resident Agent of Pukapuka and the Clerks-in-Charge of Mitiaro and Rakahanga. Cook Islanders also hold positions as senior co-operative staff, nurses, X-ray and dental technicians, foreman carpenters and public works overseers. All primary schools, save one "side" school, are fully staffed (and headed) by Cook Islanders.

8. At present a total of seventy-one Cook Islanders in New Zealand are studying under the scholarship scheme for both technical and academic qualifications. They are expected, on their return to the Cook Islands, to serve the Administration. In addition, nineteen students are attending the Avele Agricultural College in Western Samoa, five students are studying at the Central Medical School, Suva, and one student is studying dentistry in Australia. (Other Cook Islanders receive training locally at Tereora College and the Teachers' Training College.)

9. The following is a summary of the results of the scholarship scheme for the year 1960:

Six teachers gained teachers' "C" Certificates,

One dental nurse completed her training,

One student gained the M.A. degree and one other was successful in examinations towards the degree of B.A.,

One student gained the LL.B degree,

One student gained a diploma in horticulture,

Two students had success in shorthand/typing examinations,

One student passed units towards the B.E. degree,

One student completed the examinations for a degree in medicine, and one other had examination successes,

Three students passed the School Certificate examination,

Two students passed the University Entrance examination.

10. In addition, seventeen students were serving trades' apprenticeships or receiving on-the-job training in New Zealand. Other students were attending teachers' training colleges, were training as nurses, attending business colleges, etc. A Cook Island assistant medical officer is studying for a Public Health Diploma at the Central Medical School in Fiji and will, when fully qualified, replace the European Medical Officer of Health.

11. The following table shows the relative proportions of overseas and local appointees as at 31 March 1960, since which time certain changes have occurred.

	Imported officers		Locally appointed		Sub-total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Agriculture .....	8		25	2	35
Education .....	17	4	180	169	370
Health .....	3	5	75	75	158
Justice .....	2		6		8
Police .....	2		56		58
Printing .....	1		4	1	6
Power supply .....	3		2		5
Post Office .....	2		9	1	12
Public Works .....	11		14	1	26
Radio .....	6		31		37
Social development .....	4	1	17	3	25
Treasury .....	6		9	3	18
Survey .....	4		4		8
Outer Islands (Resident agents, etc.) .....	4		24	6	34
Administration Office* (including hotel and freezer) .....	6	2	4	11	23
Miscellaneous .....			25		25
TOTALS	79	12	485	272	848

\* Does not include three ministerial appointees.

NOTE. Regulation 130 employees (employed on a day-to-day basis mostly by the Public Works and Agriculture Departments on unskilled work) are not included above.

#### NIUE ISLAND

12. Niue Island has an area of just over 100 square miles and a population, at 31 March 1960, of 4,781.

13. The Niue Island Administration has, as a general policy, the aim of training Niueans to take an increasing share in the administration of Niue. To this end, departmental training similar to that of the Cook Islands Public Service operates, and use is made of the New Zealand Government scholarship scheme, the Central Medical School in Suva, Avele Agricultural College, and WHO or other fellowships and awards. Teachers and other specialists are also brought to New Zealand for training.

14. At present, most senior officers of the Administration are European "imported" officers, but it is envisaged that the future administration of Niue will be in the hands of Niueans who have received advanced training and education in New Zealand and other countries. Details of this training and education are below.

15. In 1961 there were twenty-three Niueans in New Zealand under the scholarship scheme taking the following courses:

Accountancy .....	1
Teachers' Training College .....	3

Nursing .....	1
Apprentice (carpenter) .....	1
Business College .....	1
Post-primary schools .....	16

15. One fully qualified teacher returned to Niue last year, and one student returned last month requiring only two examinations to gain the diploma of horticulture. Another student had examination successes towards a degree in accountancy. Seven students are attending the Avele Agricultural College, and six nurses are receiving nursing training in Western Samoa. Post-graduate nursing training and training for assistant Medical Officers is given at the Central Medical School, Suva. Other Niueans are trained locally at a post-primary school (up to Form IV) and a Teachers' Training Centre.

17. The majority of positions in the Administration are held by Niueans, and it is the policy wherever possible to fill a vacancy by appointing a Niuean. Two Niueans trained overseas already hold the senior positions of Officer-in-Charge of Dental Services and Assistant Secretary (shortly to become Secretary) to the Resident Commissioner. Six Niuean teachers have obtained their certificates in New Zealand. Niueans also hold senior posts as Registrar of the Native Land Court, Postmaster, Public Works Overseer and Senior Clerk in Treasury.

18. At 31 December 1959, since when some changes have taken place, there were thirty-one Europeans on the regular staff, including four employed with the Health Department, nine with the Education Department, and ten with the Public Works Department. The total number of regular employees was 175 Niueans and thirty-one Europeans.

#### TOKELAU ISLANDS

19. The Tokelau Islands consist of three atolls, about fifty miles apart, with a total land area of four square miles and a population of about 1,800.

20. The High Commissioner of Western Samoa, which lies some 300 miles south of the group, is the Administrator of the Tokelau Islands and is assisted by a New Zealand Administrative Officer. Officers of the Government of Western Samoa visit the group regularly and their technical advice is freely available to the Administrator.

21. Local public services on each atoll are under the general supervision of an elected Faipule who is also a magistrate and who is assisted by local mayors and officials.

22. All seventeen of the trained teachers in the group are Tokelau Islanders. The three medical practitioners are Samoan but two Tokelau youths are attending, on scholarships, the Central Medical School in Suva. Seven other scholarship pupils are studying in Western Samoa; one of them at Samoa College, two at Avele Agricultural College and four at mission schools.

#### D. SPECIAL REPORT BY THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES IN THE TERRITORIES UNDER UNITED KINGDOM ADMINISTRATION<sup>1</sup>

1. General Assembly resolution 1534 (XV) deals with a very important and complex subject. It calls both for a special report to the twelfth session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and for information on this subject to be included in the regular transmission under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. Arrangements have been made for the material furnished annually under Article 73 e in respect of United Kingdom Territories to include information on this subject. The present report has necessarily had to be prepared from data readily available and is to be regarded as a first report on a very wide field—and,

<sup>1</sup> The text of this statement was transmitted to the Secretary-General on 24 April 1961 and was originally distributed under the symbol A/4761. The representative of the United Kingdom later gave additional information in an oral statement before the Committee on Information. The text of the oral statement appears as section E below.

it is suggested, one in which comparison on a global basis has obvious limitations.

2. As is well known, the principle on which United Kingdom Territories are administered is that of maximum devolution of authority and functions to the territorial Government, with the minimum of detailed reporting to London. For this reason it has not been possible to ensure that the information contained in this report is in all cases up to date, especially where (as in a number of the larger Territories) the position is changing rapidly; nor that the statistics (especially those in appendix II) are in all cases strictly comparable with each other. Subject to these reservations, the United Kingdom provides this report as requested by the General Assembly on the basis of "all available information". The information to be furnished in future under Article 73 e will provide separate statements, in each case within the natural context of size and development of the Territory concerned.

3. The Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible vary greatly in size, in density of population, in wealth of natural resources, and in constitutional, educational and social development. The public services of these Territories likewise differ considerably from one another according to the jobs which have to be done and the people available to do them, but they have certain important features in common. Each territorial Government has its own budget and the salaries of its civil servants are paid from local revenues, whether or not those revenues may be supported from United Kingdom Government funds. The great majority of the civil servants in each Territory are locally domiciled, but to an extent which varies according to local conditions, the locally domiciled staff are supplemented, especially in the grades which require high professional or other qualifications, by officers who have been recruited from the United Kingdom or from other self-governing members of the Commonwealth or who have been transferred from the service of other Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is a basic principle of British policy that the public services of the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be well adapted to local conditions and staffed to the greatest possible extent by local people; and also that there should be no barrier of race, colour or creed to the appointment of a locally domiciled candidate or public servant to any post which he is qualified to fill. It must, however, be recognized that, despite great progress made in recent years, for some time to come certain Territories will be unable to find among their own people enough suitably qualified staff to fulfil all the complex requirements of modern administration.

4. Especially since 1945 it has been a prominent feature of policy for the overseas service that locally domiciled candidates should be given opportunities for obtaining qualifications to enter the higher grades of the service; and that selected candidates, from whatever source, should be given better and broader training than had been thought sufficient in the past. Fundamentally, this has meant the provision of educational facilities sufficient to create, among other things, a wide field of qualified candidates from whom the best could be appointed to the public service. Those facilities have been and are being provided in existing or projected institutions of higher education in the Territories and, to the extent that and for as long as those local facilities are not fully developed, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere abroad. Primary, secondary and technical education has made great progress: universities or university colleges have been founded in West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, the Far East and The West Indies; and large and steadily increasing numbers of students from colonial territories go abroad to pursue university, technical and other post-secondary courses, chiefly in the United Kingdom. After the 1939/1945 war an allocation of £1 million was made by the United Kingdom Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to provide scholarships to enable students in British Territories to study abroad. These developments have been stimulated by the natural thirst of indigenous peoples for education and advancement and have been made possible by the efforts of Her Majesty's Government and territorial Governments to provide the necessary facilities. The result has been to remove the distinction which existed

twenty years ago in most Territories between the filling of the administrative and professional grades by overseas recruitment and the filling of the middle and subordinate grades by local recruitment. It has become the practice of territorial Government wherever possible to fill all posts in the basic grades at whatever level by local recruitment and only to ask Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to recruit externally if there are no suitable candidates available locally. Today in all Territories, overseas and locally domiciled officers serve side by side in the senior grades of the public services, though the proportions vary a good deal from, for example, The West Indies, where nearly all the higher posts are filled by West Indians, to the East and Central African Territories, where the proportion of expatriate officers in the senior grades is still high.

5. Against this background a Conference, known as the Public Services Conference, was convened in London in March 1960, to exchange information on the measures taken or projected in building up local civil services in the African Territories. The report of the Conference was published in October 1960.<sup>1</sup>

6. As is stated above, the general policy is for overseas Governments to fill vacancies in their public service by the appointment of suitably qualified local candidates wherever possible. To enable the net to be cast widely, a number of Territories have arrangements whereby local men and women, who are studying in the United Kingdom for qualifications which would fit them for public service appointments, are considered at the same time as other local candidates. The number of students from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the United Kingdom has increased considerably and in 1960 there were about 17,000. But of course many of them do not seek government employment when they return, and not all are following courses which will qualify them for posts in the public service. It is inevitable, therefore, that there should remain many vacancies which cannot be filled from local sources, and recruitment of overseas officers continues to be necessary.

7. When local resources have been thoroughly examined and have been found to be incapable of producing candidates with the necessary qualifications and experience, the Secretary of State (or the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations) is asked to fill the vacancy by the selection of an overseas candidate. The number of overseas appointments made by the Colonial Office ran at approximately 1,300 a year in the years of 1956-1958; since then the number has diminished to approximately 1,000 in 1959 and 800 in 1960. The recent decrease reflects the attainment of independence by Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, Cyprus, British Somaliland and Nigeria.

#### LOCAL TRAINING FACILITIES

8. The following summary of training programmes in East Africa illustrates the efforts being made to meet the urgent problem of producing more local candidates.

##### Kenya

9. For some years the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission has been *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Training. This Committee impresses on departments the need to adopt training schemes, gives advice in their preparation and makes recommendations to the Government about the schemes which should be approved and qualify for funds. Systematized training as practised in government departments falls into three main categories:

(a) Departmental training schemes intended to provide opportunities through a training grade for training candidates for executive and administrative posts below the professional level.

(b) Training in residential schools where the student is not wholly engaged on productive work but receives tuition, board, lodging, etc., and a small monthly cash allowance increasing each year as he is employed to a greater degree in productive work.

(c) Training on the job where the trainee is recruited to the service on a recognized salary scale and arrangements are made to train him to undertake more skilled or responsible duties.

10. The following departmental training schemes have been adopted:

Department	
African Land Development .....	Surveyors
Department of Agriculture .....	Laboratory technicians (Coffee Research Station)
Administration .....	District assistants
Community Development Department .....	Community development officers
Co-operative Development Department .....	Co-operative development officers, grade II
Exchequer and Audit Department .....	Assistant auditors
Forest Department .....	Foresters
Immigration Department .....	Immigration officers
Labour Department .....	Labour officers
Lands Department .....	Chartered surveyors (Valuation Office)
Local Government Department .....	Local government finance officers
Printing and Stationery Department .....	Apprentices Proof readers
Registrar General's Department .....	Legal assistant executive officers
Supplies and Transport Department .....	Storemen
Survey Department .....	Assistant photogrammetrists Draughtsmen/ draughtswomen Land surveyors Lithographers Survey plan examiners (female)
Veterinary Department .....	Laboratory technicians Livestock officers Technical officers (tsetse) Assistant meat inspectors
Ministry of Agriculture .....	} Librarians
Medical Department .....	
Mines and Geological Department .....	
Judicial Department .....	
Veterinary Department .....	

11. In the Ministry of Works a divisional engineer is employed full-time in charge of training.

##### Uganda

12. First appointments to the training grade were made in 1956. The purpose is to select, from within and outside the Service, promising people who seem likely to qualify for appointment to higher posts after a systematic and intensive course of training. Detailed training programmes are drawn up which are designed gradually to give the trainee experience of the responsibilities of the post for which he is being trained. The average length of training is two to three years. The following is a list of posts for which officers in the Training Grade have been or are being, trained:

Labour	Junior assistant secretary
District officer	Staff surveyor
Community development officer	Assistant
Estate manager	hospital superintendent
Accountant	Game ranger
Storekeeper	Security registry assistant
Establishment officer	African housing officer
Land registry assistant	Sports officer
Co-operative officer	Probation officer
Trade development officer	Assistant auditor

<sup>1</sup> United Kingdom: *Colonial No. 347*, London, H.M.S.O.

13. The Registrar Scheme at Mulago Hospital enables qualified doctors to pursue, in Uganda, the preparatory studies leading to higher qualifications in medicine and surgery, which they have hitherto had to pursue in the United Kingdom. Following a period of guided study at Mulago, registrars whose progress is satisfactory will be sent to the United Kingdom to complete their studies and sit for their examinations. The whole scheme is under the general control of a Council for Post-Graduate Medical Training; the selection of registrars and detailed supervision of their work and progress is under the control of a Board of Studies consisting of the professors of medicine, surgery and gynaecology at Makerere College (University College of East Africa), a representative of the Director of Medical Studies, the Medical Superintendent of Mulago Hospital, and a representative of the Public Services Commission. The first six registrars (studying in surgery, medicine, obstetrics/gynaecology and paediatrics), were appointed early in 1959; two more will shortly be appointed; two have gone to the United Kingdom for further study. It is planned to have twelve registrars (studying in Uganda or in the United Kingdom) at any one time.

14. A training course is being opened for potential assistant administrative officers. In addition there are many pre-appointment training courses run by departments and approximately 1,100 trainees are engaged on such courses.

#### *East Africa Posts and Telecommunications Administration*

15. The Administration has maintained a Combined Training School for many years and over 5,000 candidates have completed courses to fit them for service with the Administration. The school, which operates on an East African basis, caters for basic and advanced training in the various facets of the work undertaken by the Administration in provision of the public service. The school caters for services and engineering and as many as 900 trainees a year are undergoing courses of instruction.

16. Brief details of the type of training provided at the School are as follows.

17. *Engineering.* Tuition is given in all aspects of telecommunications engineering, from underground and overhead line construction to maintenance of automatic exchanges and Carrier VHF equipment, the educational standard of the trainee being taken into account by giving prominence at lower levels of education to the practical aspects of training. Elementary, basic and advanced courses are provided, the latter preparing an officer for the degree of skill required in the maintenance of the most complicated telecommunication apparatus.

18. Additional advanced courses on specialist subjects are given as necessary, and supervisory training is also being undertaken.

19. *Services (postal and telecommunications).* Tuition is being given in the various aspects of services work as follows.

20. New entrant courses covering training in postal and junior counter duties are followed by suitable periods of "on the job" training in the field. At a later stage officers are selected for a longer period of training at the school on senior counter duties and accounts work. This course completes the basic training of a postal officer who returns to the field for further "on the job" training under the active supervision of a senior officer.

21. Conversion courses covering postal junior counter, senior counter and accounts duties are held to train redundant telegraphist staff in postal working, so that they may be employed on postal work.

22. Teleprinter training courses enable satisfactory efficiency to be reached in twelve weeks.

23. Telephonist courses, which are of two months' duration, embrace the training of 70 to 100 operators each year.

#### *East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration*

24. The Administration possesses a residential training school, built at a cost of £400,000, which accommodates some

550 students of all races. Facilities are provided for the training of staff in a variety of different railway occupations—engineering and trade apprentices, permanent way staff, stationmasters, telegraphists, clerks, locomotive drivers, etc. Refresher courses are held throughout the year for clerks, stationmasters and other groups of staff. There are also special training schemes devised for the staff in the catering and inland marine services.

25. The Administration also provides an engineering and trade apprenticeship scheme which is the main source of supply of artisans and junior supervisors required for the mechanical workshop. The engineering apprentices are trained for five years and are then fitted for posts at the junior supervisory (charge-hand) level. The trade apprenticeship scheme is the main source of recruitment for artisans of whom there are nearly 3,000 employed in the Administration. Trade apprentices are recruited either direct from school or from serving staff in the subordinate grades. They serve either a three- or five-year apprenticeship. Annual intake is about ninety of whom about one-third complete the five-year apprenticeship.

#### OVERSEAS SERVICE TRAINING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

26. The great majority of the recruits to public services in the overseas Territories are given their entire training, just after selection or later in their careers, in their own Territories, either on the job or in courses. For a small minority in any service, however, adequate training cannot be provided on the spot; and for those people the Colonial Office arranges suitable training in the United Kingdom. In 1960, for example, public service training in the United Kingdom was arranged by the Colonial Office for 1,455 officers from the Territories with which this report is concerned. A detailed break-down by Territories and by types of training is shown in appendix I. Similar training was arranged, in addition, for 646 officers from Trust Territories or independent countries. Furthermore, during 1960, 117 officers were in their second or third year of training in the United Kingdom. Individual courses last anything from a few weeks to more than two years. The training is done in many different institutions, including universities, technical colleges and offices. Different courses cater for officers at different stages of their careers, not merely at the beginning. Some courses are managed by the Colonial Office, but most are independent courses. The trainees come from all branches of the service; courses for professional and technical work are far more numerous than those for general administrative work.

27. All this training for public service officers is provided in addition to the facilities in the United Kingdom for ordinary students from the overseas Territories who may later enter public service.

#### COMPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICES

28. A statement of the composition of the various public services in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible appears in appendix II. The summary gives the numbers of pensionable and non-pensionable overseas offices and the number of local offices in posts comparable in status to those occupied by overseas officers. Finally, it gives the total strength of the public service, excluding daily paid staff.

#### SOME RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

29. Many developments are currently taking place in the localization of the public services of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible. The following recent developments in the East and Central African Territories are given as illustrative of the lines along which progress is being made.

#### *Kenya*

30. In 1955 Kenya Government set up a Civil Service Commission which was required to further the aim of building up a local civil service recruited from the people of the Territory. Teacher-training colleges already produce teachers for Asian and African primary and intermediate schools and the

lower forms of secondary schools. Heavy subsidies are made to Makerere College (the University College of East Africa) and the Royal Technical College of East Africa, and a large number of bursaries are granted to Africans for diplomas and degree courses at those colleges. As a result of these bursaries the civil service recruits numbers of African medical officers, lawyers, graduate teachers, and veterinary, agricultural and teaching diplomatists, besides non-specialist graduates for executive and administrative posts. There are currently 355 Kenya students (mostly African) at Makerere and 176 at the Royal Technical College. In addition, large numbers of bursaries are granted for study in the United Kingdom. Some 350 Africans and 1,100 Asians from Kenya are at present studying overseas.

31. In 1957 a Training Committee was set up to encourage the training both of new recruits and also of serving officers who show potential, even though they may not possess the normal minimum educational qualification of School Certificate. This Committee has been strengthened recently and its scope widened to include advice on training in all branches of the service, including professional and administrative levels. At the

same time a new post of senior assistant secretary (localization and training) has been created and filled. The officer appointed to this post is the executive officer from the Training Committee and responsible to the Director of Establishments for the implementation of the Government's policy on localization and training.

32. The appointment of this officer followed upon the recommendation of a Study Group set up after the Public Services Conference in March 1960 with the following terms of reference:

"In addition to terms and conditions of service of local members of the Service, the Group shall consider policy and progress in regard to 'localization' with particular reference to training and training programmes and also the position of the expatriate officer in the Service, and the question of reorientation of educational policies with a view to meeting the requirements presented by a determined effort to 'localize' the Civil Service."

33. The following recruitment statistics for the years 1955-1959 show the effects of the Kenya Government's policy:

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
(a) Number of vacancies reported to Commission	2,154	1,790	1,572	1,982	1,126
(b) Number of applications received in response to the Commission's advertisements	5,181	4,142	4,481	3,155	2,512
(c) Number of new appointments advised by the Commission	These figures comprise promotions and transfers of serving officers, and also appointments made from outside the service:				
(i) As a result of advertisement	368	362	378	327	269
(ii) Otherwise	1,320	993	1,025	1,150	633
(d) Number of posts which the Commission advised should be filled by recruitment from outside East Africa	128	124	157	112	250

34. The following table relates to appointments held by local officers:

	Salary scale A (professional)	Salary scale B (semi-professional)	Salary scale C (technical and supervisory)
1958	28	94	386
1959	51	180	784
1960, 30 Sept.	81	261	1,067

35. In February 1961 a project for a new College of Administration in Kenya was announced. In March 1961 it was decided that all future recruitment of overseas staff should be on contract terms only and that no further initial appointments of overseas staff should be made on permanent and pensionable terms.

#### Uganda

36. It was decided in 1954 to create a single service with common basic rates of pay (with inducement additions for overseas staff) so that Africans and Asians could be appointed and promoted on equal terms with officers of other races. A Public Service Commission was established in 1955. At a slightly earlier stage, between 1952 and 1955, there had been a Standing Committee on the Recruitment, Training and Promotion of Africans for appointment to higher posts. This was accompanied by the systematic expansion and improvement of African education, particularly at secondary and post-secondary levels, the provision of funds for overseas scholarships and the development of training courses in Uganda. The next major step was a joint review undertaken by the Establishment Secretary and the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and the announcement in 1958 of a systematic programme of localization over a five-year period. Progress is reviewed each year. A Training Officer has been appointed and further reviews

are being undertaken of the qualifications and training required for appointment of local officers and to ensure that the fullest use is being made of local officers who are already serving.

37. The following table of appointments of local officers shows the progress that has been made:

	Salary scale A (professional)	Salary scale B (semi-professional)	Salary scale C (technical and supervisory)
1958	37	41	438
1959	62	68	454
1960, 20 Aug.	71	79	491

38. In Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1961,<sup>k</sup> the Uganda Government announced proposals for the accelerated promotion of local officers coupled with a limited scheme for compensation for overseas officers. The aim is to give local officers experience in posts carrying heavier responsibilities.

39. In December 1960 all recruitment of overseas staff on permanent and pensionable terms ceased; instead, contract terms are being offered.

#### Zanzibar

40. A Public Service Commission has been established and its main task will be to advise on the localization of the public service. As in other Territories a non-racial structure has been adopted for the Civil Service. Non-racial teachers training colleges have been established for both men and women, and subsidies are made to the University College of East Africa and the Royal Technical College of East Africa. Two hundred and fifteen students from Zanzibar, including fifty-four holding government scholarships, were studying abroad in December 1959 and in that year thirty-six serving officers were on courses

<sup>k</sup> Uganda: *Future developments in the Public Service of Uganda*, Entebbe, p. 7 ff.



of instruction overseas. Estimated public expenditure on students and officials studying overseas in 1960 is £51,000, which is equal to about 2 per cent of the recurrent budget. Secondary school leavers have been increased over recent years as follows:

1949 .....	67	(38)
1954 .....	108	(60)
1959 .....	182	(123)

(Figures in parentheses show those successful in Cambridge Overseas School Certificate or GCE)

41. Higher School Certificate classes were started in 1959 and an examination equivalent to a University Entrance Examination will be taken for the first time this year. Results of the policy of localization are indicated by the following figures:

	Per cent
At 1 January 1949 local officers held 41 out of 244 Senior posts (Salary scale C and upwards) filled on that date .....	(16.6)
Corresponding figures for 1954...102 out of 335..	(30.45)
1959...214 out of 439..	(50.39)
1960...226 out of 427..	(52.93)

#### *East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration and Posts and Telecommunications Administration*

42. The policy of both Administrations is to recruit as many of their staff as possible from local sources and there has been a substantial reduction in the number of trained staff recruited from overseas. These Administrations have substantial training programmes already described in paragraphs 15-25 above. For the recruitment of professional staff the aim will be gradually to look to the Royal College, Nairobi (soon to become a University College) as the main source of supply.

43. A Commission has examined recently the arrangements for localization in the East Africa Posts and Telecommunications Administration and certain other East Africa High Commission services and has made recommendations for accelerating the process.

#### *Northern Rhodesia*

44. A local civil service on non-racial lines is being established. The Northern Rhodesia Government has approved in principle a large-scale training and scholarship scheme designed principally to encourage secondary school leavers in Northern Rhodesia and elsewhere in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, of whatever race, to look to the proposed local Civil Service for a career by assisting them to acquire the qualifications necessary for entry into the higher grades of the

Service, and, secondly, to assist serving officers to obtain the qualifications necessary for advancement to the higher grades within the Service.

#### *Nyasaland*

45. At 1 January 1958, a locally based service was introduced with rates of pay and conditions of service related to the local employment market and to the circumstances of candidates whose homes were in Nyasaland or elsewhere in Africa. There are already African and European officers serving in the Territory on these terms. Proposals for a Public Service Commission, which will advise the Government on appointments to, and advancement in, the civil service, have been drawn up and it is expected to begin its work soon. A Committee has recently examined the whole question of the employment of local candidates in the local civil service. The Chairman of this Committee was Mr. A. L. Adu, Secretary to the Prime Minister of Ghana and Head of the Ghana Civil Service.

#### OVERSEAS SERVICE AID SCHEME

46. In addition to the assistance which it provides for the training of personnel, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has recently undertaken to provide aid to Non-Self-Governing Territories in staffing their public services in a new and direct way. In October 1960 proposals were laid before the United Kingdom Parliament, and later approved by it, whereby Her Majesty's Government offered to enter into agreements with territorial Governments for the sharing of the costs of employing overseas staff. The United Kingdom Government offers to pay the difference between the local salaries of such officers and the salaries which have to be paid in order to recruit them in the United Kingdom or elsewhere overseas and retain them in employment. It also offers to pay education and children's allowances for such officers, half the cost of their passages to and from the Territory, and, where appropriate, half the cost of schemes for providing compensation for loss of career. Agreements for aid of this sort are being worked out with thirty separate Governments and administrations and will be effective from 1 April 1961. They will have the ten-year period to 31 March 1971 in the first instance. The effect will be to relieve Territories of a significant part of the burden of employing suitably qualified staff to build up the administrative and social services of the country and develop its economy, and above all to train local people to take over these vital tasks from them. The cost to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be about £150 million over the ten-year period, a large part of which will represent direct savings to the territorial Governments of expenditure which they are at present making on the allowances and passages to be covered in future by the aid scheme.

## Overseas service training in the

Type of training	Gambia	Sierra Leone	Aden	East Africa High Commission	Kenya	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Uganda	Zanzibar	Bahamas	Barbados	Bermuda
Administrative .....	2	5	1		24	20	12	9	4		2	
Agriculture .....	1	6	2		17	6	5	5	1		2	
Architecture .....					2						1	
Audit and accountancy .....			2		1			4				
Aviation .....		4		10	2	1		1		1	2	1
Broadcasting .....		2	4		2			5	1			
Civil defence .....					1							
Co-operation .....		2	1		2	2	1	3	1			
Customs and excise .....	1			1		1						
Dental .....												
Economic development .....												
Education .....	2	2	1		3	5	2	2	3		3	
Engineering .....	5	15	2	4	12	8	1	6				
Fire services .....				1	1			1			1	
Foreign service .....		10										
Forestry .....		2			3	2	2	1				
Geological survey .....						3	1					
Imperial Defence College .....												
Income tax .....		2									1	
Information .....						1	1					
Joint Services Staff College .....												
Labour .....		1	1		3	2	3	2			1	
Languages .....	1				4		1	1				
Legal .....		2			3	7		1			1	
Local government .....	1		1		1			1	1			
Marine .....				1								
Medical .....	2	7		1	11	1		2			2	
Meteorological .....				4								
Miscellaneous .....		4			13			14	2		1	
Nuclear Energy .....												
Nursing .....								1	3		2	
Organization and methods .....			4	3	6	7	1	5				1
Parliamentary procedure .....												
Passports and immigration .....		1						1				
Police .....	3	14	10		17	56	26	44	7	5	5	15
Posts and telegraphs .....	2	2		31						2	2	
Printing .....	1	3										
Prisons .....	1	1			2			5				1
Probation .....					3							
Public and social administration .....									1			
Railways .....		1		1								
Research students .....												
Sanitary and health .....		3						1			2	1
Social welfare .....		1			1	3		1			1	
Statistics .....												
Survey .....	2				2			2				
Town planning .....			2					2	1	1		
Veterinary .....				1	1	1		1				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>



## United Kingdom, courses begun in 1960

<i>British Guiana</i>	<i>British Honduras</i>	<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Leeward Islands</i>	<i>Trinidad</i>	<i>Windward Islands</i>	<i>The West Indies</i>	<i>North Borneo</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Sarawak and Brunei</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Fiji and Western Pacific</i>	<i>Gibraltar</i>	<i>Malta</i>	<i>Mauritius</i>	<i>South Africa High Commission</i>	<i>Seychelles</i>	<i>St. Helena</i>	<i>Miscellaneous and Unallocated</i>	<i>Total</i>
2	2	8	2		2	2	5	4	7		6			1	4		1	4	129
1	1	7	1	6	1		3		2		3		1	2	1			2	76
1				1				1	1										7
2	2	2		9				1			2			1					26
		14	1	4				8	1	2	1			6					59
1	1		1					2				1		6					26
								4				2	2						9
	1	1						2	1					2					19
1		4						2			1			2					13
								1											1
2				2		1				1				1					7
6		6		14	2			13				2		3	1				70
4	4	4	1	7	3		3	19	2				5	1	1	1		1	109
3				1				1											9
						15													25
1	1	1		1			1							1					16
1															1				6
		3	1	3	2	1		4					2		2	1			22
	2				1								1	1					7
								1											1
1	1	1		1	1		1	2			1		1						23
								2	1									3	13
		1			1														16
		2						1		1				1				1	11
1											1								3
1	2	2		7	1		2	22		9	2	1		9		1			85
						3		1						2					10
3	3	1	2	4				7	2		2			6					64
		1						4		2	1			2					10
3	2	12		4	5			6				1		5					44
1		2		1	1		1	8	1		1			6		1			50
								1											—
																			3
4	3	12	5	16	8		2	22	4	9	5	1	10	6	9	1		1	320
2								1			1			2					45
				3										1					8
		1		3				1					1	5					21
				1	1									1					6
											2								3
																			2
																			4
1				1		2		8					2						21
3	2	4		3	1			3			1			2	1				27
		1		1														3	5
				2															8
					1					2									9
										1				1	1				7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	27	90	14	96	31	24	18	152	22	26	30	8	25	76	21	5	1	19	1,455

## Appendix II

### Composition of the Public Service (as at 1 January 1960, unless otherwise stated)

Territory	Overseas officers		Local and other officers of comparative professional or other status to overseas officers	Total number of local and other officers
	Pensionable	Non-pensionable		
Aden <sup>a</sup> .....	189	125		
Bahamas .....	19	67	188	2,477
Barbados .....	21	28	89	4,296
Bermuda .....	166	38	275	504
British Guiana <sup>b</sup> .....	82	62	220	1,780
British Honduras .....	40	33	42	1,586
Falkland Islands .....	16	13	10	96
Fiji .....	270	181	346 <sup>c</sup>	3,885
Gambia .....	68	47	61	3,117
Gibraltar .....	18	15	35	890
Hong Kong .....	1,356	135	over 11,000 <sup>c</sup>	39,561
Jamaica .....	43	60	270	16,543
Kenya .....	2,938	634	2,598	59,456
<i>Leeward Islands</i>				
Antigua .....				
Montserrat .....				
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	6	7	12	1,140
Virgin Islands .....	4	2	7	90
Malta <sup>d</sup> .....	12		3	9,848
Mauritius .....	77	50	272	9,600
North Borneo .....	162	38	251	3,859
Northern Rhodesia <sup>a</sup> .....	813	590	2,150	10,527
Nyasaland .....	748	146	123	8,100
St. Helena .....	7	3	187	4,137
Sarawak ..	238	98	76	6,674
Seychelles <sup>a</sup> .....	11	17	33	573
Sierra Leone .....	270	189	402	9,000
Uganda <sup>e</sup> .....	1,582 <sup>c</sup>		1,343 <sup>c</sup>	
<i>Western Pacific</i>				
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	92	86	6	709
New Hebrides .....	13	8	109	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	30	14	47	933
<i>Windward Islands</i>				
Dominica .....	3	4	45	1,182
Grenada .....	7	—	22	1,871
St. Lucia .....	4	8	—	—
St. Vincent .....	—	—	—	—
Zanzibar .....	94	44	316	4,137
<i>East Africa High Commission</i>				
E.A. Posts and Tels .....	581	241	286	3,056
E.A. Posts and Tels .....	403	—	95	4,559
E.A. Railways and Harbours .....	1,194	63	1,515	12,119
Bechuanaland <sup>e</sup> .....	149		4	
Basutoland <sup>a</sup> .....	108	1	16	1,800
Swaziland <sup>a</sup> .....	66	10	71	1,429
The West Indies <sup>a</sup> .....	16	4	15	

NOTE: An effort is made to ensure that Territories adopt similar standards in determining the number of posts listed in the third column of this table; but the figures in this column may not be strictly comparable with each other in all cases.

<sup>a</sup> At 1 January 1959.

<sup>b</sup> At 1 January 1958.

<sup>c</sup> Additional information supplied by the United Kingdom Government during the course of the discussion of the Committee on Information.

<sup>d</sup> At 1 July 1960.

<sup>e</sup> Includes non-pensionable officers.

E. STATEMENT MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AT THE 233rd MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES ON 8 MAY 1961.<sup>1</sup>

1. My delegation gladly voted for resolution 1534 (XV) when it was debated in the Fourth Committee in October last year. Its provisions are entirely in line with our own policy. In debate in the Fourth Committee, as in the general debate which preceded it, we stressed our belief that, at such a momentous time in the history of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, when so many new countries were achieving independence, the importance of training of this nature could not be over-emphasized. Our own experience, and that of others, has brought it home to us, with great force, that one of the most priceless assets of a newly independent country is a Public Service which is adequate as to numbers, ability and integrity. We have had ample proof that if this asset is lacking, the consequences are very grave and indeed may not stop this side of catastrophe. We think it is not going too far to say that a well-trained Public Service is the foundation for the development and progress of any new country, and it is our continuing endeavour to do all we can to help the people of the Territory for which we are responsible to widen and improve their training facilities.

2. This is the policy which my Government has suggested to the Governments of all our Non-Self-Governing Territories. But I must emphasize that implementation of policy is entirely a matter for the Governments concerned. They are responsible for their own Civil Service; recruitment of some overseas officers is carried out by my Government at the request of the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, but the appointment, pay and conditions of all the civil servants in the Territories rests with the local Government. In fact, all the Governments referred to in this intervention have publicly accepted this policy, and it may interest the Committee if I take one example from many and quote the following extract from a recent sessional paper put out by the Government of Uganda. I quote:

"For some years it has been the declared policy of the Government to build up a Civil Service staffed by local people. The Government now reaffirms this policy. For convenience, it is described throughout this Paper as the policy of Africanization, because in a locally staffed Civil Service Africans will eventually fill the overwhelming majority of posts at all levels, but the Government wishes, once again, to make clear its view that as non-Africans have a part to play in the general life of the community, so also should they play a proportionate part in the Civil Service.

"Uganda is moving steadily and rapidly towards independence. If an independent country is to provide proper services for its people and to play its proper part in world affairs, it must have an efficient Civil Service. It is therefore of great importance that the development of a local Civil Service should keep pace, so far as possible, with political development so that, at the time of independence, Uganda will not be mainly dependent upon the employment of expatriate Civil Servants to provide the level of services to which the community has become accustomed and which it will expect in the future. The measures which it proposes to take in the future are designed to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that, at the time of independence, Uganda will have a Civil Service in which local officers are fitted to carry the main burden of administration even though it will still be necessary to employ some Civil Servants from outside Uganda for some time to come if all services are to be maintained at an acceptable level.

"If a country is to be well and justly administered, it is not enough for its Civil Servants to be efficient. They must also be of high moral character, able and ready to tender advice without fear or favour, and to deal fairly with members of the public with whom they come in contact. Civil

Servants must also be insulated from political pressure and this means that there must be machinery whereby Civil Servants can be selected for appointment or promotion and disciplined on the advice of an impartial body which is not influenced by the exercise of patronage or by political pressure; this machinery already exists in Uganda, in the form of the Public and Police Service Commissions, and must be maintained."<sup>m</sup>

3. My delegation welcomes the international interest which has been taken in this matter, which is so closely bound up with social, economic and educational advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. While my Government bears the chief responsibility, it is well aware of the value of international help that can be brought to bear in this particular field, whether from OPEX, the various specialized agencies or the regular and expanded technical assistance programmes.

4. I hope that the two Secretariat documents before us and whatever additional information I am able to provide in this intervention will demonstrate to the Committee that my Government's activities in promoting strong local Civil Services are being pressed forward on a broad front. As we have explained in the first two paragraphs of our Report, this is the first comprehensive Report we have transmitted on the subject and there has been insufficient time to make it as full as we would have wished in some respects. Much relevant information does of course appear piecemeal in regular transmissions under the various social, economic and educational heads, but we have not hitherto dealt with this information as a separate subject complete in itself. Members will recall that resolution 1534 (XV) was only passed at the end of 1960. The information which it asks Administering Members to transmit has had to come in from a large number of widely scattered Territories, which, in conformity with the principles under which they are administered, bear the responsibility for the detailed working of their own Civil Services. Thus, a complete check on all the information provided has been impossible in the limited time available; it must be added, too, so swift is the march of events in the larger Territories, that much of the information given is inevitably out of date. In future the information asked for in the resolution will form a regular part of the annual transmission from each Territory. But, for the purposes of this session, we hope that the Committee will receive our special report on the understanding that we have done the best we could in the time.

5. The documents before us (A/AC.35/L.340 and Corr.1 and A/4761) both deal with Territories under United Kingdom administration. I will not waste the Committee's time by giving a resumé of what I am confident members have already digested, but I should like to qualify and expand certain points and also furnish the Committee with some additional information which appears to my Government to be relevant but which was not available at the time we put in our Report.

6. I should like first to refer to paragraph 7 of document A/AC.35/L.340, where we read, and I quote from the third sentence of the paragraph, referring to posts to be filled by Africans: "In some cases the number of these posts and their ratio to an over-all establishment are not known, as the information transmitted does not contain breakdowns for races." This should be compared with the reference in paragraph 12 of the second document we are considering—A/4761. This is a long paragraph but I am referring to the creation of a new Civil Service section set up in Kenya to press on with the Government's policy of localization. I am sorry if we are imposing on the Committee and the English language a new and rather macabre-sounding piece of jargon. But, short of using a much longer phrase, we can think of no better way to describe what the Governments of Kenya and the other Territories to which I wish to refer are trying to do. The main point here is that since 1955 the Kenya Civil Service has been run and recruited on a non-racial basis, and the information transmitted by the Government of Kenya only distinguishes in the breakdown given in the first appendix of document A/4761

<sup>1</sup> The information given in this statement is intended to supplement that provided in document A/4761, the text of which is reproduced in section D above.

<sup>m</sup> Uganda: *Further Developments in the Public Service of Uganda*, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1961, pp. 1-2.

between staff of overseas origin and those recruited locally, be they of African, Asian or European origin. This is the same course as is being followed in Nyasaland, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia, to mention only three, and it is surely the right course to take. We recognize that the composition of a civil service in a healthy state should ideally reflect approximately the separate elements in the Community. The present racial breakdown of the Kenya Civil Service of roughly 59,000 souls is 6,000 Europeans, of whom 2,150 are locally recruited, 4,300 Asians who are virtually all locally recruited and 49,000 Africans. We recognize that the Africans in Kenya have hitherto not filled the number of higher posts which is commensurate with their position as overwhelmingly the biggest element in the population. At the end of 1960 they filled just over 10 per cent of what the Kenya Government calls Scale A posts, which for practical purposes we may describe as Third Secretary upwards. But measures now in hand will alter this picture out of recognition in a very short time, and the Coordinating Officer mentioned in paragraph 35 of document A/AC.35/L.340 will soon have no dearth of local candidates to draw from in his work on accelerating Civil Service localization.

7. In 1959 there were 354 students from Kenya, 321 of them African at the University College of East Africa; a further 1,731,346 of them African, were studying overseas, mostly in the United Kingdom. Naturally, not all of these will qualify at one time, nor will all wish to enter or in some cases, return to the service of the Government. But we feel that their numbers give an excellent augury for the future of Kenya's non-racial Public Service. In this connexion the figures showing the vacancies in the Public Service at the end of paragraph 12 of document A/4761 are of interest since they show that the local Government thought it necessary to fill only 6 per cent of all the vacancies existing in the Civil Service in 1959 by recruitment overseas. It should be added also that in the future all such overseas recruits will be employed on a contract basis, i.e., they will not have permanent pensionable status.

8. The next point to which I should like to refer is in the last sentence of paragraph 7 in document A/AC.35/L.340. The Government of Kenya has now announced plans for a new College of Administration, which will cost about £350,000. We are not yet able to give full details of the courses to be offered, but we think that this information helps to meet the criticism that I have mentioned in paragraph 7, which is also repeated in paragraph 29 of the same report.

9. I should like to shed a little more light on the statements on Fiji contained in paragraph 8 of document A/AC.35/L.340, and in this connexion I would refer members to the chart shown in appendix II of document A/4761. The figures for Fiji in this appendix suggest that there are no local officers of professional status comparable to that of the overseas officers shown in the first two columns of the chart. I am happy to inform the Committee that the blank shown in column 3 against Fiji is an error, and that 346 local officers are employed in posts of comparable level to those held by the 451 overseas officers listed. While on this point, there is a similar error in the case of Hong Kong and Uganda in this appendix.<sup>n</sup> In addition, the Government of Fiji is taking special measures to accelerate the localization of the civil service, and is particularly anxious to correct the unfavourable proportion of higher posts held by members of the Fijian community. I should now like to make a brief reference to paragraph 21 of document A/AC.35/L.340 where it is stated that, and I quote:

"Several years ago the system whereby the United Kingdom Government provided scholarships under the Colonial Development and Welfare schemes was replaced by Kenya Development Scholarships which are awarded to Kenya civil servants of all races for courses intended to increase their efficiency and to fit them for promotion. During 1959, five such scholarships were awarded to Kenya government servants (three Africans, one Goan and one European)."

<sup>n</sup> The missing figures have been included in appendix II of document A/4761 reproduced in section D above.

My delegation feels the statement is perhaps a little misleading as it does not seem to recognize the way in which the United Kingdom Government has delegated control of Colonial and Development Welfare funds to the Governments of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. What has happened in this case is that development and welfare funds previously made available from the United Kingdom direct have been allotted to the Government of Kenya on a quinquennial basis. The five scholarships referred to were provided with this money. It is only fair to add that an additional eighteen scholarships were given to serving civil servants of the Kenya Government with funds from other sources. The United Kingdom Government continues in numerous ways to make other scholarships and training courses available and many of the Kenya students now doing higher education in the United Kingdom are assisted by one or other of these means.

10. In paragraphs 74-89 of document A/AC.35/L.340 it is said, in reference to the Bahamas, that no information is available on the proportion of different races holding higher government posts. We do not yet have the exact figures for this, but I should like to take this opportunity to say that the civil service of the Bahamas is non-racial and open to Bahamians at all levels. The majority of civil servants are racially speaking of African origin, including the Solicitor-General and the Chief Out-Island Commissioner.

11. I should like to add a little to the information that has been given about the Public Service in Northern Rhodesia. The Government of that Territory has, like its neighbours, in Nyasaland, Kenya and Uganda, dedicated itself to the creation of a local non-racial civil service. To this end, it has set in motion during the last year plans to expand its training programme to cover every aspect of training for service in local and central government. These include courses for executive and clerical staff of all races in central government departments; some of the former category whom it is hoped to promote to the administrative grade are already studying elsewhere in Africa or the United Kingdom. Courses are also being shaped for the training of field staff in the survey, veterinary, forestry, transport, works and agriculture departments. In addition, rural training centres have been set up throughout the Territory to provide a wide variety of training courses for the rural population. The role of these centres and of the Oppenheimer College of Social Services and of the College of Adult Education, both in Lusaka, has already been stressed in a previous intervention by my delegation. But it is worth mentioning that, in addition to what we have already said on the subject, the Oppenheimer College hopes to be able to develop a number of short courses for special needs, e.g., personnel management and social medicine. We think that these are of immense potential value in the field we are discussing.

12. In Nyasaland, the authorities are tackling the problem of localizing the civil service with vigour. The Government recently appointed a committee to examine the matter. The Chairman of this body was an eminent member of the civil service of Ghana, Mr. A. L. Adu. The Committee has now reported, recommending a considerable expansion of the training facilities provided by government departments and the establishment of a school of administration. The school will apparently have the same scope as that at Zaria in Northern Nigeria which has been functioning successfully for several years.

13. In all the Territories I have mentioned, the old distinction between the officer from overseas and the locally recruited man is disappearing—and disappearing fast. In all these Territories the Governments have declared in public their intention of creating localized civil services. But this does not mean that staff recruited overseas will disappear from civil service establishments overnight. Indeed, there is every reason why they should not, since they are usually on principle only recruited for posts which it is difficult to fill from local resources for the time being. The stage of development which most of the Territories we are discussing have reached is often marked by a considerable expansion of the public service, and the overseas specialist continues to be needed in large numbers despite the increases in local officers occupying senior posts. This step is explained by the needs of new training pro-

grammes, specialized jobs for which local men had not yet completed training and new social demands which local leaders, as they rapidly assumed more responsibility, could not afford to ignore.

14. At the beginning of this intervention I stressed the importance which my Government attaches to the creation of a strong local public service in the Territories which we are preparing for independence. It is a vital and urgent task and, behind all the musty jargon about cadres, localization and training, a most exciting one. We say that we are localizing as fast as we can, without sacrificing standards, but I should also like to refer briefly to the steps we are taking towards this end. Firstly—and this is the nub of the problem—there has had to be an educational revolution. This is not the place for a full survey of education in the Territories, but no account of what is being done to forge new civil services can omit some mention of the subject. Reduced to essentials, the difficulty has been everywhere lack of men of the right educational standards to staff the upper grades and this in turn only reflects a dire shortage of secondary school leavers. A tremendous amount has been done since the end of the war and I should like to take one example, which is not the best and not the worst, from educational achievements in Uganda. In 1951, the secondary schools run by governments did not turn out any grade I or grade II secondary school holders. In 1952, when the machine got into gear, ninety-five were turned out. In 1955, the figure rose to 213 and, in 1958, to 380. Over roughly the same period the number of local men occupying some of the 1,400 odd senior posts in Uganda Civil Service rose from a dozen to 130. It is now approaching 350. I think that these figures, as an illustration of what is happening, speak for themselves. In the field of higher education, the United Kingdom Government has, since the war, helped in the foundation of university colleges or universities in West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, the Far East and The West Indies. I should like to take two examples and I will take them from The West Indies and from Uganda. At the University College of The West Indies the enrolment rose from 140 to over 600 in the eight years up to 1958. At Makerere College, which, as one of the three parts of the planned University of East Africa, serves all the East African Territories, the size of the student body rose from 222 to 823 during the decade 1949-1959. At the same time the number of students going abroad to study, chiefly to the United Kingdom, has mounted steeply. I have already quoted the figures for Kenya. Those for Uganda were 374 scholarship holders in 1960 as well as over 500 private students; for Zanzibar, which has, of course, a far smaller population, twenty-nine scholarship holders and 146 private students. As a comparison, Sierra Leone in its last year before independence, had 280 of its students in the United Kingdom on scholarships and 470 privately. At this point I should like to say that my Government entertains a lively appreciation of the complimentary assistance being given in this field by some other countries, particularly India, Pakistan, the United States of America, Canada and New Zealand.

15. Thirdly, many local officers already serving in their own civil service are assisted either by their own Government or by the United Kingdom to do further study in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, as a preliminary to entering higher grades on their own civil service. For example, in 1959 there were 1,245 students of this category attending courses in the United Kingdom. Numerous subjects were studied, but the majority devoted themselves to administration and local government (often with the co-operation of central and local government departments in the United Kingdom), agriculture, medicine, law and engineering.

16. Fourthly, through Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the new Overseas Aid Scheme, my Government is helping the Governments of the Non-Self-Governing Territories bear some of the cost of employing overseas staff. The role these men play is, as I explained above, of very great importance as the services of the Governments expand; payment of part or all of the salaries of some key offices is often of immense assistance to Governments which are stretching their financial resources to enlarge their own training programmes.

17. The account I have given the Committee may give the impression that civil services are being turned out as it were on an assembly line. But a civil service is not a sausage, or a motor car; it is a body of men and women and it will have ideals, a sense of loyalty in a devotion to its task so far as the men and women composing it possess these qualities. Over and above the vitally necessary educational equipment of degrees and diplomas it seems to my delegation that two agents must be at work if what I can only describe as an ideal of service is to be achieved. The first is the sympathy and devotion of those creating the new services on the ground towards those whom they are training to work with them and, eventually, to take their place. These qualities have, I think, usually been present in the men and women carrying out this task in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which my Government is responsible. Secondly, the localized civil services which we see evolving need an ideal and a sense of identity towards which they can devote their loyalty. I venture to think that this is realized in our Territories as the prospect of independence brings the goal of nationhood nearer.

#### F. SPECIAL REPORT BY THE UNITED STATES ON THE PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES IN GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS.<sup>o</sup>

1. In the administration of its Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Government of the United States is guided by the principle of orderly and progressive development of the peoples of the Territories towards self-government. Accordingly it has been a cardinal policy of the United States Government to train or provide for the training of indigenous residents for positions of responsibility in their territorial Governments, and to use them in these capacities. Preference in appointment to public positions is extended to qualified indigenous personnel. The extent of the implementation of this policy is shown by the fact that in the territorial Government of Guam, 83 per cent of the total number of officials and employees are now Guamanians; in American Samoa, 96 per cent are Samoans; and in the Virgin Islands, 99 per cent are Virgin Islanders.

2. In order to carry out the policy of employing qualified indigenous civil and technical personnel in the three United States Territories, the Governments of Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands have all made considerable progress in providing local educational facilities wherever feasible as well as professional and technical scholarships and grants for the training of indigenous residents for positions in the Territories. The Government of the United States has extended the National Defense Education Acts and other laws to its Territories for the benefit of their indigenous population.

#### GUAM

3. Section 9 (a) of the Organic Act of Guam provides that: "... in making appointments and promotions, preference shall be given to qualified persons of Guamanian ancestry. With a view to insuring the fullest participation by Guamanians in the government of Guam, opportunities for higher education and in-service training facilities shall be provided to qualified persons of Guamanian ancestry. The Legislature shall establish a merit system and, as far as practicable, appointments and promotions shall be made in accordance with such merit system."

4. The Merit System, established in 1951, is administered by the Department of Labor and Personnel, a department within the Executive Branch of the Government. Appointments to positions in the Executive Branch of the Government, except those appointments which require confirmation by the Legislature, are filled on a competitive basis. In every instance, vacancies are announced locally and applications are solicited

<sup>o</sup> The text of this statement was transmitted to the Secretary-General on 5 May 1961 and was originally distributed under the symbol A/4765. Similar information was presented by the representative of the United States in an oral statement at the 235th meeting of the Committee on Information.

from indigenous or other permanent residents of the Territory. Where no qualified Guamanian or resident apply, the Department of Labor and Personnel may recruit from sources outside of Guam. Recruitment from the mainland and Hawaii or from other sources outside of Guam is generally restricted to professional and technical personnel. As of 27 March 1961, there were, out of a total of 2,492 employees, only 235 professional and technical personnel recruited under a two-year contract from the mainland of the United States and from other places. Of this number, there were 132 teachers, 11 nurses, 9 medical and dental officers, and 9 internal revenue agents. There were also about 200 other Americans recruited locally for teaching (170), nursing (12) and clerical-secretarial positions for which there were no qualified Guamanians available.

#### *Training facilities*

5. In recognition of the need for a well-trained corps of local residents in the varied professional and technical fields, the Government of Guam makes every attempt to provide training facilities and opportunities for persons of Guamanian ancestry as well as for other residents of the Territory. It has established a system of public education patterned after and comparable in quality to mainland schools. Its high schools, accredited by a national accrediting agency, offer comprehensive programmes of studies leading towards college entrance as well as towards agricultural, commercial and business, trade and industrial employment. The Government operates a Trade and Technical School and an accredited two-year college which has just recently been authorized to progress to a four-year degree-granting institution.

6. *The vocational education programme* at the two high schools had a 1960 enrolment of 143 in agriculture, 247 in home economics, 79 in home nursing, and 13 in vocational auto shop. In 1960 a diversified occupation programme was inaugurated with 32 students. Ninety-two students were selected for the 1961 school year. This programme is a co-operative venture between governmental agencies and business and industrial firms on the one hand and the public schools on the other whereby students attend regular academic and vocational classes in high school and are provided work experience by the business and government agencies under a supervised programme of guidance and instruction by competent employee-supervisor and the high school diversified programme supervisor.

7. For several years now, the Adult and Vocational Education Division of the College of Guam has been offering non-college credit courses in commercial, trade and technical fields for adults. The programme is designed for those who seek to change employment and need basic instructions in the area of employment and for those who need assistance for advancement in the field. Over 500 certificates of completion in the automotive, electrical, radio, carpentry, commercial and other trades courses have been issued to Guamanians and other residents. The vocational education programme will be administered by the New Trade and Technical School.

8. *The Trade and Technical School* opened its doors for the first time in February 1960, with an enrolment of 180 students. Eight courses were offered: basic blueprint reading, electrical blueprint reading, automotive drawing interpretation, automotive mathematics, electrical mathematics, machine shop mathematics and fundamentals of electricity. Certificates of completion were issued to ninety-two members of the first class, of which eighty-six were issued to Guamanians and six to mainlanders.

9. As of 5 April 1961, there were 553 students enrolled in the Trade and Technical School. Guamanians comprised approximately 85 per cent of the total. Two hundred and ninety-six students are enrolled in electrical trades courses, 189 in automotive trades, and 68 are taking other courses. In support of the programme, \$56,000 has been appropriated for the immediate purchase of equipment for new courses in the building trades and for the expansion of the automotive and electrical shop programmes. This amount is over and above the \$91,000 which had been appropriated previously for the financial year 1961.

10. *The Navy Apprentice School* supplements the work of the public schools in the training of Guamanians in varied technical and trade areas (electrical, plumbing, carpentry, etc.). A four-year programme of academic and trade courses, it graduated in 1960 its first class of eighteen students and is expected to graduate twenty-five at the close of its school year 1961. There were 142 students enrolled at the beginning of 1961 and it is expected to expand to accommodate approximately 200 students. Upon completion of the programme, graduates may enter either private or government employment. As students they receive salaries amounting to about \$100 a month.

11. A practical nurse training programme has been authorized by the Governor for 1962. It will be administered by the Guam Memorial Hospital under a grant from the Federal Government.

12. *College of Guam.* The most significant development in the training of Guamanians was the establishment in 1952 of the College of Guam. A two-year college at this point, it has been authorized to extend its programme into a four-year degree-granting institution. When in full operation, the College of Guam will provide in the island a programme of higher education which will enable students to obtain degrees in teacher education as well as provide them with basic liberal arts courses required for advanced degrees in such fields as law, medicine, governmental administration, and related fields. It is not expected to provide more than a two-year programme in science because of the prohibitive cost involved in such a programme.

13. The College's enrolment has increased steadily each year since it was first opened in the summer of 1952. The fall quarter enrolment for the past five years is shown in the following table:

Year	Daytime enrolment	Late afternoon and evening enrolment	Total
1956/1957	121	379	500
1957/1958	134	392	526
1958/1959	168	316	484
1959/1960	145	420	565
1960/1961	239	622	861

The fall 1960 enrolment by programme follows:

	Daytime enrolment	Late afternoon and evening enrolment	Total
Field: Agriculture	1		1
Business administration:			
Accounting	31	126	157
Clerical	17	39	56
Secretarial	15	88	103
Education:			
Administration	5	4	9
Elementary	50	131	181
Secondary	6	16	22
General education	111	217	328
Nursing	3	1	4
TOTAL	239	622	861

14. *In-service training* programmes for employees of the Government are being provided to government employees. They range from letter and report writing for clerical and stenographic employees to supervision and management for supervisory personnel.

#### *Off-island training*

15. In addition to local training facilities, the Government of Guam authorized in 1959 a total of 175 professional and technical scholarships to qualified Guamanian students for off-island college and university training. The scholarship includes the cost of transportation to and from Guam, tuition and other college fees, room and board. Recipients sign agreements to

make themselves available for employment by the Government of Guam on the basis of one year of service for each year of scholarship.

16. Fifteen scholarships have been awarded since its inception in 1960. Of the total scholarships available, 10 are in medicine, 2 in pharmacy, 2 in veterinary medicine, 6 in engineering, 2 in entomology, 3 in agriculture, 10 in law, 100 in education and 40 in other unspecified fields.

17. In addition, the Government for the past several years has appropriated funds from which students may borrow to pursue college or technical education abroad. One hundred and forty-one students have taken advantage of the loan fund at a cost of approximately \$200,000 as of February 1961.

18. Over the years, more than a hundred Guamanian students have been recipients of scholarships from private individuals, business firms, and colleges and universities.

19. The facilities for the training of indigenous civil and technical cadres on Guam is progressively meeting local needs. The Government has a mandate by law to provide higher education and in-service training facilities to qualified persons of Guamanian ancestry.

#### AMERICAN SAMOA

20. In accordance with the basic policy objectives of the United States Government, the Government of American Samoa employs non-Samoans in government positions only when there are no qualified Samoans available. Samoan industries likewise follow a similar policy.

21. The Government of American Samoa employed as of June 1960 a total of 1,265 persons, of whom only sixty were non-Samoans. The following key positions were held on that date by experienced local personnel: Governor, Director of Port Administration, Acting Director of Agriculture, Assistant Director of Budget and Finance, Assistant to Public Defender, Manager of the Experimental Farm, Chief of Adult Education and Public Information, Accounting and Disbursing Officer, Medical Supply Officer, Customs Officer, two X-ray technicians, Resident Chief of Tuberculosis and Leprosy, Resident Chief of Pediatrics, Resident Chief of Obstetrics, Resident Chief of Ophthalmology, Resident Chief of Surgery, Resident Chief Public Health Officer (Manu'a District), Chief Public Health Nurse, three high school teachers, Assistant Principal of the High School, Assistant Communications Officer, Radio Engineer, Chief Aircraft Communicator, Manager of the Rain-maker Hotel, Manager of the Print Shop, and many others in responsible administrative work, such as general foremen and administrative assistants.

22. A Merit System Law covers the employment of career government employees. Candidates for employment are interviewed, examined, classified, and placed on employment registers from which positions are filled. During the fiscal year 1960, 470 Samoans were promoted to a higher grade.

#### Training facilities

23. The training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in and for positions in the Government of American Samoa is provided locally in the High School of American Samoa, Vocational School, and the Teacher Training College, and off-island by means of scholarships for college and university education, and in-service training grants for the purpose of internship and observation.

24. *The High School of American Samoa* is patterned after American high schools. It prepares students for entrance into college and for immediate employment in the clerical and minor positions in the Government. The 1960 enrolment was 218 students in grades 10 through 12.

25. *A vocational education programme* has been in operation in Samoa for several years, first as part of the High School of American Samoa and now as a separate institution. It offers both academic and vocational courses designed to train Samoans in the crafts and the use of trade tools. Admitting thirty-five boys annually, the Vocational School has trained students to do cabinet-work, carpentry, machine work, electricity, boat repair, logging, sawmilling, and plumbing with the

ultimate objective of preparing them to work in American Samoa.

26. *The Feliti Memorial Teacher Training College* was, until 1960, a one-year extension beyond the high school. It has since been extended into a two-year college designed primarily for the preparation of Samoan teachers for the elementary schools. Financed jointly by the Government of American Samoa and the Fredric Duclos Barstow Foundation for American Samoans of Honolulu, Hawaii, the school had a 1960 enrolment of ten students. In conjunction with the College, a Demonstration School is located in the vicinity where teacher-trainees are taken for observation and demonstration teaching.

27. *A Teachers' Institute* is conducted annually for five weeks by the Department of Education to keep Samoan educational personnel abreast of new techniques and methods. In addition to regular teachers, graduates of the High School and those having equivalent training may enrol to receive basic training in teaching so that they may serve as substitutes and fill vacancies during the school year. Of the latter group of students, 251 and 242 applied in 1959 and 1960, respectively.

28. For the first time since before the Second World War, four guest instructors from Hawaii and the mainland were brought to American Samoa for the 1959 and 1960 annual teacher-training institutes.

29. *A nursing school* is conducted by the Samoan Hospital and is now undergoing change from a two-year to a three-year school. It has been accepted by the National League for Nursing as an institution for the training of practical nurses. Academic courses are being taken at the High School of American Samoa and courses in nursing at the hospital compound. Nurse-trainees are provided room and board by the Government.

#### Off-island training

30. Off-island training programmes are maintained on a continuing basis as part of the Government's policy of furthering the education and training of Samoans so that they may assume greater responsibility in the operation of their Government. Several government employees were sent off-island for special training in such fields as X-ray, radio and meteorology, legislation, medicine, and education.

31. Additional opportunities for off-island studies were offered by colleges and universities and foundations for students interested in pursuing higher education. Seventeen such scholarships were awarded to Samoan students. The Government of American Samoa participates in these scholarships by awarding stipends and in almost all cases by providing air transportation for the recipients.

32. Encouragement has been given to inhabitants to apply for training under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. Two candidates have successfully completed their training in education through United Nations scholarships.

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

#### Training facilities

33. The preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in the Virgin Islands are carried out as a regular function of the Department of Education. The Government of the Virgin Islands maintains a system of free public elementary and secondary education patterned after mainland schools. Its high schools prepare students for entrance into American colleges and also provide a limited number of vocational and trade classes to prepare students for employment in the Virgin Islands. Because of the Islands' small population and limited resources, the Government has not attempted to support a local college. Opportunities for higher education are available through extension programmes from private colleges.

34. There are three public high schools in the Virgin Islands—one in each of the three major islands. Enrolment for 1960 numbered 2,198 students in grades seven through twelve, of whom 240 enrolled in vocational trades in industries.

35. Reports of the Governor show an improvement in the quality of the vocational education offered in the high schools.



Such vocational courses as electricity, carpentry, plumbing, and auto mechanics have been included in the programme. Commercial sewing was taught in Charlotte Amalie High School and vocational agriculture in the Christiansted High and Frederiksted Junior High Schools in 1959. In 1960 a course in practical nursing was added in St. Thomas, and masonry courses were added in both St. Thomas and St. Croix. To meet the needs of an increased tourist industry, training of hotel workers in St. Thomas and St. Croix high schools is currently under way.

36. In addition to regular daytime classes, evening extension courses are being conducted in St. Thomas. In 1960 a total of seventy-three students took courses in blueprint reading for the building trades, blueprint reading and plumbing code regulation, electrical theory (advanced science) and automotive mechanics.

37. During the school year 1959/1960, the first class in practical nursing was provided with thirteen female students.

38. *Higher education.* There has long been recognized a need for college and graduate school personnel trained to staff the departments of the Virgin Islands Government and to develop further the commercial, agriculture, and other business and productive resources of the islands. There are no local college facilities, but the Catholic University of Puerto Rico has provided extension programmes for teachers; and for five years (through 1959) the Hampton Institute in the State of Virginia provided a more comprehensive programme financed jointly by a foundation, the island Government, and by the students through tuition fees. During the five-year period, 212 persons earned 4,231 semester hours of college credits. Of the 212 persons, 137 were teachers, 7 were librarians, 6 were nurses, 11 were graduate students, and 51 were enrolled without any credit.

39. In 1958 the Governor engaged a consultant from the United States Office of Education to make a first-hand study of the post high school education needs of the Virgin Islands, and to recommend feasible steps to meet those needs. In the current year, the Legislature has established the Virgin Islands

College Commission to follow up the 1958 study and submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature at its next session.

#### *Off-island training*

40. To provide incentive and assistance to qualified students, the Government of the Virgin Islands established in 1956 a Territorial Scholarship Fund. By 1960, well over 100 students had received loans and grants for college study outside the islands.

41. Several colleges and foundations have also provided scholarships and fellowships to Virgin Islands students.

42. A major development in the training and preparation of indigenous civil and technical cadres was the establishment of a programme financed by the Ford Foundation. Started in 1958 with a grant of \$20,000, it had awarded six fellowships to key government employees in 1960. Under this programme, selected employees entered American University in Washington, D.C., for advanced courses in their fields and worked under an internship programme in the Office of Territories, United States Department of the Interior. The fellows who have completed their programme are now employed in key positions in the Government of the Virgin Islands.

#### SUMMARY

43. From the foregoing it will be apparent that Guam, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa are making steady progress in providing facilities and opportunities for the training of indigenous civil and technical cadres. There remains more to be done, to be sure, but the Territories themselves, with the assistance and arrangement of the United States Government, are making commendable efforts to provide their people with further education and training. The three United States Territories are well on their way towards developing an indigenous corps of well-trained and qualified technical and professional personnel which already enables them to participate to a high degree in the management of their own affairs, and which will do so increasingly in the future.

## ANNEX V

### **Statement by the representative of Spain on conditions in the Territories of Fernando Póo, Río Muni and the Spanish Sahara**

On 18 May 1961, at the 239th meeting of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the representative of Spain made a statement describing conditions in the Territories of Fernando Póo, Río Muni and the Spanish Sahara. At the request of the Committee, the statement is reproduced below as an annex to the report of the Committee to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly (see also part one, paras. 72-76, above).

1. For the first time, the Spanish delegation is making a statement in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Up to the present we have confined ourselves to addressing a few courteous words to the officers of the Committee, to congratulating you, Mr. Chairman, Miss Brooks and Miss Kamal, and to expressing our thanks for the words of welcome from various members of this Committee; we have taken note of what has been said and considered the comments made, and we have studied the reports drawn up by the Secretariat.

2. We wish to say how favourably we have been impressed by the order, deliberation and calm generally prevailing in this Committee, which should be an example to all others in the Organization. We have studied the various items and listened to them being discussed. What is my delegation to say about the abundance of documents submitted to us? In all sincerity there is little that we could say because the work as presented to us has already been carefully prepared by the Secretariat and is in itself of the greatest interest.

3. We have noted that social progress, both urban and rural, questions of standards of living, labour problems, discrimina-

tion, juvenile delinquency and public health have occupied much of the Committee's attention. It is not surprising today that paramount importance should be attached to the social aspects of the evolution and development of peoples; to such an extent is this the case that we cannot conceive of a government in our day which is not genuinely concerned with social questions. Those questions are of special importance in our time when scientific progress and development is such that peoples justifiably wish for an improvement in their social welfare.

4. This Committee has also concerned itself with the preparation and training of the inhabitants of the Territories, a matter to which we attach particular importance. The development of public education (a term that we use to cover education in general) and international co-operation in the economic, social and educational fields have also engaged the attention of this Committee. My delegation has little to add to the statements made by the various representatives of the Administering Powers. We say this because we accept in good faith what the representative Governments tell us about the Territories they administer and because, moreover, we believe that no one can have a greater interest in the welfare of their inhabitants than those to whom the sacred mission of defending their welfare has been entrusted.

5. My presence here does not indicate the slightest addition or change in the attitude of Spain, which has been amply defined by our representatives in the Fourth Committee. The Spanish Government is true to its word and to its policy and that is why it is represented at these meetings.



6. We know that our presence in this Committee is purely optional, but we nevertheless consider that, since we have nothing to hide, since my Government wishes to collaborate with the other countries concerned and since we have already transmitted all kinds of publications to the Secretary-General, there can surely be no harm in the Committee learning about the situation in our African provinces. This aspect of the matter was regarded as being of the first importance by my delegation: that is why we are here—to establish contact with this Committee, so that we may be able to talk things over quietly, so that the whole world may know the facts about us, and how the inhabitants of our Territories live. For us, over and above any other consideration, they are our brothers. The concept of life held by the Spaniard could not lead him to any other conclusion. In the past, Spain has been a great discoverer; it populated lands where we became merged with the indigenous inhabitants, giving them our blood and receiving theirs. For that reason whenever in Spain we hear talk of colonial matters, in the prerogative sense of the word, we feel grieved and distressed, and we do not hold with the kind of discrimination which has unfortunately been frequent in the history of peoples.

7. For the same reason we believe that our presence in this Committee may be of use to the whole world. The great historical adventure which our American experience represents is clearly apparent to all. I will not weary you with disquisitions on what Spain has done or not done, on what principles it based its relations with peoples of different cultural levels with which it came into contact, or on the results of this magnificent chapter of history, because the phenomenon which at present confronts the world is one of decolonization, a consequence of the economic and political action of certain Powers in the 19th century, in which Spain had no part. Spain has never been a colonialist country; it has not engaged in economic exploitation, the commandeering of markets, the control of raw materials or the extermination of indigenous peoples.

8. If our lack of colonial interests and of concern for material gain, together with our tradition which, despite arguments to the contrary, we believe may certainly be described as positive, can help delegates to find ideas, opinions or principles of general interest, we are prepared to give our full co-operation where it may be of use to all.

9. A knowledge of these Spanish provinces of Africa may be acquired exactly as though they were any Spanish province in the Peninsula. There are no differences; the legislation is similar and the inhabitants of both enjoy the same privileges. Nevertheless I should like to point out certain aspects which may be of interest to the Committee.

#### RÍO MUNI

10. The province of Río Muni covers an area of 26,000 square kilometres, comprising a section along the western coast of Africa and the islands of Corisco and Elobeyes.

11. Mainland zone. This is bounded on the north by Cameroun, on the west by the Atlantic and on the south and east by Gabon. It consists in fact of a coastal plain extending from the river Muni to the river Campo and fifteen to twenty-five kilometres wide, and a number of peneplains extending at intervals into the interior. Its coastal area may be divided into three parts. One extends from the river Campo to the mouth of the river Benito, in the centre of which is situated the town of Bata; the second stretches from the river Benito to Cape San Juan and is the part which projects most into the sea; the third part extends from Cape San Juan to the estuary of the Muni and makes a wide curve towards the south-east. The total extent is some 150 kilometres.

12. Its geological formation is two-fifths granite (southern and eastern peneplains), two-fifths gneiss and quartzites (northern peneplains) and one-fifth sedimentary lands in the coastal plain.

13. Its mountain structure comprises various spurs of the ranges of the Cristal Mountains which consist of the following:

14. The central system, a divide between the river Benito and the Ogowe and the Muni valleys. The most important names are "La piedra de Nzás or the Pie de Dios Mountain;

the Chime Mountain (near Evinayong); Mount Eyamayong, in the centre of the Churu forest, and the Biyemeyeme or Mitra, the most impressive, within sight of Puerto Iradier. All these summits are nearly 1,200 metres high.

15. The Niefang-Micomeseng system, which extends from the northern frontier east of Micomeseng and southeast of Niefang to beyond the confluence of the rivers Benito and Nney. Its best known peaks are the Maya at one end and the "Chocolate" or Biboldindok, as the Pamue call it, and the Alén at the other; both within view of Niefang and forming a massive barrier which is crossed by the track leading from that place to Evinayong. Its highest summit is under 1,100 metres. Near the Ebebiyin track, close to Ayantang, it forms a narrow gorge, through which rushes the river Benito.

16. Towards the coast, forming the boundaries between the plain and the first peneplain, there are hills varying in height between 450 and 800 metres. The best known are Mount Raíces, up which the Ebebiyin track climbs, and the Mbomansok or Bombanyoko, 482 metres high, the most westerly peak.

17. The principal river is the Benito, known to the Pamue as Wolo, which drains almost three-fifths of the Territory. Its principal tributaries on the right are the Abia, the Binbili, the Momo and the Mongo or Mongolla and on the left another Abia, the Chiwo, the Nvuru, the Nney and the Mitong (mentum). The river Benito is navigable for medium-sized craft to a point some twenty kilometres from the sea, where the last of the Sene or Senye rapids are met with; its disadvantage, however, is that it has a very dangerous bar. It is also navigable for small craft for some 80 kilometres of its upper reaches, from the frontier (the port of Asoc) as far as the large bend it makes near Avinayong, where the great Masoc Rapids are situated. From that point as far as Sene it falls constantly from one level to another forming a number of rapids, cascades and cataracts, the largest of which is the Asoc-Bindeme cataract at some four or six hours' walk from Ayantang. On its tributary, the Nney, are the biggest falls in the province, which are situated almost at the confluence of the two rivers, and have a vertical drop of twenty to thirty metres.

18. The river Campo is only Spanish for the left half of the last part of its course. Its tributary, the Kié, forms a natural boundary with Gabon.

19. The Río Muni is an estuary into which flow a large number of less important rivers. They are all navigable where they cross the coastal plain and large-sized vessels can go up as far as Puerto Iradier and even beyond there into the interior. The most important rivers which flow into it are the Kaonwe, the Machani, the Etoki, the Tache, and the Mitemele or Utamboni.

20. Several rivers have their source in the southeast corner and flow into the Ogowe, an important river in Gabon.

21. The Biadive, Ubia, Utonde, Ukoko, Etembue and Ayé are lesser rivers but some stretches are navigable by small craft.

22. The different tribes in Río Muni are divided into two main groups: the Ndowe, including those inhabiting the coastal area (the Benga, the Bapuku, the Combe, etc.) and the Pamue. The latter include the inland tribes which in their turn are divided into two large and chiefly linguistic sub-groups, the Oac and the Ntum.

23. Until recently, nothing more useful in the way of minerals had been discovered than red haematite; rutile, in quantities too small to allow of its being worked; coal in very small quantities; and gold-bearing sand. A concession for this precious metal is worked in Kukumakok. Recently, there has been prospecting for titanium ores.

24. The zoological species found include some of the larger animals, such as elephant, crocodile, buffalo, hippopotamus, gorilla, chimpanzee and leopard. There are also numerous species of reptiles.

25. At approximately five kilometres from Bata is the international airport, which came into use in the year 1952. Its chief features are described elsewhere in this statement.

26. The capital of the province is the town of Bata; it has all the appearance of a modern town, with wide avenues and

streets lined with well-designed buildings. Among the most important buildings in Bata are the Government offices, the town hall, the offices of the Provincial Administration, the parish church, the school of arts and crafts, the general hospital, the Chamber of Agriculture, the clock tower, the Marine Department, the Labour and Industry Inspectorates, the Post Office, the Santo Angel de la Guarda Orphanage and the head offices of various commercial firms.

27. The island of Corisco which, according to the explorer Iradier, looks like a hide nailed down at the four corners is geologically composed of a "series of layers of marls, limestone and tertiary sandstone, mainly horizontal but with a four-degree dip to the southwest, which are probably resting on cretaceous formations". It is entirely surrounded by shallow reefs, some of which are permanently above water, which make its coasts extremely dangerous for navigation. It has a circumference of 17,790 metres; the longest straight line from north to south measures 5,830 metres and from east to west, 3,140 metres.

28. The indigenous inhabitants of Corisco, who belong to the "Benga" tribe, used to call it "Mangi" a name derived from a tree which grew in abundance on the island; but when the island was discovered, the name was changed to the one by which it is now known and which means "flash of light" or "lightning".

29. The terrain consists of a plain some 20 metres above sea level, furrowed by "small waterways and marshy lowlands". The beaches are of very fine white sand.

30. The gathering of coconuts is the main source of income of the people of Corisco, but their agriculture is not very highly developed; it may be said that it consists merely of subsistence farms and a few small coffee plantations.

31. The villages of Corisco have a very pleasant aspect owing to the elegance of the buildings, some of which are of cement and others of well-wrought wood. The elementary school, the medical clinic and the *Casa Mision* were built recently. The church is being built on the same site as the one which was destroyed by fire in 1942.

32. The Elobeyes are two small islands, with sandy soil and lush vegetation, separated by a shallow channel. They are situated at the entrance to the estuary of the Muni and are virtually flat.

33. Until the year 1930, the Deputy Government of Río Muni was established in Elobey Chico, but all the buildings which then existed are now abandoned and in ruins and the island has not been inhabited since, except that from time to time a few people appear to have made their homes there. "Elobey" comes from the word "elobi" which is the name of a tree which grows in those parts.

34. The geographical situation of Spanish Equatorial Africa is such that it has what is called a tropical climate, with certain variations depending on the particular characteristics of the location: altitude, proximity of mountain ranges, degree of deforestation, etc. The characteristics of this type of climate are the steadiness of the barometer, the regularity of the winds, the tornadoes or windstorms, the persistent humidity and the heavy rainfall. During the low-water season when the harmattan blows, which is the most uncomfortable time of the year, visibility is poor owing to the heat haze and the dust in the air slowly falls to earth and leaves yellow deposits on furniture and polished surfaces.

35. As a general rule, the maximum temperature in Río Muni is lower than in the island of Fernando Póo, as a result of which the climate is more temperate in that part of the region. Extreme shade temperatures in the two-year period 1958-1959 range in Santa Isabel between 34.0 and 17.0 degrees, and in Bata, between 32.6 and 15.0 degrees. It should be noted that the temperature of 35.3 degrees which prevailed in Santa Isabel on 8 February 1957 is the highest recorded in the last decade. What is known as the rainy season is characterized by frequent storms, after which visibility is so good that it is sometimes possible to see the island of Fernando Póo from Bata.

36. As for the gales called tornadoes or *turbonadas* which occur during the transition period from the dry to the rainy

season and *vice versa*, it should be noted that they are atmospheric disturbances of a local nature and variable direction. When they blow, they are generally accompanied by heavy showers, and while they prevail, the temperature and the atmospheric pressure fall.

37. The Government and administration of both Río Muni and Fernando Póo are similar to those of any other Spanish province, and although I shall be referring later in my statement to the province of Fernando Póo, everything which applies to Río Muni also applies to Fernando Póo. The Act of 30 July 1959 establishes the structure and the legal system of these equatorial provinces:

38. The provisions of Fernando Póo and Río Muni are divided into municipal districts administered by *Ayuntamientos* (town councils), to which the local *Juntas* (village councils) included in each municipal district are responsible. The Central Government has the authority to make any necessary changes in the administration of the provinces.

39. The two provinces are ruled by a Governor-General who represents the Central Government and is responsible to it.

40. He is assisted by a General Secretary, who deputizes for him in case of absence or illness and is the immediate head of all services in both provinces, with the exception of the judicial and military.

41. A civil Governor shall be appointed for each province and shall be responsible to the Governor-General and, for matters within his competence, to the General Secretary.

42. The functions of the Governor-General shall be exercised by the number of Government delegates deemed necessary.

43. The powers and responsibilities of these authorities delegated by the Central Government and their relative competence and fields of activity shall be in conformity with the usual functions and duties of Governors, subject only to the particular circumstances of each province.

44. The appointment and termination of appointment of the Governor-General, the General Secretary and the Civil Governors are effected by Decree.

45. Each province has a *Diputación provincial* whose powers are defined in the Local Government Act (*Ley de Régimen Local*). They also perform social welfare duties which used to be carried out by similar bodies.

46. The *Diputación provincial* is a representative body whose membership is determined in accordance with the regulations enacted for that purpose.

47. These principles have been embodied in a number of provisions, but I should like to draw attention to the municipal elections held in this equatorial region during the first half of June 1960. From the moment preparation of the electoral machinery was started, it became evident that there would be no lack of co-operation and support. In the gay and populous city of Santa Isabel, the prop and mainstay of Fernando Póo, as well as in the flourishing city of Bata, capital of Río Muni, there was a coming and going, a veritable flood, of candidates and electoral propaganda at every street corner and arcade, and in the attractive and breezy towns of both provinces, there was an atmosphere of enthusiasm and bustle like that of the capital cities which demonstrated the political maturity of the inhabitants. In Annobón, too, the day was characterized by lively interest in the elections and the percentages of votes cast.

48. I shall give a brief and concise account of the progress and results of those elections.

49. A total of 248 candidates stood for election to councils as family group representatives, which in itself indicated the interest aroused by the elections among all social classes: in the province of Fernando Póo, there were 25 candidates for councillor for Santa Isabel; 14 for San Carlos; 26 for San Fernando and 14 for Annobón. In the province of Río Muni, there were 9 candidates for Acureman; 23 for Bata; 15 for Ebebiyin; 15 for Ebinayong; 43 for Micomeseng; 10 for Mongomo; 9 for Nsore; 12 for Puerto Iradier; 11 for Río Benito; 12 for Sevilla de Niefang and 9 for Valladolid de los Bimbiles. The figures themselves are so eloquent as to require no further comment. Electioneering in the electoral

districts was so intense and effective that the number of candidates who stood for election in all districts far exceeded the posts to be filled.

50. The elections took place on the first Sunday of June with a great rush of voters who besieged the 207 electoral colleges set up in the two provinces from the early hours, and it was obvious from the first ballots that there had been a large turnout. For example, in Santa Isabel, 88 per cent of those on the electoral roll voted; in San Carlos, 80 per cent, and in San Fernando and Annobón, over 60 per cent of the voters cast ballots. In the electoral districts of Río Muni, Sevilla de Niefang came out first, all the registered voters there having cast their ballots, followed by Acureman, with 98 per cent; Ebebiyin, with 97 per cent; Puerto Iradier, with 91 per cent; Valladolid de los Bimbiles and Mongomo, with 90 per cent; Bata, with 85 per cent; and Río Benito with 81 per cent.

51. At the close of the first election day, during which there had not been the slightest unpleasant incident, the polling officers reported the following results of the voting for members of the various town councils (*Ayuntamientos*):

52. In Santa Isabel, Mr. Wilwardo Jones Niger received 1,995 votes; Mr. Florentino Vivancos 1,966; Mr. Manuel Gallego 1,923; Mr. Gustavo Watson 1,883 and Mr. Fernando Asensio 1,538. In San Carlos, Mr. Amondo Ligere received 1,203 votes; Mr. Miguel Sendros 1,073; Mr. Evencio Alonso 937 and Mr. Jose Maria Elorriaga 858.

53. In the sister province of Río Muni, the following were elected as Councillors representing family groups: in Bata, Mr. Pedro Lumu, with 3,569 votes; Mr. Ricardo Granados, with 3,314; Mr. Faustino Epalepale, 3,195; Mr. Alfonso Mamendji, 2,959, and Mr. Alfonso Nguema, 2,673. In Río Benito, Mr. Martin Eguoro secured 1,623 votes; Mr. Apolinar Nsue 1,453; Mr. Jorge Bihitue 1,276 and Mr. Carlos Ndongo 1,053. In Puerto Iradier Mr. Pedro Jose Obiang, Mr. Damaso R. Sima, Mr. Fernando Ndongo and Mr. Francisco Beule were elected. In Sevilla de Niefang, Mr. Luis Ondo received 2,385 votes; Mr. Pascual Ondo 1,292; Mr. Sebastian Nsue 1,210 and Mr. Mariano Asumo 1,117. In Valladolid de los Bimbiles, Jose Mañana Ela secured 2,021 votes; Mr. Manuel Esono, 1,076; Mr. Rosendo Ela 1,351. In Ebebiyin, Mr. Antonia Ela obtained 3,508 votes; Mr. Cosme Nsue 1,959; Mr. Baldomero Martinez 1,724; Mr. Isidoro Abaga 1,538 and Mr. Jose Nsue 1,021. Lastly, in Micomeseng, Mr. Salvador Aloba was elected by 2,423 votes; Mr. Leoncio Nguema by 1,199 votes; Mr. Manuel Ecoro by 809; Mr. Gabriel Balinga by 760 and Mr. Juan Abeso by 558.

54. The following Sunday, the electoral delegates chosen for that purpose elected the councillors to represent professional, economic and cultural organizations. The undermentioned persons, elected by secret ballot, together with those representing family groups, will constitute the membership of the town councils (*Ayuntamientos*), in which full confidence for the administration of the region has been placed in advance.

55. In Santa Isabel: Mr. Alfonso de las Casas, Mr. Mauricio Bocari, Mr. Fermin Bohoco, Mr. Jose Estrada and Mr. Jaime Rofes. In San Fernando: Mr. Alberto Nbula, Mr. Pedro Meye and Mr. Alejandro Nbuña. In San Carlos: Mr. Aniceto Ariago, Mr. Pablo A. Governa, Mr. Mariano Ebriday, Mr. Antonio Nome; and in Bata, Mr. Rafael Blasco, Mr. Crisanto Garcia and Mr. Jose Millan Lopez.

56. In October 1960, elections were also held for representatives of the provinces to serve as deputies to the Spanish Parliament—three for Río Muni and three for Fernando Póo. In addition, the Mayors who preside over the town councils of Santa Isabel and Bata are deputies by virtue of their position on the City Council (*Comistorio*). I shall give a few biographical details concerning these deputies.

57. Mr. Felipe Esono Nsue has been the beloved and respected chief of the Oyec tribe for over twenty years. He is married and the father of four children, in the prime of life, about 44 years old, and he has the same affectionate regard for his family as for his friends and acquaintances; he has no enemies. He normally lives in the little town of Esong in the

municipal district of Evinayong and was elected a member of its town council in the last elections. He was educated by the missionaries of San Jose de Evinayong and his election as a deputy has been a source of profound satisfaction to those who have only praise for the honesty and moral fibre of their elected representative.

58. Mr. Fernando Martorell is one of the best known people in the economic and social life of Río Muni. He is a farmer and the son of a farmer, having inherited from his father the coffee plantations which he has been tending since he was a youth. He has almost always held executive posts and was president of the Official Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Río Muni, and much of the urban development of Bata was carried out during the various periods when he was president of the Citizens Council, from which post he rose to the presidency of the Town Council when the former body was superseded by the latter; in the home, he is a good father.

59. Mr. Wilwardo Jones Niger is a member of one of the oldest established families of Fernando Póo. He has at various times been chosen as a director of the Official Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry and was an almost permanent member of the defunct Citizens Council, which he represented at the Hispano-American and Philippine Congress of Mayors held at Lisbon. He was elected councillor by the electorate of Santa Isabel and is mayor of that city. It is in that capacity that he will occupy a seat in the Spanish Parliament as a deputy.

60. According to the census of 31 December 1950—the operations of the 1960 census are not yet completed—the Province of Río Muni had a *de facto* population of 156,785, and a *de jure* population of 169,080. This means a population density of 5.6. I think it would be appropriate at this point for me to mention also the population of Fernando Póo, which on the above-mentioned date had a *de facto* population of 41,878 and a *de jure* population of 26,969, so that the total for the two provinces amounts to a *de facto* population of 198,663 and a *de jure* population of 196,049. I am mentioning the two provinces together at this stage because the population estimate for the period 1951-1959 was based on joint projections, which indicated a total figure of 216,677 at the end of 1959. According to the estimates of the National Statistical Institute, the total population of the Spanish Equatorial region, as on 31 December 1960, would be in excess of 218,000, in other words, it would show an increase of at least 10 per cent with respect to the 1950 figure.

61. The Statistical Institute will verify the accuracy of its projections in due course, once the census operations are completed. Only yesterday I received some information concerning the latest published statistical data: these show that the Province of Fernando Póo has a population of 60,000 and the Province of Río Muni 166,000. Both these figures are approximate. The natural movement of the population is arrived at from the entries in the civil registers and is most favourable.

62. The basic crops are coffee, cacao and palm oil. There are various experimental farms in Evinayong. In Río Muni, the main crops are tropical. In 1958-1959 the production of cacao in Río Muni was 711 tons; coffee production in 1959 amounted to 4,334 tons. The average commercial or dockside price of coffee in 1959 was 55 pesetas per kg. Under the Order of 2 February 1955, the price of coffee is not controlled. Yucca, too, is cultivated; the yucca grown for export, for industrial uses, is found in Río Muni, where it is a favourite crop of the Pamue.

63. All exploitation of forestry resources is subject to strict controls, with a view to the protection of the various species. It is practised in the regions of Bata, Cogo, Río Benito and Sevilla de Niefang. The number of timber-yielding species amounts to 122, of which thirty-six are very common, fifty-one moderately common and thirty-five fairly rare. In 1959 some 169,930 tons of timber were exported. The timber undertakings have their own railway systems; they also use river and maritime transport and of course all the necessary equipment such as tractors, lorries, etc.

64. Livestock production is not enough to meet the local demand and it is necessary to increase the supply by importing live and slaughtered animals.

65. The possession of cattle in the low-lying regions is prohibited by the health laws as the most effective way of preventing the spread of tripanosomiasis, or sleeping-sickness.

66. There is not much cattle-breeding but sheep-breeding is practised extensively: there are 20,980 head of sheep, 4,651 goats and 9,441 pigs. There are also large numbers of domestic fowl.

67. In Río Muni, there is a partial reserve in the forest of Monte Alén; in the forest of Monte Raíces hunting is absolutely prohibited.

68. In 1959 the fish production of Bata was 61,847 kg; of Río Benito, 2,564 kg; and of Puerto Iradier, 167,791 kg.

69. There are twenty-three post offices and seven radio-telegraph offices; there is a radio-telephone service between Fernando Póo and the continent, and a telephone service in Santa Isabel and San Carlos, in Fernando Póo, and in Bata, in the Continental District.

70. The system of health services may be said to be divided into four groups: the first consists of the technical secretariat, which is responsible for all administration and for the pharmaceutical laboratories; the second is the Institute of Hygiene, which has a large number of subsidiary services (laboratories, medical school, child health, maternity, statistics, etc.); the third consists of the health section responsible for the campaign against endemic diseases (anti-malaria, anti-tuberculosis, campaigns, etc.); and the last group consists of the hospitals, which also provide such specialized services as surgery, electrolology, radiology, etc.

71. All health centres are in direct and continual contact with the provincial Health Department, to which they report on the work they are doing and from which they receive instructions and directives.

72. In 1958 the medical staff consisted of a medical director, twenty-seven doctors (including four surgeons), five pharmacists, twenty-three interns, thirty-eight nursing nuns, 139 medical assistants and 179 male nurses.

73. The campaign against local endemic diseases has been outstanding; for example, leprosy is no longer a danger and there has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of malaria as a result of drainage work and the lavish distribution of anti-malaria preparations.

74. Mention must also be made of certain specialized health services, such as the official maternity services, which have brought about a significant decline in the number of still births. Special attention has also been given to child health: a number of dispensaries have been opened in recent years and an institution called "*Gota de Leche*" was established to provide milk products for any mothers who need them.

75. We must also mention the efforts made to improve surgical facilities. The hospitals of Santa Isabel and Bata already have the latest equipment, and an ambulance service is available for rapid transport to the hospitals from the farthest corners of the territories.

76. In 1959 the hospitals of the Province treated 22,720 patients; 1,182 operations were performed at the Bata hospital in 1958 and 1,117 in 1959. In 1959 2,792 women were treated in the maternity centres of the Province and 624 children were treated at the Bata children's dispensary alone, while 3,871 people received dental treatment at Bata.

77. The state schools are classified as elementary and primary schools.

78. The elementary schools are spread throughout the territory and are run by certificated teachers trained at the Santa Isabel College.

79. The primary schools are in charge of certificated teachers trained in the teacher-training schools of the Peninsula.

80. There is a five-hour school day, and the school year begins on 16 February and ends on 15 December.

81. Pupils attend elementary school up to the age of twelve years.

82. The number of schools is adequate and is proportionately much greater in the Spanish Provinces than in the neighbouring territories.

83. Finally, there are schools for adults and evening courses in domestic science.

84. Secondary education: The *Patronato de Enseñanza Media* provides courses for the *Bachillerato*, at the end of which a qualifying examination is given by a board of university professors.

85. The teaching staff is composed mainly of doctors or university graduates in the sciences, philosophy and letters.

86. The courses are given in a two-storey building, occupying an area of 1,400 square metres, set in spacious grounds and equipped with all the necessary teaching material.

87. Higher education: the Institute of Higher Education trains teachers and civil servants.

88. When an indigenous inhabitant passes the entrance examination for this institute the State defrays all his expenses (maintenance, clothing, books, etc.) and if he passes the qualifying examination after five years of study as a boarding student, he is automatically appointed to an appropriate official post.

89. Vocational and technical education: there is an agricultural training school headed by an agronomist, a medical school, and schools of arts and crafts.

90. Students who demonstrate the necessary ability receive grants to enable them to continue their studies and obtain the degree they desire at universities or institutes of higher education in the Peninsula.

91. In 1959 there was a total of eighty-four schools in Río Muni, comprising seventy-seven elementary schools and seven primary schools, staffed by 208 teachers and assistants.

92. In 1959, 7,588 pupils were enrolled; the total number of pupils was 15,049 in the elementary schools and 772 in the primary schools.

93. The Cardinal Cisneros Institute of Secondary Education had 239 pupils in 1959.

94. Mention must be made here of the School of Agriculture, opened on 17 October 1955, which had twenty pupils in 1959, and of the School of Arts and Crafts at Bata, with 150 pupils.

95. To these figures must be added those relating to private education, such as the schools of the missionary fathers, *Hijos del Corazón de María*, which had 1,577 pupils in 1959, and the mission schools operated by the nuns of the Immaculate Conception, which were attended by 1,375 girls in 1959.

96. The Santa Isabel broadcasting station is the official station and the oldest one in operation. It broadcasts three times a day, for a total of six hours, on working days, and twice a day, for a total of four and a half hours on holidays. In 1954 it broadcast for a total of 2,112 hours, the programmes including news bulletins, music, foreign-language broadcasts and so forth.

97. *Radio Ecuatorial* at Bata began operating in December 1953 and is heard mainly in continental Spanish Guinea. It broadcasts twice a day, for a total of six hours, seven days a week. In 1954 it broadcast for a total of 1,095 hours.

98. *Radio Papaya* is a small privately owned broadcasting station at Santa Isabel, which broadcasts at times when the official station is silent. Its range is local and its programmes mainly music.

99. The following publications exist: *Ebano*, daily paper published at Santa Isabel; *Potopoto*, a weekly published at Bata; *Bantú*, a magazine published at Santa Isabel; *La Guinea Española*, the organ of the Catholic Mission; *Ager*, the organ of the Department of Agriculture, which uses it to provide technical instruction in agriculture and to report the results of experiments; the *Boletín de la Delegación de Trabajo*, which gives information on all labour activity in the Province (the statistical section contains graphs and the more informative part is illustrated); and the *Boletín Oficial de los Territorios*, the fortnightly organ of the Governor-General's Office, in which all official notices appear.

100. Justice is administered by the *Triunales de demarcación* and the District Courts, by district judges and by the Indigenous High Court. The courts are completely independent of the government authorities and observe all legal guarantees in

their proceedings. Corporal punishment has always been completely forbidden. There are penitentiary institutions, whose inmates serve their sentences under a system of moderate labour. There are also juvenile courts and correctional institutions.

101. Cases of cannibalism and poisoning have disappeared; there were formerly several such cases through the influx of the Ebu and Embueta tribes, who now have no settlements. There has been no appreciable drop in the number of offences against property and morals.

102. The Spanish Provinces in the Equatorial Region come under the ecclesiastical authority of the Apostolic Vicariate of Fernando Póo.

103. Missionary work in those Provinces is the responsibility of the Congregation of Missionary Fathers known as *Hijos del Corazón de María*, an order which was founded in the city of Vich, in Barcelona Province, by Sanit Antonio María Claret.

104. The number of indigenous inhabitants who profess the Roman Catholic religion is now estimated at about 181,000, which is clear evidence of the splendid work these missionary fathers have done in the Provinces of Fernando Póo and Río Muni in spite of the great obstacles they have had, and still have, to overcome and the discomforts of continual travel in the tropical climate.

105. Since 1885 the Nuns of the Immaculate Conception have also been established in these Provinces. They are in charge of various charitable, medical and educational institutions, in all of which they perform the most praiseworthy work.

106. In 1950 the Nuns of Jesús María founded a residence at Ebebiyín, in the Province of Río Muni, in order to devote themselves to education, and in particular to the organization known as "Sigsá". This is a school of preparation for marriage, where indigenous women are trained in household tasks and skills.

107. Recently the *Hermanos de la Doctrina Cristiana* arrived at Bata to take over the management of the School of Arts and Crafts, which is housed in a magnificent building that was constructed recently and solemnly dedicated on 15 February 1959.

108. Missionary work is performed also by the secular clergy, assisted by twelve indigenous priests who began their ecclesiastical training at the Seminary of Banapá (Fernando Póo).

109. The provincial budget approved for the financial year 1960 amounted to 310,271,000 pesetas. In 1959 it was 198,356,000 pesetas.

110. The major item of expenditure is that on public works, which account for 48 per cent, or 96,673,000 pesetas. The next largest item is the health service, with 24,910,000 pesetas.

111. The following are the 1959 external trade figures for the whole Province: imports, 818,944,000 pesetas; exports, 1,131,805,000 pesetas. The Fernando Póo imports amounted to 538,910,000 pesetas and its exports to 628,919,000 pesetas. The import and export figures for Río Muni were 280,034,000 pesetas and 502,886,000 pesetas respectively.

112. In 1959, 101,974 tons of goods were imported, 88,382 tons from the Peninsula and 13,592 from abroad. Exports amounted to 269,735 tons, 245,506 tons to the Peninsula and 24,229 to foreign countries. The main exports to the Peninsula were cacao, coffee, coconuts, timber, palm kernels and yucca; the goods exported abroad were fresh bananas, cacao and timber. The goods imported from the Peninsula were fuels, cement, chemicals, including insecticides, all kinds of metals and metal goods, bricks, glazed tiles and similar objects, wines and liquors, and such foodstuffs as rice, jam, wheat flour and dried fish. Imports from abroad were cement, cars and lorries, tractors and their parts, metals and chemicals.

#### FERNANDO PÓO

113. Fernando Póo is an island of 2,071 square kilometres situated in the Bight of Biafra, in the centre of the Gulf of Guinea, at a mean latitude of 3° 30' North and a mean longitude of 14° 54' East. It is in the form of an irregular parallelogram

running from north to south. Its general topography is simple: there is a large volcanic cone 2,800 metres high, which is the summit of Santa Isabel, with small secondary volcanos and a great volcanic range to the south, the highest point of which is the summit of Moka, 1,870 metres high. The two massifs are separated by a depression at an altitude of 700 metres which traverses the narrow part of the island from the Bay of San Carlos to the Bay of Concepción. The coast is steep, with shallow inlets, and about 200 kilometres in length; it is difficult to land on the southern coast. On the north coast, however, which is of moderate height, there is the Bay of Santa Isabel, which has a magnificent harbour.

114. There are many rivers, but they are of small volume and short course because of the peculiar configuration of the land. Some rivers flow into craters, forming lakes, such as that at Moka, at 1,790 metres above sea level.

115. The island of Annobón, which is also part of the Province of Fernando Póo, was formed by the accumulation of volcanic material and is the only Spanish territory in the southern hemisphere, being situated at latitude 1° 25' South. It is 17 square kilometres in area. The ground is steep and rugged, which makes it very difficult to cultivate; nevertheless, the island exports coffee, cacao, palm kernels and other products, though in small quantities.

116. It is generally acknowledged that the island was populated after its discovery in 1471. The census of 31 December 1950 showed it to have 1,403 inhabitants, with a density of 83 inhabitants per square kilometre.

117. Although Annobón is very small, it has a number of relatively high points, such as the Pico del Fuego, 395 metres, the Quivoco, 600 metres, and the Santamina, 750 metres. The most important geographical feature of the island is the lagoon of Mazafim, which is 2,755 metres in circumference.

118. Apart from agriculture, the main activity of the inhabitants of Annobón is fishing. They have a remarkable way of catching the large cetaceans, which they fearlessly pursue in their small boats, whence they harpoon them.

119. The island of Fernando Póo and the island of Annobón together form the Province of Fernando Póo, with a total area of 2,034 square kilometres and a population of 41,878.

120. The original settlers on the island are the Bubi. Their origin is unknown. As Fernando Póo is a volcanic island of indeterminable age, it is certain that it must have been uninhabited for a long period.

121. Besides the Bubi, there is a foreign element in Fernando Póo, for the Bubi are too few to supply all the labour needed in the island, whose constant agricultural and industrial progress requires a greater labour force. Hence the Bubi account for only 30 per cent of the inhabitants of the island.

122. The capital of Fernando Póo is the city of Santa Isabel. It is built on a wide coastal plain which runs along the Bay of Santa Isabel and offers the population all the advantages that modern town-planning can provide. At the last census, Santa Isabel had a population of 11,098. The roadstead of Santa Isabel forms a sheltered natural harbour as one could hope to find on these coasts and it has been improved by man through the building of wharfs and breakwaters.

123. Other towns worth mentioning are San Carlos and Concepción, San Carlos, in the bay of that name, is a good port for agricultural exports. The other centres of population are small towns occupied by farmers and tradesmen.

124. The island's agriculture was originally confined to the growing of cacao. Later, at a time when the cacao plantations were passing through a severe crisis, they had to be planted with different crops, and coffee was introduced. Other crops are bananas, coconuts, cinnamon, vanilla, pepper, honey, palm kernels and cane alcohol. The island also produces rubber-bearing latex which comes from the hevea, a tropical plant found in large quantities in the enclosures on the cacao estates. Horticulture prospers, particularly in the highlands of Moka. The area of the island which can be cultivated for tropical plants amounts to about 90,000 hectares.

125. The main crop is cacao. In 1958-1959, 20,790 tons were produced.



126. Not only does the present production of cacao supply the needs of the national market, but it is possible to export part of the crop to foreign countries. These exports are, however, decreasing owing to the increase in domestic requirements.

127. Coffee, on the other hand, is passing through a period of stability for various reasons, one of which is the regeneration of several plantations in order to produce coffee of a higher commercial quality.

128. Although this crop is, of course, of much less value, exports of fresh bananas were started in 1953, with the result that this crop has acquired greater importance. The value of banana exports was 39.2 million pesetas in 1959 and the volume was 14,379.9 tons.

129. The work done in the highlands of Moka deserves mention, not for its value in pesetas, but because of what it means to the population. The Moka Valley Co-operative has been set up, its main crop being potatoes.

130. There are also two experimental farms, one in Santa Isabel and the other in Musola, for the cultivation of tropical crops.

131. We should also mention here that the Chamber of Agriculture of Fernando Póo, which is run on co-operative lines, distributes several thousand tons of fertilizers and insecticides every year. Without going into full details we may mention that in 1958 the Chamber of Agriculture distributed 3,443,740 kg of copper sulphate, 2,359,800 kg of lime, 1,176,500 kg of ammonium sulphate and similar amounts of other fertilizers.

132. Several thousand hectares of land are also being cultivated as collective property. This land was granted in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 4 May 1948, under which such land cannot be sold or seized and enjoys the same benefits as those granted to the *Consejos de Vecinos*. Such land belongs to the natives of the village.

133. The only place where stock-breeding is firmly established is in the highlands of Moka. An extensive clearing operation was carried out there and the original vegetation was replaced by grass, which affords abundant pasture. It is mainly bovine cattle that are bred there. The cattle live in the open air and have become perfectly acclimatized.

134. The largest establishment in this region is known as Potrero de Moka. According to the last census, taken in 1959, there were 3,015 head of cattle. They are bred for consumption in the island, but they are insufficient for the needs and zebu have to be imported from neighbouring colonies. As horses are needed for work, there is also some horse-breeding; in 1959 there were 121 horses. The cattle in the region do not seem to be subject to any particular disease. There are no cattle worth mentioning outside Moka. There is, however, much domestic poultry.

135. Fishing can hardly be said to be an industry or a section of the economy of any importance. At Santa Isabel, however, the catch of fish amounted to 155,055 kg in 1956, 203,583 kg in 1957, 362,179 kg in 1958 and 484,657 kg in 1959.

136. The latest information shows that the island has a favourable balance of external trade. Thus, according to the figures for the year 1959, the island exported merchandise to the value of 628,919,000 pesetas, while imports amounted to 538,910,000 pesetas. The principal exports were, of course, coffee, cacao and bananas. The number of products exported was fairly limited in contrast to the great variety of goods imported, which, to mention only the most important, included construction materials (iron, cement, bricks, tiles), canned goods, motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, fuels and tools.

137. The establishment in 1942 of an Inspectorate of Industries, with its headquarters in Santa Isabel and a staff including a chief industrial engineer, a number of expert industrial designers and some indigenous assistants, provided a stimulus for the industrialization of the island. In the five-year period from 1953 to 1957 thermal power stations, hydroelectric plants, factories for the production of soap and cocoa-butter and the extraction of palm oil, an oil refinery, a brick and tile works, various machine-driven sawmills and cold storage plants were built. The ownership of many of these industries was granted

to the *Consejo de Vecinos*. Particular emphasis has been placed on electric power stations, four such stations having been constructed in recent years. In 1958 the town of Santa Isabel consumed 1,929,283 kilowatt hours. There are also small electric power stations serving villages and agricultural co-operatives.

138. We must also give some figures relating to the construction industry.

139. Statistics show that in the town of Santa Isabel, thirty-four dwellings were built in 1956 at a cost of 14,244,655 pesetas; in 1957, 119 dwellings, at a cost of 27,717,959 pesetas; and in 1958, 104 dwellings, at a cost of 30,741,961 pesetas. In the light of the fact that, as we have seen, this town has a population of 11,098, it will be appreciated that the rate of construction is very high.

140. All the present highways in the island start from Santa Isabel, with a series of branch roads and short side-roads branching off from the main highways. The most important highways are those between Santa Isabel and Concepción and between Santa Isabel and San Carlos.

141. In transport, shipping and air transport are the most important items. Shipping has increased considerably in recent years because, among other reasons, some transatlantic commercial shipping lines have made Santa Isabel a regular port of call. Consequently, care has been taken to maintain and improve the port. For example, a new dock, consisting of a wharf covering an area of 23,858.18 square metres, with a broad approach road, was put into service in 1956. In addition, new electric cranes have been acquired and new commercial warehouses constructed. In contrast to the situation of Santa Isabel, the Bays of San Carlos and Concepción are more open; hence many ships anchor in the roads, making use of lighters for their loading and unloading operations.

142. In 1956, there were 225 arrivals of ships and 223 departures; in 1957, 220 and 222; in 1958 the number of in-coming and out-going ships was the same i.e., 176; and again in 1959 there were the same number of arrivals as departures, i.e., 152.

143. Merchandise imported through the port of Santa Isabel in 1958 amounted to 75,000 tons and exports totalled 36,700 tons.

144. The volume of air traffic is constantly increasing and Santa Isabel has a modern airport. There is a small installation in Moka serving small aircraft flying between different parts of the Province.

145. In 1959, 2,130 passengers arrived and 1,892 departed.

146. Passenger airlines operate between Santa Isabel and Bata, where there is a connexion to Madrid; between Santa Isabel and São Tomé, and between Santa Isabel and Douala.

147. We shall now consider social, educational and health conditions in the island.

148. In order to bring about the gradual but steady advancement of the indigenous inhabitants it has been necessary to establish organizations which would protect their particular interests, raise their level of living and promote their smooth and gradual transition to a state of civilization. Moreover, it was also necessary to protect them from foreigners. It was with that end in view that the *Patronato de Indígenas*, which has now concluded its work, was set up on a temporary basis. The *Patronato* performed its task in the island with remarkable efficiency. It ran orphanages, promoted and encouraged house-building and the urbanization of new communities by establishing towns and removing the indigenous inhabitants from undesirable districts; it co-operated with the educational service in constructing schools and awarding grants, prizes and scholarships for higher education; it assisted the public health service by constructing several hospitals and an extensive network of dispensaries in the most isolated areas of the island; it encouraged the development of family life by granting loans for marriage and for housing etc. Through experts, which it provided free of charge, it conducted inspections, made reports and carried out work assigned to rationalize and improve agriculture; it promoted, organized and directed agricultural co-operatives which enabled farmers to obtain the resources they needed for cultivating their farms and improving and marketing their crops, thus sparing them the disadvantages

inherent in weak economies and relieving them of the need to resort to borrowing and renting arrangements. It gave land to the inhabitants of the island free of charge—two concessions, each of 2,000 hectares, were granted recently—and brought about the formation of collective farms in anticipation of population increases. As a result of all these policies, the indigenous inhabitants of the Province have been freed from the need to work for others.

149. I wish to enlarge upon this part of my statement in order to clear up a misapprehension on the part of the Liberian representative with regard to the existence of discrimination and the distinction made between the emancipated and the non-emancipated inhabitants. The system to which I have just referred performed a historical function and was abolished. The judicial organization and system, both in Fernando Póo and Río Muni, are now governed by the Act of 30 July 1959, which embodies the legal principle of equality and states, in article 2, that the judicial system, both civil and criminal, in the two Provinces shall be consistent with the directives laid down in the Fundamental Laws and the ordinary legislation valid throughout the national territory.

150. The labour system is governed mainly by two Ordinances: that of 3 December 1947 and that of 9 November 1953. Not only do these ordinances provide for a working day of no more than six hours and an adequate wage, but they also require business concerns to provide their workers with adequate housing, recreational and cultural facilities, medical assistance and medicaments etc., all without cost to the worker. A broad compulsory insurance scheme against labour accidents has been established. As we said earlier, however, there are very few indigenous inhabitants who wish to work for wages, largely because of the agricultural policy which has been carried out.

151. I should like to point out that there are 3,800 rural holdings owned by indigenous inhabitants in Fernando Póo and 3,500 in Río Muni. Town properties owned by indigenous inhabitants amount to 5,000 in Fernando Póo and 40,000 in Río Muni.

152. There has also been intensive activity in the matter of education. Elementary, primary, intermediate and higher education are provided in the island. Elementary education is in the hands of certificated teachers trained at the Santa Isabel Institute of Higher Education. Primary education is given by certificated teachers trained at the teacher-training schools in the Peninsula. I shall not go into details of the organization of the educational system in the island since it is the same as the system in Río Muni, which I have already described. I shall merely give some figures relating specifically to Fernando Póo.

153. In 1959 there were twenty-six elementary schools and six primary schools in Fernando Póo, or a total of thirty-two scholastic institutions. In the same year, 2,458 pupils were enrolled in the elementary schools, to which figure must be added the 219 pupils enrolled in 1959 in the three elementary schools in the island of Annobón. The total school enrolment in Fernando Póo was 2,909. In 1959 there were 185 pupils enrolled in the primary schools, 496 having sat for the primary school certificate, of whom 187 passed and 309 failed.

154. In the year 1959, there were twenty-nine State schools in the island, comprising twenty-three elementary schools and six primary schools. In Santa Isabel there is also an institute of higher education for training the future teachers and Government officials of the Province.

155. I should also mention that at Banapá there is a seminary with some forty pupils.

156. All these institutions I have mentioned have been established for the indigenous inhabitants.

157. I must not fail to mention, within the general educational picture of the island, the Santa Isabel Public Library which is run by an official of the professional association of archivists, librarians and archaeologists with the assistance of a large staff, some from the Peninsula and some indigenous. The Library serves every corner of the island through small travelling branches and the direct loan of books by post to persons requesting them.

158. Seven periodicals are published at Santa Isabel, all of them, with the exception of the newspaper *Ebano*, being monthly or fortnightly publications. There is also a broadcasting station at Santa Isabel which operates on a frequency of 7,160 kilocycles and broadcasts for seven hours a day.

159. The island's health service is administered jointly with that of Río Muni and for that reason I shall not describe it in detail but shall merely give some figures relating to the island.

160. At Santa Isabel there is a first-class hospital with 250 beds and at San Carlos a second-class hospital with 105 beds. In the Santa Isabel hospital 11,761 patients were cared for in 1956, 14,974 in 1957 and 16,077 in 1958. During the same years 6,605, 8,148 and 10,622 patients respectively were treated in the San Carlos Hospital. The Santa Isabel hospital carried out 112,751 blood tests in 1956, 120,122 in 1957 and 134,767 in 1958. In the San Carlos hospital 24,703 surgical operations were performed in 1956, 29,544 in 1957 and 40,083 in 1959; the corresponding figures for the Santa Isabel hospital for the same years were 1,754, 1,388 and 1,527. At Santa Isabel 1,982 children were treated in child-welfare clinics in 1956, 2,772 in 1957 and 1,576 in 1958.

161. There were 8,743 patients treated in dental clinics at Santa Isabel in 1956, 7,542 in 1957 and 3,437 in 1959.

162. The administration of justice is similar to that in Río Muni. In the year 1956, 2,152 persons were taken into custody, the greatest number of convictions being for offences against law and order (547); in 1957, 2,169 people were arrested, 668 of them for offences against law and order. In 1956 proceedings were instituted in the case of four minor offences and fourteen major offences. There were 456 civil suits in 1956 and 398 in 1957. There were 308 inmates in the Santa Isabel prison in 1956 and 264 in 1957.

163. I should like to point out to the Committee that all the social, insurance and labour legislation and the aggregate of laws and decrees on that vast subject apply to the Provinces of Fernando Póo and Río Muni. Moreover, the Act of 30 July 1959, to which I have already referred, reaffirms the application to the Provinces of Fernando Póo and Río Muni, in both the civil and the criminal field, of the provisions laid down in the Fundamental Laws and the ordinary legislation governing the Peninsula. It is expressly stated in article 2 that the laws, decrees, orders and other provisions, whether of a general or a particular character, will be automatically applied to Fernando Póo and Río Muni within twenty days of their publication in the Official Bulletin of the State.

164. It is also stated that the organization of the various administrative services will follow the general pattern of the other Spanish Provinces. It is recognized, furthermore, that the Provinces of Fernando Póo and Río Muni have, as we have seen, the same rights of representation in the Spanish Parliament and in other organs as have the other Spanish Provinces.

165. Similarly, the organization of the judiciary will be in line with the usual Spanish system.

166. Article 6 specifies that the labour system in force in the two Provinces will make provision for social insurance, co-operation and mutual aid and will put into effect the other principles set forth in the labour legislation.

167. The local and municipal financial system, too, will be governed by the rules laid down in the Peninsula.

168. In view of the foregoing considerations, and bearing in mind that these Provinces have no individual and distinct legislation differing from that of the other Spanish Provinces of the Peninsula, we have not mentioned them in our statement but have merely quoted some statistics relating to various aspects of these matters, without going into the organization and legislative enactments governing them.

#### SPANISH SAHARA

169. The Spanish Sahara Province covers an area of 280,000 square kilometres. It is bounded on the north by Morocco, on the east and south by Mauritania, except for a few kilometres in the east where it is bounded by Algeria, and on the west where it is bounded by the Atlantic ocean.

170. It has only 30,000 inhabitants and is consequently a semi-inhabited country, with a population density of only .2, that is to say, of little more than one inhabitant per ten square kilometres.

171. The Sahara Province is not an immense level plain as is generally believed but is frequently broken by high ground although this seldom exceeds 500 metres.

172. To all intents and purposes Spanish Sahara has no system of waterways. What rivers there are are dry beds through which water very seldom runs; they flow torrentially only at the time of the rains. Among these dried-up rivers the largest is the Saguia-el-Hamra which gives its name to the northern zone.

173. The climate in the Sahara, as its name suggests, is that of an arid country, the chief features of which are the dryness of the atmosphere and the lack of rainfall: the latter is usually sporadic and in most cases torrential. Towards the coast and the adjacent plains, precipitation may at times take the form of a drizzle like thick damp fog, while in the interior the rains are almost always in the nature of storms and as already indicated are of irregular occurrence. The wind, which nearly always blows with great violence, is another of the characteristic features of the climate. There is little variety in temperature throughout the year. The daily temperature curve is fairly accentuated on account of the great contrast between day and night temperatures; the mean temperature varies from 15.6 degrees in January to 20.8 in August and September; the annual average is 17.9 degrees.

174. Unlike the plains which in some countries are called steppes, in others tundra or paramos, and where there is a modicum of production, our desert is almost completely arid and therefore infertile, since no account can be taken of its few small *graras* where the indigenous inhabitants venture to sow a little barley—which they do not always succeed in harvesting—in selected plots of ground where they think that the earth retains a little humidity and which they duly protect with a circular fence of shrubs and bushes to shelter them from the terrible sirocco that burns up and destroys everything. Apart from these insignificant forms of cultivation, only a few *talhas* (thorny acacias) and sparse palm trees in small oases break the monotony of these landscapes, the chief feature of which is their immensity; over their vast expanse sand dunes or *ergs*, and wadis, (dry rivers) alternate with high stony tablelands, *hammadas*, and the opposite geographical feature constituted by large depressions or troughs caused by subsidences (*sechjas*).

175. According to the latest figures, the area under cultivation was only 567 hectares in 1957 and 573 hectares in 1958, the sole agricultural product of importance being barley which amounted in 1957 to 12,240 quintals and in 1958 to 12,100. A certain amount of maize and *taqlit* is grown although to a much smaller extent. The total area under forest is, according to recent figures, some 2,879 hectares. There are three official agricultural institutes where, with the help of irrigation, maize, alfalfa, barley, garden produce and forage are grown.

176. There is a fair amount of livestock, in spite of the scarcity of pasture which is found only in a few areas of this infertile and extensive country. In 1957, according to the latest figures, there were 50,832 camels, 49,510 goats and 23,400 sheep. There are also much smaller numbers of donkeys, zebu and horses. The quantity of livestock, especially of camels, goats and sheep, has increased remarkably since the year 1956; in the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 inclusively, there were barely 1,000 of each species.

177. A more promising source of wealth is the fishing industry as will be seen from the figures for the years 1957 and 1958. In 1957, 1,034,618 kilogrammes of fish were landed in Spanish Sahara ports representing a value of 4,090,924 pesetas; in the following year the figure increased to 2,202,786 kilogrammes valued at 6,647,295 pesetas.

178. In 1957, the total number of fishing boats based on the ports of the territory was 189, representing a total tonnage of 1,656.45; in 1958 it was 541 representing a total tonnage of 15,756.86. In view of the fact that any possibility of progress

in agriculture, forestry and stock-raising has to be discounted, persistent efforts have been made to exploit fully and to develop these fishery resources, as can be seen from these figures.

179. Another potential source of wealth which has been methodically and perseveringly investigated is the sub-soil. Persistent research work has been carried out on it for more than five years, in the form of prospecting for oil and minerals. Borings are being made at present in Azech after the necessary geophysical research. In Agracha too the Department of Mines is carrying out geological studies and is drilling and making analyses in order to investigate the possibility of mining iron and phosphates.

180. In El Asium, Ville Cisneros, Auserd and other places intensive water conservation projects are being carried out, water has been brought to the surface, wells have been improved and new ones built. In this connexion the supply of drinking water has been increased in the urban centres and pipelines, storage tanks, etc. have been constructed. In the interior of the country, wells have been deepened, enlarged and modernized. Thanks to such projects, El Asium has grown into a modern and beautiful township with some 3,000 inhabitants in little more than ten years.

181. There is practically no industry and the only work that perhaps deserves note is that of craftsmen. The "mahareros" work in metals, mainly silver, and some of the objects which they make are genuine works of art: chests, bracelets, pendants, trays, etc. There is also a small industry producing salt-cured foods, canned fish and fish products, which although new is growing; in 1957 equipment to the value of 30 million pesetas was required and in 1958 it was valued at 42 million pesetas. A few electric power stations with an output of 266,000 kilowatts have also been constructed.

182. Commerce is also on a very small scale and is confined to imports of essential goods to meet the needs of the Territory. Exports are mainly restricted to dried fish, and in recent years there has been a small export trade in *turya*, a textile fibre lodged by the wind in the rocky bends of the Saguia-el-Hamra. Some figures can however be given for this small-scale commerce. In 1957 the value of imports was 19,133,858 pesetas and of exports 60,000 pesetas. In 1958 the value of imports was 35,145,189 pesetas and of exports 6,889,239 pesetas. The highest import figures are for foodstuffs, and fuel for the fishing fleet of the territory. The export figures relate almost entirely to fish and fish products, the next item on the list is livestock and livestock products.

183. Like everything else in the Territory, communications and transport are also limited but they have considerably improved both within the Province and with the outside world by the clearer marking of runways and the opening up of new runways and by enlarging the airport installations at El Asium and Villa Cisneros. Means of transport by land have also been improved. Work is being carried out to enlarge and improve the port of La Aguera, beginning with the construction of a wharf. Recently, work on the port of Villa Cisneros has also been markedly speeded up and the construction of a harbour is planned at Cabo Bojador. The postal and telegraphic services are being improved by the erection of new buildings and the provision of new equipment, etc., and there has been a remarkable increase in correspondence, telegrams, parcels and money orders.

184. In 1957 the number of passengers transported by sea was 2,518; in 1958 it was 3,985. The total amount of cargo was 10,027.05 tons in 1957 and 705,832 in 1958.

185. One thousand, three hundred and thirteen passengers entered the Territory by air in 1957 and 1,337 left. In 1958 figures were 4,316 passengers entering and 2,777 leaving the Territory.

186. In 1957 there were sixteen highways and roads and in 1958 nineteen, with an approximate total length of 6,000 kilometres. In 1957 there were seventy-six vehicles and in 1958 128.

187. In 1957 the budget for the Province amounted to 86,762,294.71 pesetas and in 1958 to 49,116,173.48 pesetas, the largest allocations being for administration, public works and health.



188. I now come to the most important part of my statement: how do these men live and how did they live in the past? They call themselves by the poetic name of "sons of the clouds" because they are constantly seeking for places where it has rained and where they can use the pasture produced by the rain. Nomadism in its various forms is a somewhat pronounced feature of the life of certain tribes of the Spanish Sahara. There are however three distinct regions, each with different forms of economic life and, to some extent, even of social life. Firstly, in the north, there is a nucleus of mountain Berbers, who tend to lead a settled life. Then there is a group of tribes who own houses and engage largely in agriculture but who migrate southwards at certain times of the year; these tribes may be described as partial nomads. From Saguia-el-Hamra to the south of the largest and most important area, the desert, the people are mainly nomads; their way of life is fundamentally, although not exclusively, pastoral.

189. Property and wealth are thought of essentially in terms of animals: ownership of land hardly exists in the Sahara. Wealth in cattle varies greatly between tribes and between families within the tribe. The typical humble family will have about five camels. A family of average wealth, neither very rich nor very poor, will have fifteen or twenty. It is common for rich people to own seventy camels, and sometimes, although very rarely, there are instances of persons owning 100, 200 and even 300.

190. The most clearly defined and most noticeable social unit is what is known as the *jaima*, consisting of all the people living within one household, i.e. a family of four or five persons. *Jaimas* are sometimes isolated in the immensity of the desert, but more often they are to be found in groups of five, six, nine, or even fifteen. Groups of *jaimas* sometimes form a large family, made up of a patriarch with his wives, children and grandchildren. Yet a community is not always based on the male line, since the basis of many groups living together is the kinship through women.

191. The larger social unit is known in Spanish as a *cabila* or tribe. The *cabila* is a social unit of varying composition, but possessing certain characteristics which enable it to be clearly defined. In the first place, each tribe has a real or supposed common ancestor—a saint or some outstanding figure of the past—from whom it takes its name and from whom all, or at least the nucleus, of its members claim to descend: In general, Moslem law of the Malikite school prevails in all north and west Africa; but within this general system of law, which is, as it were, a foundation, each tribe has established its customs, its customary law and its own traditions.

192. Within the tribe there are divisions known in Arabic as *fajhed*, and even sub-divisions, which play a most important part in daily life. Thus in each tribe there are various kinds of divisions, of greater or lesser importance.

193. All this can be understood if it is remembered that, because of the absence of fixed settlements and of the division of labour existing in other social systems, certain types of solidarity found in civilizations elsewhere cannot exist in the Sahara. In the desert each man must jealously defend his own position, and must know his exact place within his tribe and within his division of it. This is a fundamental matter for the nomad.

194. There are also certain tribes which form groups based on a common ancestor. Some tribes, for instance, believe that their members are all descended from the Prophet. These are the Chorfa, the religious aristocracy of Islam, who claim descent from Fatima. They include the Ergueibat and the Taubalet.

195. Apart from the Chorfa, there are some peoples who call themselves the "Arabs" or "men of the gun". These peoples, as their name suggests, are composed of what were once warrior tribes. Among them are the Tecna, who live in the north, near Aiun and around latitude 27° 40', which is the frontier line with Morocco, and the Aulad Delim, who number about 650 families.

196. A third group are the Zuaia. Just as the last group call themselves "men of the gun", these call themselves "the people of the books". Most of them are teachers, expounders

of the Koran, jurists and in general persons who concern themselves with books on religion and law. Most of the Zuaia are in Mauritania, since the Chorfa have a practical monopoly of legal and religious culture in the Spanish Sahara. However, a certain number of families in our territory belong to the Zuaia.

197. Lastly, there is a fourth group known as the *Znaga*. These are usually fishermen on the coast or herdsmen. They are subordinate to the "Arabs" or "men of the gun", either because they were once weak and small in numbers or because they were subdued in a series of battles.

198. We have tried to define the main features of the social structure of the Territory. This structure becomes rather more complex if we take into account various other factors, such as the large number of so-called disciples, or *ahel*, i.e. those who wish to join certain groups; but to do so would make this statement too long.

199. But make no mistake about it: despite all these distinctions, charity is very highly developed in the Sahara. One of the most interesting institutions there is the *meniha* under which a wealthy man allows a poor man the use of some of his cattle. They also observe the rules of hospitality more than any other people. In general, these inhabitants of our Sahara show signs of great intelligence.

200. Several attempts had been made to persuade the people to lead a settled life. One of the most recent was at Aiun, on the left bank of the Saguia-el-Hamra, twenty kilometres from its mouth. The authorities first built a large well with a good water supply. At the same time, underground sources of water were tapped on both banks of the Saguia-el-Hamra and farming was started, both by official agencies, for experimental and educational purposes, and by indigenous inhabitants with agricultural knowledge, to whom plots of land were distributed. As a result, gardens and farm-houses surrounded by fruit trees sprang up in the desert. Later came streets and squares and all the services needed in a new town—drainage, fountains, schools, a School of Arts and Crafts, comfortable housing, etc. Lastly, a motor road was built between Aiun and the beach, where an anchorage was established for the steamships which from time to time unload their cargoes. The fishing industry along that coast furnishes abundant supplies for this new centre of population.

201. In the north of the country, another attempt at settlement has been made and has been named Tantán after the well there.

202. It will be clear from this brief social and human survey of the Spanish Sahara that it is hard to describe by means of statistical diagrams and figures. It is difficult to hold a census of a nomadic population, such as the majority of the people in this territory. However, thanks to the tenacity and perseverance of the authorities and the growing efforts at settlement just described, we can give some figures for 1957 and 1958.

203. We said at the beginning of our statement that there were 30,000 inhabitants, although the *de jure* population amounts to 19,235, of whom 1,710 are of Peninsular origin and 17,525 are indigenous.

204. The chief concern of the authorities has been the health and cultural welfare of the people.

205. There are twelve health establishments; these comprise two hospitals—at Aiun and Villa Cisneros—and four urban and six rural medical centres and dispensaries. These health establishments treated 13,439 patients in 1957 and 12,708 in 1958. There were altogether 54,429 treatments and consultations in 1957 and 50,830 in 1958. In an anti-tuberculosis campaign, 149 people were X-rayed in 1957 and 2,853 in 1958. According to the figures for 1958, there were forty-seven doctors and medical auxiliaries working in the hospitals and dispensaries.

206. In the 1956-57 school year there were nine schools with eleven teachers, and in 1957-58 eight schools with ten teachers. In 1956-57 these schools were attended by 327 boys and girls, both from the Peninsula and indigenous, of whom the greater proportion were naturally indigenous. In 1957-58, 337 boys and girls attended school.

207. Efforts have also been made to intensify official primary education for adults; 108 men attended classes in the 1957-58 school year. Twenty-four of these came from the Peninsula and eighty-four were indigenous.

208. According to the 1958 census, there are two libraries, which supplied 1,236 books to the public, which in that year numbered 788 persons.

209. It will be understood that in an essentially nomadic country, with few urban centres, labour questions are not very important. In the general part of my statement, I referred to the existing legislation on the matter, which makes no distinction between persons of Peninsula and indigenous origin. Here I shall only try to give a few figures. In 1957, 1,114 labour contracts were signed; in 1958 the figure was 1,148. Most of these related to the fishing industry or to domestic service, since in 1957 there were only fifteen commercial contracts and forty office contracts, while the figures for 1958 were 20 and 50. Wages vary greatly, according to the various kinds of employment; the highest wages are paid in the fishing industry. In addition to their regular wages, the workers, like all Spanish workers, enjoy the advantages of the Family Aid system.

210. Because of certain unusual features of the Spanish Province of the Sahara, such as the high percentage of nomadic population, the climate, religion, etc., which impose a special way of living on this province and its inhabitants, its organization and legal system have certain special characteristics although they are based on the Fundamental Laws of the Spanish nation. The various administrative services are run in the same way as in other Spanish Provinces, with changes appropriate to their special character. Like all other Spanish Provinces, the Province has the right to be represented in the Spanish Parliament and in other public bodies; and it has a representative provincial council, with the jurisdiction and powers conferred upon *diputaciones* by the *Ley de Régimen Local* (Local Government Act), adapted to the special features of this Province.

211. The Province is governed by a Governor-General who is responsible to the Central Government, and all authorities and officials temporarily or permanently serving in the province are subordinate to him. He is assisted by a General

Secretary, who replaces him in case of absence or sickness, and who is the head of all services in the province except the judicial and military services.

212. The province is divided into municipalities administered by town councils, smaller local units and nomadic sections. This last institution is peculiar to the province; it was created because of the inhabitants' way of life, and is based on the system established by the rules of customary law.

213. The judicial organization is in conformity with the general Spanish system, while maintaining the characteristics of the province and the traditional Koranic law. The organization and ownership of property take into account the traditional communal land rights of all Moslem inhabitants.

214. With regard to the labour code of the province, subject to the special characteristics prevailing there, Spanish legislation provides for social insurance, co-operation and mutual aid and for the application of all other provisions of the Fundamental Laws.

215. Generally speaking, taxes and revenues go to the Treasury of the Provincial Administration and are used exclusively to meet the Province's needs, to promote its advancement and prosperity and to raise the level of living of its inhabitants. For this purpose, they are supplemented whenever necessary by subsidies from the general budget of the State.

216. Lastly, it is explicitly laid down in Spanish legislation that, in accordance with the Fundamental Laws, all inhabitants of the Province, without any distinction, shall have access to all educational establishments of every type.

217. I now come to the end of my statement. I think the information I have given will satisfy representatives. At the beginning of my statement, I said that we have nothing to hide. We have come voluntarily to give the true facts about our Provinces. We wish to co-operate with all of you. We were asked to give information and we did so, perhaps in excessive detail, but I trust that the Committee will appreciate our efforts. In particular, I wish to thank members for listening with such patient attention to this statement. To excuse myself, I can only add that I had not the time to speak more briefly.

## Part Two

# REPORT ON SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

### I. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

1. In 1952,<sup>2</sup> in 1955<sup>3</sup> and in 1958<sup>4</sup> the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared special reports on social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The General Assembly by resolutions 643 (VII) of 10 December 1952, 929 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1326 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, approved each of these reports and invited the Secretary-General to communicate them to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned. In 1960,<sup>5</sup> the Committee also included a survey of social conditions in its observations and conclusions on the report on *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories* under the Charter.

2. In 1961, the Committee was again called upon to pay special attention to social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with resolutions 333 (IV) of 2 December 1949 and 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958. It undertook this task on the basis of the information transmitted by Members responsible for the administration of the Territories. In addition to summaries of the information that had been transmitted by Administering Members relating to social conditions up to the end of 1959, or, in some cases, until mid-1960, the Committee had before it studies prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, the ILO, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF. The present report should be read in conjunction with these studies, which are listed in the annex, together with the summary records of the Committee's discussions.

3. The Committee took into account the information on more recent developments in specific social fields contained in the reports prepared by the Secretariat and the

specialized agencies, as well as the supplementary information given in the statements made during the debate by the representatives of the Administering Members. This information was considered by the Committee in the light of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations. In the examination of the information and in the debate, the Committee was guided by the views recorded in its 1952, 1955, 1958 and 1960 reports and, in particular, by the principal aims of social policy which were set out in its reports to the General Assembly in 1955<sup>6</sup> and 1958.<sup>7</sup>

4. In the preparation of the report, the Committee has kept in mind the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 entitled "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples"; in particular, the principle that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness of the people of the Territories should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence. The Committee has also been mindful of the paragraph in the aforementioned resolution stressing the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

5. The Committee reaffirms its broad concept of social development adopted in 1955. As it has stated elsewhere, social development is nothing less than the whole process of economic, social and political change and cultural advancement in a Territory considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and of the individual.<sup>8</sup> The Committee reiterates that social development should not be regarded merely as the sum of developmental activities carried out within these fields. The emphasis should be on a common approach to development as a whole and on the co-ordination of services for economic, social and educational development.

6. The Committee recalled the views expressed in its 1955 and 1958 reports that sustained progress can best be achieved through the attainment by the peoples of the Territories of a full share in the formulation of policies and in the planning and implementation of programmes of development. For this reason, it is essential to encourage leadership and to seek the collaboration of the leaders and the support of the people in the formulation of policies and the execution of programmes. The Committee notes that the trend towards this participation is noticeable in some Territories, that attention is generally being paid to the need for filling higher posts in the administration of social services with indigenous personnel, and that community development and similar

<sup>1</sup> The draft of the present report was prepared by a sub-committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Liberia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

The members of the delegations who served on the sub-committee were *Argentina*: Dr. Enrique Jorge Kos; *Ceylon*: Mr. H. O. Wijegoonawardena; *Liberia*: Miss Angie Brooks; *Netherlands*: Mr. L. J. Goedhart and Dr. J. V. de Bruyn; *New Zealand*: Mr. P. K. Edmonds; and *United Kingdom*: Mr. G. K. Caston, Mr. K. C. Thom and Mr. W. H. Chinn.

The Chairman of the sub-committee was Mr. P. K. Edmonds (New Zealand).

The Rapporteur of the Committee and the representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also participated in the debates of the sub-committee.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2219)*, part two.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908)*, part two.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3837)*, part two.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, *Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, part two.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908)*, part two, para. 26.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, *Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3837)*, part two, para. 9.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 10.

programmes provide opportunities for popular participation in social advancement.

7. Data contained in the documentation and the additional information supplied by the representatives of the Administering Members illustrated the developments which took place during the years under review in the social field. As in 1958, it was observed that although basic social conditions had not significantly changed, the expansion of various public services, and the increasing participation of inhabitants in the administration of these services and in the programmes and activities concerned with their welfare were indications of the advancement achieved by the Governments and peoples of the Territories. Information concerning changes in levels of living, which formed a separate sub-item on the agenda of the Committee, has been included in the relevant sections of this report and in the sections on economic and educational development.

8. It will be recalled that by resolutions 933 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to Members to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview. In 1961, it had the advantage of the presence of special advisers in the delegations of Australia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The Committee appreciates the contribution made by these advisers to its work. By these two resolutions and by resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, the General Assembly also repeated the invitation, contained in resolution 744 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, to the Administering Members to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Only the United States delegation included such a person in 1961, and it is hoped that other Administering Members will follow a similar course in the future.

## II. Aspects of rural development

### INTRODUCTION

9. Although there is need to encourage the indigenous population to participate more actively in the production of cash crops in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the transition from a subsistence to a modern cash economy in some cases has been rapid but, generally speaking, has not been accompanied by the growth of new social institutions at an equal pace. In other cases there has been economic stagnation due to the slowness of peasant groups to take advantage of the new economic system and to the resistance to change generated by their attachment to traditional values and institutions. Where levels of living are low, economic advancement is one of the first necessities of a successful social policy. However, the policies to be followed will have to strike a balance between social and economic development. Economic development should not be pursued as an end in itself but as an integral part of a broad action engaging all areas of advancement. Economic progress should be fostered through the fullest use of the traditional organization. The successful evolution of a society in transition depends not only on economic change but also on the guidance and leadership provided by Governments and representatives of the people. One of the immediate tasks of social policy, therefore, is the promotion and training of local leadership on as wide a scale as possible. Balanced economic and social growth must also

be sought by fostering the rapid expansion of the co-operative movement, community development and adult education for both men and women.

10. The majority of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are rural peoples many of whom are primarily dependent on subsistence agriculture. In many Territories, agricultural resources are limited and the traditional farming techniques primitive and wasteful with a consequent disproportion between efforts and result. Few farmers are able to save from their limited cash income. In some Territories, the problems of the rural inhabitants are made more acute by physical and environmental factors and by the pressure of increasing population on the available land. Fallow periods are reduced owing to population pressure and the soil is depleted by failure to introduce or adopt fertilization or manuring practices and the rotation of crops. Thus the low levels of living prevailing in many Territories have their roots in the low productivity of land and labour. Higher levels of individual productivity and better facilities for marketing must be attained, if the level of food consumption and the income available to the rural inhabitants are to be raised.

11. It is now widely recognized that rural stagnation will impede the social and economic advancement of the Territories and that co-ordinated economic, social and educational measures are required if farmers are to make a more substantial contribution to the growth of the economies and the development of the societies of the Territories. Rural development depends to a large extent on the improvement of existing farming methods and practices. This requires action by Governments to promote knowledge and skills among small farmers as well as the adoption of improved tools, better land utilization, the use of better quality seeds, greater use of fertilizers, prevention of soil erosion and improved water control. It has been pointed out by the ILO and other authorities that under proper guidance much of this can be done by the farmers themselves without much capital outlay. Some measure of adjustment in the agrarian structure may also be required through comprehensive programmes embracing some redistribution of ownership of land, consolidation of holdings and land settlement schemes.

12. An approach based solely on technical measures runs the risk of not gaining acceptance because of the difficult processes of social adjustment which accompany it. The main problem is to convince the people that beneficial changes are possible and to encourage their initiative and drive. The Committee, therefore, attaches great importance to the co-ordinated use of economic and social techniques in programmes of rural development. An example of such an approach is the Jamaica Farm Development Scheme which, by combining the efforts of several technical and social agencies, provides a balanced programme of rural betterment based on improved standards of production and family living and on detailed knowledge of the social and economic potential of the farmer and his family and of the land.

13. In the effort to spread knowledge of better agricultural methods leading to an improvement in the standard of living of the rural population and to improve social conditions, the role of education is of prime importance. For long-range results it is necessary gradually to increase educational facilities in the countryside, with a view eventually to placing all children in school. While progress has been achieved in this sector, it remains true that, with a few exceptions, the further one penetrates in

rural districts the fewer are the facilities for education. Another measure might also be the introduction of some practical gardening or farming in the upper classes of the primary schools or in post-primary classes. For more immediate results for improving farming practices among the adult population, campaigns of fundamental education and the development of agricultural extension, which is a form of practical adult education in rural areas, are methods which have often proved successful. The value of such organizations as young farmers' clubs and 4-H clubs is also widely recognized.

14. In Nyasaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland a large part of the active male population migrates to centres of employment outside the Territory, leaving women, children and older persons to carry out subsistence farming. In other Territories, a large part of the wage-earning population works in urban areas and on estates within the Territory for limited periods. While the earnings of migrants may, to some degree, increase rural incomes, there is very little possibility, under these conditions, of improving farming methods and of increasing incomes through the cultivation of cash crops. The movement of rural dwellers to centres of employment is the result of a combination of factors among which low levels of income in rural areas, overpopulation, the seasonal lag in subsistence farming and the attractiveness of wage-paid employment and urban life are perhaps the most significant. This is often a two-way movement because of the ultimate security of the rural social system and the lack of incentives for settlement in the town in wage-paid labour. With the improvement of conditions of life and work in rural areas, the movement of persons to the towns would be diminished and would therefore be more in conformity with actual employment opportunities and the existence of satisfactory urban living conditions. If rural development is accompanied by the expansion of industry and a balanced over-all growth is achieved, it will probably be sustained by the increased demand for agricultural products from the rural population itself and from an increased urban population enjoying a better standard of living.

15. The ILO has noted that handicrafts and small-scale industries are important potential sources of additional employment in rural areas and that, given proper guidance and assistance, they can make a significant contribution to economic development by producing employment supplementing agricultural income, utilizing such capital as is available, and providing experience in management and the acquisition of trade skills. The further development of fishing—in particular, the building and operation of fish ponds—is highly important both as a source of additional income and as a means of supplementing and improving diets. Such activities require co-ordinated support in the form of training, technical advice, marketing services and credit facilities.

#### LAND TENURE, LAND UTILIZATION AND RESETTLEMENT SCHEMES

16. Indigenous systems of land tenure, which had been designed to fulfil the needs of traditional life, are often becoming unsuitable for coping with the problems created by limited arable and pastoral land and growing populations. Although in many Territories family and group ownership of land remains prevalent and shows a high degree of flexibility and adaptability under varied conditions, nevertheless, cash crops, increasing populations

and the impact of individualistic patterns of social and economic behaviour tend to hasten the replacement of the old system by individual titles to land. However, it cannot be assumed that, under pressure of modern economic forces, a satisfactory land tenure system will evolve by itself.

17. One of the drawbacks of systems of group ownership is that land is generally not negotiable and there is not much incentive for the individual to improve farming methods or to undertake capital development. Without legal security of tenure it is difficult to obtain loans for land improvement or the purchase of capital equipment. On the other hand, communal land tenure offers certain social advantages. It is a strong force knitting together a community, giving the individual farmer not only a personal and family stake in the land but also a recognized position in society. Therefore, it may be in the interest of a community to maintain the communal land tenure system purely for its social value, while at the same time developing appropriate forms of individual land utilization.

18. The Committee considers that where changed economic and social conditions justify such action and the community is receptive, steps should be taken to encourage individual land holding with security of tenure in order that the farmer may invest his labour and profits in the development of his farm and be able to offer it as security against the financial credits he may require for developing his land. The system of land tenure should be adjusted to provide sufficient land to give the farmer and his family a satisfactory level of living. The Committee notes that such policies have been put into effect in some Territories, through programmes of land consolidation and resettlement, and recommends that similar policies be followed in all Territories.

19. The Committee notes that in many areas of the African Territories undeveloped land is no longer available for the expansion of the indigenous system of farming and that, in consequence, the number of landless persons has increased and individual holdings have not infrequently been subdivided into sub-economic units. Where soils are poor, intensive cultivation has led to their rapid exhaustion and erosion. In some Territories, the problem of land scarcity has been aggravated by land alienation to Europeans which in most cases occurred during earlier periods of their history. Some members expressed the view that the problem of land scarcity had been further aggravated in certain Territories by the utilization of land for military bases. In some areas, drought and pests, such as the tse-tse fly, are factors which seriously limit the amount of land suitable for farming.

20. The solution of the problem of land scarcity has been sought, in part, through programmes for the more effective utilization of land and schemes for the resettlement of farmers living in overpopulated areas. The five-year land use and land management scheme introduced in Jamaica, where population density is high and soils are relatively poor, had as its objective the development by 1960 of over one-third of the Territory's farm land in strict accordance with correct land use as indicated by soil type, slope and liability of soil to erosion. In Northern Rhodesia, where the movement of indigenous persons into reserves in past years resulted in maldistribution and congestion, an extensive programme of resettlement on unalienated Crown land was initiated in 1942. Despite these efforts, it has not yet been possible to restore a

complete population-land balance. In Kenya, resettlement schemes linked with efforts to recondition the land were initiated in 1946. Although unoccupied land naturally suited to settlement was scarce, several thousand families had been resettled by 1959. Substantial progress has been made in some parts of Kenya in effecting the consolidation of fragmented individual holdings which sometimes include as many as thirty different pieces of land scattered over an area of several square miles. In Nyasaland, where the average size of family holdings varies from as little as one or two acres to a maximum of fifteen acres, it is recognized that an extensive programme of land reorganization based on sound land use is urgently needed. A number of schemes have been undertaken in the heavily populated Central and Southern Provinces, and the Committee was informed that where there had been consolidation of holdings, adoption of crop rotation and proper land usage a marked increase in productivity had resulted. In connexion with the Shire Valley Scheme, a major irrigation project, steps are being taken to seek the most efficient use of agricultural land. In British Guiana, where there is much pressure on the land and many farms are too small to provide full employment and maximum productivity, land reclamation and resettlement have been undertaken in the coastal areas. It has, however, been difficult to establish settlements on a self-supporting basis owing to the high cost of long-term drainage and irrigation projects.

#### BETTER FARMING

21. As has been pointed out above, there is much room for the improvement of farming methods and practices, and the application of more suitable techniques, even on a modest scale, could bring about a substantial increase in farm production and labour productivity. Measures to improve soil fertility, to prevent damage caused to the land by certain natural forces, or by man, and improved tools and planting and cultivation methods are relatively simple and not costly means of raising farming standards, provided they are properly explained to the farmer. This process of education is sometimes lengthy and calls for a considerable measure of skill and patience. Extension services and community development can play an important role in accelerating the pace of rural development.

22. Steps have been taken in many Territories to raise standards of indigenous farming. The information before the Committee reveals that while all Governments are aware of the need for such development, the scope and intensity of programmes varies considerably among the Territories. In the East African Territories, the programmes of land consolidation and of development of indigenous agriculture have created a vast demand for farm planning and instructional services; hence a major part of the time of field staff is devoted to extension work directed towards the improvement of farming methods, the restoration of soil fertility, soil conservation and the increase of income from cash crops. In Kenya, extension staff number over 200 European officers and approximately 2,000 African instructors and other personnel. The need for more indigenous agricultural instructors has made it necessary to expand and improve training courses in Kenya and Uganda.

23. In Northern Rhodesia, extension programmes are mainly centred around the African Farming Improvement and Peasant Farming Schemes which are designed to encourage better farming methods and more stabilized

forms of indigenous farming through loans, bonuses, soil conservation and water development. In Nyasaland, extension services have, in the past, tended to be thinly dispersed over the mass of the population in order to effect simple general improvements. More recently, the policy has been to concentrate on comparatively limited objectives with more responsive individuals and communities, where tangible results can be expected within a reasonable period of time. The Committee was informed that there had been steady progress in improving the general level of indigenous agriculture and the reorganization of village lands on a consolidated pattern to facilitate better land use.

24. In Basutoland, where there is pressure of population on the land, the small family farm holdings require more intensive cultivation if they are to produce an adequate income. A recent economic survey mission considered that yields well above present levels were attainable, and that a comprehensive programme of research and experiment and greatly expanded programmes of agricultural education and extension were required. The same mission stated that there was need to expand extension services among the pastoralists in Bechuanaland to cope with the problem of deteriorating assets in water, pasture and herds, and to stress livestock improvement. It noted that the sociological and economic aspects were particularly important, more so than the purely technical aspects, in the immediate future, and suggested that the District Administration be expanded to explain and execute government policy. It was also pointed out that, largely due to the limited staff, the number of farmers brought into the extension programme each year was fewer than 150.

25. The vital role of adequate extension services has been recognized in the Caribbean Territories. In Jamaica, under the Farm Development Scheme, many farmers follow plans drawn up by them with the technical assistance of government extension officers. Extension staff also check and direct the work done under the Scheme. In British Guiana, the extension system has been expanded in recent years and staff play an important role in all aspects of rural betterment. Extension services also function in the small Territories. In the Asian Territories, the demonstration of new techniques and the dissemination of agricultural information play an increasingly important part in schemes for agricultural development. In 1958, it was decided to establish an extension service in Sarawak and over forty posts were created for this purpose. In the Pacific Territories, training, guidance and encouragement are provided to indigenous farmers in the improvement of farming techniques and soil conservation. Services to farmers in Guam are extensive. In Papua, over 200 trained indigenous assistants are engaged in extension work and more than 3,000 farmers have passed through training courses at agricultural extension stations.

#### CO-OPERATIVES AND RURAL CREDIT

26. Co-operative and credit facilities are important elements in rural development and most Governments have sponsored and aided rural co-operative action. The information before the Committee shows that the development of co-operative societies has been rapid in some Territories, gradual in others, and is making a modest start in still others. In some Territories, the co-operative movement has developed spontaneously but government policy and leadership have usually been decisive factors. A sound legislative and administrative framework, to-



gether with adequate guidance and supervision, have, as a rule, been essential to the development and expansion of co-operatives.

27. Co-operative development in East Africa has been rapid since the Second World War, notably in the form of produce marketing societies. A significant percentage of the total population of Kenya and Uganda are members of co-operative societies and a sizable share of produce is marketed through producers' associations. With government assistance, co-operative societies have acquired or leased a number of cotton ginneries and coffee curing factories, thus participating in the processing of local produce which heretofore had been exclusively in the hands of non-indigenous persons. Most of the producers' co-operatives perform limited thrift and credit functions and this would appear to be one of the factors accounting for the absence of co-operative credit societies in East Africa. In Northern Rhodesia, marketing societies have become firmly established in recent years but facilities for agricultural credit to indigenous farmers are still in an early stage of development. The situation in Basutoland appears to be very similar; marketing societies have made good progress without a comparable development of agricultural credit facilities. In Nyasaland, the growth of the co-operative movement has been more gradual and indigenous farmers have had to rely mainly on loans made by the African Loans Board which in the first two years since operations commenced numbered only 268. There are no co-operatives in Bechuanaland and only two in Swaziland.

28. In the Caribbean Territories, notably Jamaica and British Guiana, the co-operative movement has made considerable headway. Societies have increased in number, membership and turnover and have been successfully established in such diverse fields as marketing, transport, tillage, cattle insurance, farming, land lease and purchases, irrigation and fisheries. The development of thrift and credit societies has been particularly rapid.

29. Among Asian Territories, there are no co-operatives in Brunei and only one in North Borneo. They have shown a sustained development in Sarawak, however, and in Hong Kong, although the dimensions of the rural co-operative movement are limited by the over-all economic structure, co-operative development has been rapid and the movement has spread into many agricultural production sectors, in addition to trade and marketing. In the Pacific Territories, co-operatives have increased appreciably in number, membership and commercial activities. Numerically predominant are dual-purpose societies which market the major cash crops and supply their members with consumer goods of all kinds. In some instances, they have been able to extend their activity into many sectors of economic life.

30. The Committee notes the existence of other forms of co-operation in rural areas, such as fishermen's societies and handicraft societies.

31. Secondary societies or co-operative unions exist in many of the Territories and there are a few co-operative banks. Most of the agricultural co-operative unions and federations concern themselves with such simple undertakings of common interest as the purchase of transportation facilities, production implements and machinery, and negotiations with government authorities. In a few cases, their activities have been further extended as, for example, in East Africa, where they have entered the early phases of industrial production by processing agricultural produce such as cotton and coffee.

32. Experience in the Territories has indicated that certain problems of an administrative and organizational nature may hinder the development or lessen the effectiveness of societies, if not jeopardize their existence. Lack of a complete mastery of business practices and co-operative principles has sometimes led to inappropriate investment. Unusually high prices for primary products have sometimes tended to generate over-optimism. Close supervision by co-operative officers is helpful in preventing such misadventures but experience has shown that this is not always effective. Some societies, in providing loans against inadequate security and by making sales on credit, have experienced serious difficulty. Bookkeeping and auditing are complex matters which staff have tried to master in a short period of time. While Governments have provided much assistance, it is essential that even greater efforts be made to train co-operative office-holders and to guide the further development of co-operatives in the light of local needs.

33. The Committee considers that in many Territories there are further possibilities for co-operative action in relation to activities such as irrigation and co-operative farming to the extent, at least, of organizing the central co-operative supply of agricultural machinery and services for the cultivation of individual holdings. The further strengthening of co-operative action among handicrafts and small industries is also required.

34. The Committee feels that further efforts are needed for initiating and fostering the growth of co-operative credit societies and of central co-operative banks in a number of Territories. The ILO has suggested that in African Territories the question of credit facilities should be further examined so as to create a rational system of co-operative credit based on adequate links between state sources of finance and credit and the co-operative movement. It has also suggested that not all the needs for agricultural credit can be met by co-operative credit and ordinary commercial banks and that specialized agricultural banks and agricultural development and finance corporations may be required.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

35. In virtually all Territories there is need for the improvement of rural housing, water supplies and sanitation. In general, rural housing has received little attention in many Territories. In the East African Territories, local authorities are taking increased responsibility for housing standards and some have already passed by-laws to control standards. In Northern Rhodesia the first step has been taken to assist Africans towards better housing standards with the establishment of a small revolving fund from which loans are made. The representative of Liberia expressed the hope that loans would be made available by Governments to construct substantial and sanitary housing.

36. In the Caribbean Territories, efforts have been made in recent years to improve rural housing. Jamaica is devoting a major part of its housing activities under the Development Plan to rural housing. In Trinidad, an aided-self-help housing scheme is being implemented both in rural and semi-urban areas. In Barbados, loans are made to encourage further settlement in the rural areas. The two principal sources of finance for rural housing in the United Kingdom Caribbean Territories are the Colonial Development and Welfare funds and the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare funds. Loans, subsidies

and outright grants are provided from these funds and aided-self-help schemes are perhaps making more progress in the Caribbean Territories than elsewhere. The Committee, while recognizing the progress which has been made in a number of Territories in the improvement of rural housing, is of the opinion that the magnitude of the problem requires the implementation of territory-wide programmes which would make the fullest use of information, educational and technical resources.

37. Although rural water development has been intensified in recent years, the problem of adequate supplies remains acute in many Territories in terms both of availability and quality. In some African Territories very little has been accomplished by way of improving supplies, while in others substantial progress has been made in protecting springs and wells and constructing dams, storage tanks, shallow wells and boreholes. In the larger Caribbean Territories the Governments recognize the need to relieve the local authorities of heavy capital expenditures on the development and distribution of new water supplies, and provision is made for such schemes within development programmes. In many Territories where unprotected wells and springs and polluted rivers and streams are often the main sources of water, low standards of sanitation exact a high toll in intestinal diseases.

38. It is widely recognized that much can be done at the village level to improve housing, water supplies and sanitation. Health authorities should take the necessary initiative to make such improvement. Community development, combining self-help with technical and other services provided by public authorities, has much to contribute to the betterment of conditions and improvement of living standards. Women's organizations and other forms of adult education play an important part in stimulating community action and in raising standards in the home. The Committee was informed of schemes whereby communities were directing their efforts towards the improvement of housing and environmental hygiene in Kenya, Uganda, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Singapore. The Committee considers that much more might be done along these lines and its views on this subject are set forth in greater detail in the section of this report dealing with community development.

### III. Community development

39. At its 1955, 1958 and 1960 sessions, the Committee examined in detail the principles, methods and scope of community development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, emphasizing the important part it could play in economic, social and political advancement. In its report on progress in the Territories, adopted at its 1960 session, the Committee observed that the concept of community development had found wide international acceptance as the process by which the efforts of the people themselves, together with governmental assistance, may be directed towards the improvement of the economic, social and cultural conditions of the communities. It recognized the importance of measures to develop local initiative to build a self-reliant community. Community development also had an important part to play in counteracting the disintegration, often brought about by economic change, of traditional social organization and values and at the same time in helping frequently dissimilar groups to achieve a sense of community. It was not a substitute for the expansion of government

services but depended on the co-ordination of both governmental and popular effort in a manner that helped to guide and give form to popular initiative.

40. The Committee had before it information on the programmes in operation in many Territories and on some of the problems which had been encountered in their execution.<sup>9</sup> While it cannot yet be said that, on the whole, programmes in the larger Territories are being carried out intensively on a country-wide basis, the Committee notes that in some Territories programmes have been intensified and expanded in recent years to the extent that, directly or indirectly, they are now benefiting a substantial part of the population. In Kenya, for example, fifty-six government and 500 local authority community development officers are serving 4.5 million of a total population of 5.5 million in the promotion of self-help schemes through voluntary group work and with informal education through rural betterment schemes, women's groups, youth clubs and recreational activities. In Jamaica, a co-ordinated programme of welfare, agricultural extension, and co-operation is reaching one third of the population. In other Territories, such as Nyasaland and most of the smaller Caribbean Territories, community development programmes are being carried out on a limited scale and are generally confined to activities centering around community centres, women's activities and youth clubs.

41. While centrally controlled country-wide programmes are not numerous, the Committee notes that there is a trend towards such development in some Territories where the co-ordination of planning on a country-wide basis is being introduced. The emphasis and scope of programmes vary. In Territories under United Kingdom administration the objective is a well-rounded programme for promoting local initiative in collaboration with village community councils, Native authorities and voluntary associations. In addition to self-help projects, there is emphasis on women's activities, youth clubs and community centres.

42. The lack of success of comprehensive pilot projects in Fiji, Papua and Netherlands New Guinea, which was noted by the Committee in 1960, is attributed to the complexity of the schemes which confronted small communities with a bewildering multitude of new elements and changes. This experience has led in Netherlands New Guinea to the placing of emphasis on the economic aspect, especially agriculture, as a basis for development in other fields. In one centre, selected families are given one-year residential courses in farming, animal husbandry, hygiene, nutrition and home economics. In Papua, the administrative and technical services seek to promote better standards of living by the introduction of new food crops and improvement in diet, the teaching of hygiene and sanitation and the prevention, treatment and control of disease. In the field of adult education, emphasis is placed on a programme to further the education and status of women.

43. In many Territories encouragement is given to women's activities. Women's committees and similar organizations can do much to inspire the traditional society with those social and psychological incentives which are often lacking. They can play a most important part in breaking down old barriers and can exercise a profound and far-reaching influence through their demands for better health, education and economic conditions both for the family and for the community. The

<sup>9</sup> A/AC.35/L.337.



Committee hopes that such activities will be intensified in those Territories where they are in an early stage of development.

44. Among the ingredients for community development, one of the most important is the vital role of the local leaders and the workers whose personality, training and qualities of leadership often determine the success of a project. Emphasis was placed during the period under review on the selection and training of community development staff at all levels and on the question of the inadequate financing of community development. Permanent training centres now exist in many Territories where programmes are being undertaken. The Committee notes that there is particular need for trained personnel responsible for planning programmes, formulating policy, and supervising and training in the field. Such training is now being offered at the University College of The West Indies and at the Oppenheimer College of Northern Rhodesia, as well as at institutions in the United Kingdom, but there is still great need for additional training facilities at all levels in the Territories. The shortage of funds for scholarships for this purpose, which would permit overseas training on a more advanced level, is also a factor which limits the expansion of community development programmes.

45. The Committee was informed that one of the obstacles to the more rapid spread of community development has been the lack of sufficient funds. Governments have to budget within their means and according to the order of priorities as between different services. In some Territories under United Kingdom administration, higher education and particularly secondary education are absorbing a large share of funds allocated to social services. In many Territories, expenditure of Governments on community development is inadequate. While it is recognized that central government expenditure is often augmented by local government funds, it seems to the Committee that expenditure, which in some cases is less than 1 per cent of territorial budgets, is too low. The Committee hopes that steps will be taken so that the programmes do not suffer unduly for lack of adequate financial support.

46. The Committee notes that increasing attention is being devoted by a number of United Nations organs and specialized agencies to the applicability of community development to urban areas. It is recognized that the collective effort and initiative of local people is important in helping to meet problems of urban development and that such local popular action should receive government support. The Committee hopes that the study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas, which has been initiated by ECA, will be extended to include some of the African Non-Self-Governing Territories. Also noteworthy is the growing interest in the economic aspects of community development programmes and the general recognition of the need for maintaining a balance between the economic and social aspects of community development.

47. At its 1960 session, the Committee observed that there was no statistical information or other material evidence in the Progress Report to show that extensive community development plans had been successfully implemented in the Territories and stated that it would be desirable to undertake, at an appropriate time, a project-by-project study of community development efforts in as many Territories as possible in order to evaluate properly the extent of physical achievements. Diver-

gent views were expressed in the Committee at its 1961 session on the possibility of evaluating such programmes. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that experience in Territories under its administration had revealed that it was extremely difficult to evaluate community development. Its success could not be measured by adding up the material projects completed since, in addition to these, the objective was the creation of stable, self-reliant communities having an assured sense of social and political responsibilities. It was unlikely that community development could be initiated and make effective progress as a nation-wide movement. To be successful it should grow from the communities and people themselves. Thus, it might have to begin in areas where the people were able and willing to co-operate and then be allowed to spread and proliferate. It therefore could not be fitted neatly into a phased economic development plan. While every Government with any considerable community development programme had stated that it was quite impossible to evaluate community development in terms of the direct economic progress achieved, many were able to state, despite the lack of statistical data, that the general levels of living in those areas with community development programmes had been consistently raised and the degree of social and political responsibility strengthened. In the view of the United Kingdom delegation, the need at the present stage is for case studies of community development projects in order to determine the factors contributing to their success or failure.

48. The representative of India considered that while the object of community development was not limited to economic projects, there should be some tangible evidence by which to assess the success or failure of any movement. The Committee had stressed this point in 1960 and had stated, at its 1958 session, that the practice of community development required frequent re-appraisals in the light of the large body of experience that had been gained. The representative of India was convinced that the success of the movement depended considerably on the physical achievements which alone could give the necessary incentive and encouragement to the peoples and the communities to participate in this movement. Moreover, he was of the view that community development could be embodied within territorial development plans without imposing programmes on communities.

49. The Committee notes that, despite the difficulties inherent in any attempt to evaluate programmes of community development, there is a growing trend among authorities in this field to undertake objective evaluation of at least the more measurable aspects of national programmes. In Uganda, for example, a statistical return of activities has recently been required of each district at quarterly intervals and some analyses have been made of expenditure on village projects. The Committee notes also that in the study on community development in Uganda, prepared for ECA, it is suggested that the absence of records, surveys and assessments tends to weaken the position of community development. It is of interest to note, also, that UNESCO aims at assisting local-level workers to record and report their own effectiveness in helping villagers to change their attitudes and that the assistance of the United Nations has been sought by one Member State to evaluate the effectiveness of its national programmes and policies.

50. In view of a number of considerations, i.e., the relatively short period of time during which community

development programmes have been operative, the varying content of these, the relatively high degree of autonomy of local projects and their differing rates of development, the multiplicity of public and voluntary agencies participating in country-wide programmes, and the lack of adequate statistical services, it is understandable that it has been difficult to undertake systematic evaluations of programmes in the Territories. The Committee believes, however, that with further integration and co-ordination of country-wide programmes and the development of more suitable methods of assessing a wide variety of projects, it should be possible in the very near future systematically to evaluate key aspects of national programmes. The Committee considers that the territorial Governments will soon find it necessary to do so in order to have more objective grounds for determining the share which community development is to receive within territorial budgets.

51. The Committee commends the Governments of the Territories for the steps taken to foster community development, in particular the effective measures taken for the training of qualified personnel. It considers, none the less, that the levels of living in many rural areas require the rapid expansion of programmes of environmental hygiene and self-help housing. The Committee believes that the acceleration of these programmes is now possible in view of the increased public interest and support which have been gained through the expanding adult education programmes in a number of Territories.

#### **IV. Aspects of urban development**

##### **INTRODUCTION**

52. The speed of urbanization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories can be illustrated by the fact that in the past fifty years the town population in Africa as a whole has increased over seven times, and it may be assumed that this figure is also indicative of the degree of urban expansion which has taken place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of that continent. This is due mainly to the rapid development of commercial and industrial enterprise, largely initiated from outside the Territory, and the need to establish centres of administration. The populations of these towns grew rapidly and in recent years the almost universal change to a cash economy attracted many people to town life to earn money with which to supplement the often meagre returns from their land in the rural areas. The majority of workers in the towns are casual labourers with a limited but growing number of semi-skilled workers and trained artisans.

53. A distinctive feature of urbanization in the Eastern, Central and Southern African Territories is the flow of migrants as casual labourers to and from the towns. Urban and peri-urban areas thus include large floating populations with comparatively low and insecure incomes, special social and health problems, little technical skill and education and few prospects in an urban setting for material or social advancement. This situation, together with the absence, in many areas, of a tradition of urban life, of an adequately developed foundation for common services and of an effective administrative structure, has given rise to serious problems which require vigorous action if they are not to become even more acute.

54. An important problem associated with rapid urbanization is the lack of adequate community facilities

and public and social services. Generally, the rapid growth of towns has outpaced orderly planning and, largely because of costs, no provision has been made, on the scale required, for preventive and curative medical and health services, roads and street lighting, water supplies, sewerage, transportation, adequate schools and libraries, welfare services and recreational facilities, all of which are essential to satisfactory standards of urban living.

55. Peri-urban areas are, in general, densely inhabited by persons dependent on the urban economy and present a special problem in terms of planning and the provision of services. Residents all too often live in insanitary and squalid conditions and, since these areas lie outside the town boundaries, even minimally adequate planning and services are often lacking. Thus, where these conditions exist, one of the main problems confronting authorities is the control of development on the periphery of towns and, in particular, the prevention of further ribbon development along the trunk roads. The Committee notes that in some instances a first step has been taken towards more effective planning either by extending town boundaries to include such areas or by constituting them as separate local authorities. It is recognized that the complexity of land tenure has, in some cases, hindered the solution of the problems presented by these areas.

56. Many of the towns in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as elsewhere, have developed without town planning and consequently there are many difficulties which will have to be overcome. With the growth of commercial agriculture, industry and trade, towns will continue to expand and new urban centres will undoubtedly develop. The problem of town planning and urban redevelopment thus becomes a matter of extreme urgency. It is being increasingly realized that problems of urbanization, such as overcrowded central slums, traffic congestion, unemployment and sub-standard squatter settlements on the fringes of cities are generated more often than not outside the limits of the city and call for solutions based on regional considerations. All these problems point to the need for a more balanced urban-rural relationship, and regional planning affords the means to achieve this end. The Committee supports the proposal submitted to the Social Commission at its thirteenth session and approved by it in its resolution on urbanization,<sup>10</sup> that present planning machinery should be integrated with national or regional development planning or programming in the larger perspective of urban-rural relationships and that planning should be based on economic, social, administrative and physical considerations within a given region.

57. The problem of financing adequate urban development and providing the services and amenities referred to above cannot be dealt with by local authorities unaided. The central government has a responsibility towards assisting municipalities in the provision of these services. The Director General of the International Labour Office, in a report to the forty-third session of the International Labour Conference, stated that measures to encourage industrial decentralization and the growth of a large number of smaller towns may contribute to alleviating the social problems of the big cities. Such policies, sometimes associated with "regional planning", had been adopted in many countries. The idea of regional planning originated with some of the great river valley development schemes and was being applied in many different

<sup>10</sup> E/3489, p. 60.

types of geographical setting and in countries with widely varying economic philosophies. Basically, it involves planning economic growth within a region of a country so as to take account of the human and social facts as well as of physical and economic advantages. He suggested that regional planning could provide the means of translating objectives of national economic development plans into local action, of promoting a regional balance in urban and rural development and of mobilizing local action through community development or other self-help methods.

58. It is essential to improve conditions of economic, social and cultural life in rural areas through rural development programmes in order to discourage disorganized and uneconomic movement to urban centres. Thus, the acceleration of co-ordinated territorial programmes of economic and social development is required as a means of achieving a substantial increase in productivity not only in industry, but more particularly in agriculture. The Committee is of the opinion that the fullest degree of participation in the work of planning agencies and of public authorities at all levels should be ensured to the indigenous inhabitants, since without their collaboration the attainment of a well-integrated and sound community structure would not be possible. The Committee considers that in some Territories indigenous persons need to be given wider opportunities for training and experience in the administration of urban communities.

#### HOUSING

59. The need for suitable low-cost urban housing is a matter of pressing urgency in many Territories. The problem of overcrowding and sub-standard housing in the towns is serious and is magnified by the influx of temporary migrant workers, by the growing number of persons who are required for work in the towns or who, for various other reasons, remain for long periods in the towns, and by the natural growth of population.

60. The dimensions of the housing problem are indicated by the figures for one of the new towns in Uganda, a Territory where the aided housing programme is regarded as being above average. In 1957, one in three persons occupied housing on the fringe of town not conforming to building rules and sited haphazardly. One in three was housed by employers, usually free of rent, in quarters varying greatly in quality. Only one in ten was housed in estates built and administered by the Government. A survey of the Kingston corporate area in Jamaica revealed that a sixfold increase in the volume of housing construction would be required to abolish overcrowding and keep abreast of the annual increase in population.

61. Only model or large employers are willing or able to provide satisfactory housing for many of their workers and, except for Hong Kong and Singapore, few Governments have felt able to afford the expenditure to subsidize housing for more than a minority of urban families. The majority of urban workers must, consequently, depend on their own initiative or that of private enterprise for housing and this often limits them to shack settlements or overcrowded quarters. In some Territories, many urban workers have great difficulty in finding houses within their means to rent or purchase.

62. It has been pointed out, in a report submitted to the First African Regional Conference of the ILO, that in Africa, with the decline of the recruiting system, re-

sponsibilities of employers for housing their workers are becoming less well-defined and, where they still exist, often do not meet the real needs of more than a small proportion of all workers since normally only bachelor accommodation is provided. In Northern Rhodesia, model housing is provided by some of the mining companies; other employers, however, have objected to the increased cost of building houses for Africans which, they felt, should be borne by the Government and local authorities. In the Caribbean Territories a certain amount of workers' housing is provided by employers, and substantial loans and grants have been made to workers from welfare funds set up by the sugar industry for the purpose of constructing or of purchasing housing, and for repairing, enlarging or paying off mortgages on housing.

63. In a number of Territories, Governments or large firms subsidize rents for certain types of workers. In other cases housing allowances are paid, but comparatively few workers qualify for them. In some Territories, even housing allowances are not a satisfactory solution where existing accommodation is dilapidated and unsuitable, where water supplies and other services are inadequate or wanting, and where, owing to a shortage of land and housing, the rapidity of urban growth and, in some cases, to official restrictions which have recently been lifted, workers must live in peri-urban areas requiring heavy expenditure on transport or, alternatively, long and tiring travel on foot or by bicycle every day. The Committee expresses the hope that the laws abolishing previous restrictions will be fully implemented and will help to remedy the situation.

64. The ILO report stresses the contribution which employers have made in providing workers' housing. In many instances these have been the main contribution to the solution of the problem, but it is stressed that where stabilization and urbanization is the aim, the responsibility of Governments for general planning and co-ordination of housing policy, for creating the necessary financial machinery and, if required, for finding the resources to make adequate housing available, is clear. The Committee notes, in this connexion, that in Territories administered by the United Kingdom, housing policy is in the hands of territorial Governments and help and advice are provided by a number of metropolitan agencies. Funds are made available in the form of Colonial Development and Welfare grants and loans from the Colonial Development Corporation. The Committee notes with satisfaction that it is the ultimate aim of government housing policies in United Kingdom Territories to enable workers to rent, or preferably to own, their own accommodation away from the premises of the employer.

65. Housing has been included in ministerial portfolios in many of the Territories administered by the United Kingdom to facilitate the co-ordination of government activity at policy level. Recognition of the need for co-ordinating the efforts of public authorities as well as of private individuals and organizations has also led to the establishment of central housing and planning authorities in Northern Rhodesia and Kenya, a number of Caribbean Territories and Singapore and Hong Kong. The Committee notes with satisfaction that such bodies have been set up and recommends that they be established in Territories where they are now lacking.

66. A long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing and related

community facilities has been initiated by the United Nations with the collaboration of the specialized agencies. In its resolution 1508 (XV) of 12 December 1960, the General Assembly suggested a review by Member States of housing requirements, policies and programmes, the extent of investment in housing and the need for outside assistance. It also requested an investigation of the possibility of obtaining technical services, equipment and funds for pilot projects in the rapidly urbanizing areas of the developing countries, as well as a study of the possibilities for domestic and international financing of low-cost housing programmes in less developed countries. The Committee expresses the hope that the provisions of this resolution will receive full and early application in those Territories where urban housing is a serious problem.

67. The Committee considers that a combination of various approaches, preceded by town and regional planning, would yield the most effective results in reducing the dimensions of the problem of urban housing. Aided self-help schemes, under which Governments give special help by way of cheap or free materials to people willing themselves to construct their own houses and to finance their construction, play an important role in certain Territories in the Caribbean as well as in other areas. Aided self-help building has many advantages to rural communities, refugee families and the seasonally unemployed. However, for the town-dweller in more or less full employment it has certain limitations. For this group, the improvement of housing conditions through co-operative action or building societies should be encouraged. The construction of houses for sale or for rental should be undertaken on as wide a scale as possible by the municipalities and central Governments. Loans to municipalities, building societies, employers and workers are another method of encouraging investment in better housing. The provision by employers or suitable housing, as well as of subsidies, loans, assistance in the construction of housing and the provision of materials should be given maximum emphasis. The Committee believes that the recommendation made by the East Africa Royal Commission, 1953-1955, to grant paid leave to employees to build their own homes deserves serious consideration. In those Territories where employers are required to provide adequate housing for employees, legislation should be amended to provide in all cases housing for the employee, his wife and children.

68. The attainment of a higher standard of urban housing in some Territories is, in part, dependent upon the solution of the highly complex problem of land tenure, in particular, on the individual holder being able to achieve security of tenure. In many Territories it has been difficult for individuals to obtain leases, or leases of sufficient length to give security; in many peri-urban areas land is held under customary tenure and development is thus discouraged. The Committee endorses the recommendation of the Conference on Urban Problems in East and Central Africa, 1958, that the system of land tenure in urban and peri-urban areas should provide for certainty in plot identification, a reasonable form of security and facilities which will enable dealings to be effected quickly and cheaply.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

69. The difficulties of adaptation and transition to urban life of rural migrants are many. Reference has already been made to the problems of housing. No less important are those pertaining to standards of health,

environmental sanitation, nutrition, family structure and stability, and social organization and forms of voluntary association.

70. At its eleventh session, the Committee noted that while environmental sanitation had received less attention than was due it in most Territories, the most important efforts to deal with such problems as defective water supply systems and insanitary sewerage disposal had been carried out in urban areas, often when conditions became so conspicuously bad that major improvements could no longer be delayed on the grounds of the high cost usually involved.

71. In Kenya and Uganda, such elementary services as safe water supplies and refuse collection are lacking in most of the peri-urban areas inhabited by a large proportion of the Africans who are dependent on the towns for their livelihood. The towns in East and Central Africa are, however, generally served with piped water supplies which are being improved in both quality and quantity. Water-borne reticulated sewerage systems exist in only a few major centres. In the Caribbean region serious and continuing efforts have been made in recent years to establish safe water supplies and modern sewerage disposal systems but much remains to be done. In Singapore and Hong Kong, the problem is complicated both by the shortage of fresh water and the very large urban population; in the case of Hong Kong the problem has been exacerbated by the influx of refugees. The Committee considers that special attention should be given to the increased provision of adequate drinking water and the satisfactory disposal of waste products and storm water in relation to all schemes of housing and urban development.

#### SITUATION OF URBAN WORKERS

72. Most indigenous urban wage earners are unskilled. In Africa and in some other Territories this is, in part, a consequence of the migratory character of a large part of the labour force. It is a fact that in most under-developed economies it has been the practice to employ a large number of unskilled, undifferentiated workers alongside highly skilled workers and technicians. In many Non-Self-Governing Territories, the latter are largely non-indigenous persons. With the growth of technical and vocational training programmes, in-service training schemes and policies for replacing expatriate workers by local staff, a small but increasing number of indigenous persons are moving into the skilled and technical occupations.

73. In many urban areas there is a substantial degree of under-employment and unemployment which may be either seasonal or chronic. Although some measure of security is provided by family ties, tribal associations and other forms of mutual support, this is disappearing in some areas.

74. In those Territories where labour migration is extensive there is a constant movement back and forth between the centres of employment and the villages. The basic cause is economic, although there are also social, psychological and personal reasons. The rural dweller frequently receives low returns from the land and there are usually few other means of supplementing income to satisfy his wants in terms of consumer goods, and money for the payment of taxes and school fees, except by migrating to the urban centres or to areas of commercial farming. As a general rule, once the individual's needs in cash are met he will return to his rural

home, at least until a new need for cash arises; but basically the migrant must depend for his security on the land and in many instances he must leave his wife and children behind in order to maintain his rights to it and as a means of securing their subsistence.

75. However undesirable extensive labour migration may be, it can be viewed as an unavoidable stage in the economic development of these Territories. The inflow of cash may sometimes lead to a rise in levels of living in the subsistence sector of the economy. Moreover, the retention of rights in land also ensures a degree of security which the worker might otherwise not have under present circumstances if he were to remain permanently in the centres of employment. The disadvantages of excessive movement and instability are many. There is loss of time and energy, wage levels are low, possibilities for training are few and continuity in employment is lacking. The separation of the worker from his family leads to the perpetuation of low levels of rural productivity and sometimes to social disorganization.

76. In the past decade, government and other public authorities as well as some employers have strongly advocated the stabilization of urban workers as a necessary prerequisite of the development of an effective labour force. The Conference on Urban Problems in East and Central Africa, 1958, expressed the view that the gradual move towards a greater division of labour, and as part of that process the stabilization of increasing numbers of Africans in towns, was an essential condition of the advance of Africans and the growth of wealth. It considered that stabilization was a process which should be carefully encouraged and which would, in any event, take place. At the Second Session of the Inter-African Conference on Housing and Urbanization of the Commission on Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, the view was put forward that migratory labour would probably have to end if the full economic potential and population resources in East and Central Africa was to be realized.

77. The implementation of a policy of stabilization in urban areas would require the training of workers in industrial skills thus enabling them to attain higher living standards. The advantage of industry would be the less wasteful use of manpower. It would require facilities for the general and vocational education of the children of workers. In many Territories it would also require higher wage levels and the granting of other benefits. The ILO has observed that while this might place a heavy burden on industry and on territorial finances, experience in some situations has shown that increases in wage rates were accompanied by significant increases of output. The level of wages might have to rise in order to provide the minimum conditions in which workers regard further effort and application as worthwhile. Once this point is reached, output may continue to respond favourably to monetary and other incentives.

78. The full support of employers for a policy of urban stabilization is required if it is to succeed. In African Territories, employers differ in their attitude towards the question of stabilizing and rationalizing urban labour. Some favour the creation of a stable labour force and full urbanization, while others feel that ties with the villages should remain strong and only temporary services and housing need be provided in the towns. Furthermore, in some African Territories non-Africans have been unwilling to share their skills with Africans and to accept the principle of equal pay for

equal work. Aside from the social and political consequences such attitudes may have, production costs are increased owing to the unskilled status of African workers and the high cost of non-indigenous and overseas skilled labour. The Committee considers that the social and economic advancement of all Territories depends in large measure on the development of an adequately paid, integrated, stabilized and efficient labour force, and it requests the Administering Members concerned to secure, through a policy based on legislation, administrative action and persuasion, the collaboration of employers and of all sections of the population in the early attainment of this objective.

79. The Committee considers that wage levels are unduly low in some Territories. It welcomes the action of many Governments in introducing a wage system sufficient to meet the needs of at least a small family and urges the early adoption of similar policies in other Territories where the payment of a "bachelor" wage is still the practice. The Committee notes the very large disparity in wages between indigenous and European employees in most Territories. While accepting the need for the payment of reasonable allowances for overseas service, it feels that every effort should be made to eliminate any other wage differential not based on objectively defined factors of skill and productivity.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

80. In the light of the needs of the Territories for trained manpower for more efficient economic development, the number of persons receiving technical and vocational training is small both in absolute terms and as a percentage of total school enrolment. Facilities for the education and training of young people in schools as well as workers in actual employment should be further developed so as to contribute to a balanced growth of the urban and rural sectors. In particular, the problem of the special value attached to non-manual labour of the clerical and white collar type should receive consideration. In this respect the need for sound vocational guidance beginning at an early age is becoming more widely recognized. More attention needs also to be given to vocational and professional education and training for girls not only in domestic skills, in order that they may also have an equal opportunity in all sectors of economic activity as a means both of helping to change social attitudes towards work and of ensuring to women a full role in the social and economic advancement of the Territories.

81. It has been stressed by the ILO that no effective training policies can be developed for workers who are essentially migratory and who are, therefore, unable to acquire a significant degree of industrial experience and skill even through in-plant training. Instability is a major obstacle to the efficient functioning and steady growth of industry, and policies tending towards the stabilization of wage earners at or near their places of employment would permit the proper co-ordination and effective implementation of programmes of general education and vocational training. The Committee endorses this view and is further of the opinion that until stabilization has been achieved and fuller use made of adequate vocational and technical programmes, special measures will be required for the training of workers whose educational background may be insufficient for them to be able to benefit from the type of training normally provided within the school system.



82. In many Territories, the growth of towns and the processes accompanying this growth have resulted in a modification of the traditional structure of society and have had a weakening effect on communal customs, habits and culture. This is most obvious in the new towns which have sprung up rapidly in certain Territories. The population of these towns is still unstable and loyalties to the tribe and the tribal lands still exist, but, at the same time, the disciplines and customs regulating tribal life and conditioning its purpose tend to decline or disappear. The process of detribalization is seen in different stages in these new towns. One finds various groups of people: some have become urbanized; others have lost touch with their tribes but have not adjusted themselves to urban life; and still others retain links with the tribe or clan.

83. Urbanization has been accompanied by the growth of new forms of social organization. The rural or tribal migrant in the town lives in groupings and is subject to authorities different from those of the rural village and also earns his livelihood in a different way. This is less so in the Caribbean area where rural-urban social differences are not as marked as elsewhere and tribalism does not exist. But in Central Africa, for example, although they often retain tribal allegiances, African urban populations are increasingly moving towards new forms of social organization based on non-tribal principles. Tribalism continues to play a role in domestic life and as a means of grouping or classifying people; tribal loyalties remain, but are affected by the emergence of urban associations based on common interest. Urban studies emphasize that tribal associations do not dominate economic and political life in the towns. None the less, the townsman frequently remains linked to the tribal unit where he holds land in return for loyalty and support. Tribalism thus is strong in the rural areas because the tie to tribal land is of great importance to a man. In the towns, on the other hand, where tribalism is not such an organized system of political and social relations, urban-type groupings and industrial associations have developed. The new groupings which are formed in the towns represent an important step towards complete integration in which all residents will be united by new civic loyalties.

84. In most Territories the social system of the rural setting is modified in the towns and redefined in varying ways as new alignments develop on the basis of common interest and education. This process is accompanied by the growth of freedom and individualism, which in its more extreme form may lead to the breakdown of family life and, when linked with poverty, to increased crime. The economic basis of these problems has been touched on in the preceding paragraphs and their solution thus rests, in part, on the stabilization of labour and the attainment of more adequate levels of living. There is also great need for services to help individuals and families to adjust to urban conditions; this is a major aim of social policy in the towns and cities. The Committee examined the measures taken in the provision of family and child welfare services, public assistance, youth welfare, juvenile delinquency services, rehabilitation of the handicapped, community organization and informal adult education for both men and women. Welfare services exist in most Territories and are provided by the central and local governments, voluntary organizations and, in some instances, industrial concerns. Effective work is being carried out in the field of family and child welfare,

youth welfare and juvenile delinquency, but the scope of programmes is restricted both by budgetary considerations and by the lack of trained personnel.

85. In view of these restrictions, as well as the poverty, unemployment and under-employment which are characteristic of urban centres, the Committee feels that a maximum effort should be directed towards the improvement of family levels of living within territorial schemes for economic and social development, and towards the expansion of preventive and constructive social services. The raising of levels of income and of living should also permit the development of social security schemes. In this connexion, the Committee suggests that studies should be carried out in all Territories where wage-earning employment has reached significant proportions in order to determine the possibility of introducing schemes of social security. This, the Committee feels, is essential if the stabilization of urban populations is to be achieved.

86. The Committee endorses the suggestion made at the forty-third session of the International Labour Conference that the existing mechanisms of social and labour policy should be re-examined in order to see to what extent they are capable of dealing with the problem of those living in substandard conditions, in particular the casual and self-employed workers. It is noted that protective labour legislation, social security, vocational training schemes and housing schemes tends to benefit only that part of the working population whose skills and employment status place them in a far better situation than the numerous urban poor. The Committee considers that these observations are applicable to many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and it supports the view that the particular needs of the urban poor require careful study to determine what innovations in labour and social policy may be required to deal more effectively with their problems.

87. The Committee notes that, despite the problems which often accompany urbanization, it is a part of change from which nations, families and individuals may benefit. Industrialization and urbanization provide an economic base for a more rapid passage to modern conditions, and this is not limited to the economic sphere. The growth of towns also makes possible a large accumulation of capital and personnel for social and cultural purposes. It permits a wider range of cultural freedom and the freer exchange of ideas. An urban environment creates a climate favouring innovations and stimulating a faster pace of cultural change. Even today, people in towns are exerting great influence on political life and therefore on patterns of development. This influence will undoubtedly increase. Thus towns have an importance out of proportion to the relative size of their population.

## V. Aspects of labour problems

### LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

88. A number of general factors account for the slow growth of the trade union movement in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in comparison with countries where modern industrial organization has become firmly established. Wage employment is seldom the norm of economic activity and even where wage employment has become more wide-spread, the extent of casual employment, under-employment and even structural unemployment creates a pattern different from that of the more

industrialized countries of the world and has important implications for trade union development. Agricultural workers who represent either a majority or a substantial proportion of the wage-earning population in most Territories, as well as workers in domestic service, are generally difficult to organize for trade union purposes, especially when the workers are tied to their employer by basic amenities like housing.

89. In many areas, the indigenous population are by custom and institutional practice limited in the main to semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. This, coupled with other social factors, has occasionally contributed to the organization of trade unions on racial lines in some Territories. The prevalence of migratory labour among the wage-earning population accentuates the organizational problems of trade unions and makes difficult the building of a continuous and stable membership interested in negotiating long-term conditions of employment. Finally, unemployment and intermittent employment also militate against the development of stable and effective trade unions and reduce the possibilities of effective collective action by workers in favour of better wages and working conditions.

90. The need for legislation to encourage or protect the development of trade unions is now generally recognized and the relevant statutory provisions have been enacted in almost all Territories. In the United Kingdom Territories, trade union legislation reflects to a large extent the principles of United Kingdom law and practice. Freedom of association is generally assured to all persons irrespective of race in all United Kingdom Territories. The trade unions in United Kingdom Territories are required to register with a Registrar of Trade Unions appointed by the Government and registration may be refused or existing registration cancelled in certain circumstances. With two or three exceptions, the only statutory restrictions placed upon strikes in the United Kingdom Territories occur in essential services where a stoppage would have a serious and immediate effect upon the life and health of the community. In a few Territories there are legal restrictions on political and other activities of trade unions.

91. The situation concerning trade unions in the United States Territories is similar to that in the metropolitan areas. In Netherlands New Guinea there is no special trade union legislation. Under the general law, however, no prior permission of the Government is required for the formation of associations, but to be incorporated all associations require legal recognition. In New Zealand Territories, special laws provide for the formation and registration of trade unions.

92. Workers have taken advantage of existing legislation, in varying degrees, to organize themselves into trade unions; in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the trend in both the numbers and membership of these organizations has decidedly been upwards. Although there is no statutory requirement to this effect, an important feature of trade union organization in the East and Central African Territories has been a tendency for workers to organize along racial lines. In Northern Rhodesia, for example, European, Asian and African workers are organized separately. The Committee notes that in recent years there has been a very considerable growth of employers' organizations in certain Territories.

93. Information from a number of Territories indicates that progress has also been made by trade unions

in protecting and advancing the industrial and occupational interests of their members and in meeting other needs. Despite this progress a number of difficulties remain. Some Territories still lack trade union organizations, but this is the exception rather than the rule and seems to be largely explained, in the absence of any law forbidding trade union organization, by the relatively low level of industrial employment; however, even where trade unions exist, they still manifest characteristics which are not favourable to the effective pursuit of their main functions, especially collective bargaining. In many cases, partly because of the general difficulties of illiteracy, communications, etc., the trade union movement remains in many Territories a limited representation of the general body of workers. The number of unions also tends to be many more than the enrolled membership would normally warrant for effective functioning and most unions are accordingly very small in size.

94. In these circumstances the bargaining strength, for example, of many trade unions tends to be inadequate. Because of their size and the failure of many members to pay union dues regularly, these organizations are generally weak financially. They are, therefore, often unable to provide the social benefits or educational programmes required to sustain the continuous interest of the rank and file, and to stimulate further enrolment, or to recruit and retain the best type of local leader because of inability to offer good conditions of service. This latter fact is often reflected in the inadequate manner in which many trade unions are administered.

95. In some areas, the fact that unions are, as already indicated, sometimes organized on a racial basis seems to affect industrial relations adversely. It tends not only to undermine the solidarity of the workers and to prevent the development of a common approach, but it has often led to a duplication of the machinery of collective relations. Employers under these circumstances have sometimes found that terms and conditions of service which are agreed upon with a trade union of one race cause dissatisfaction among trade unions of another race. An unsympathetic attitude on the part of certain employers has also been a source of much difficulty to trade unions in some Territories, for example, in Africa, but the Committee is glad to note that this situation is improving. Some enlightened employers have, in recent years, demonstrated a sympathetic approach to trade union development and have proved in some instances to be an encouraging factor in the development of trade union organization in certain Territories.

96. In most Territories, much has been done by the public authorities, international organizations, the local trade union organizations and other institutions to tackle many of the existing trade union problems. In the United Kingdom Territories, the labour departments have as one of their major functions the education of workers in the principles and techniques of trade union organization. This work is supplemented by special training courses for trade union leaders organized by officials of the departments specially recruited for the purpose. There is also growing emphasis on the training of rank and file members, a work in which the extramural departments of the university colleges are playing a very important part. Important assistance is given by the British Trades Union Congress, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has established a labour college in Kampala, Uganda. Sometimes employers have contributed generously both in terms of

finance and of the granting of special paid leave to workers to attend courses on industrial relations.

97. In spite of these efforts much remains to be done. In particular, there seems to be a special need to enact legislation, where it does not already exist, to enable workers and employers, without distinction, to organize and function satisfactorily and freely. In those Territories where legislation already exists much, no doubt, depends upon the manner in which the various legislative provisions are administered in practice. Nevertheless, in certain Territories there appears to be some margin for modification of existing legal requirements with regard to the points suggested by the ILO in its report to the Committee.<sup>11</sup>

98. In the circumstances prevailing in many Territories at the present time, there is definite need for the advisory services of the Governments. However, this service should not be of such a nature as to restrict the normal field of activity of the trade unions or to subject them to the danger of political domination or control. There are still some Territories where the law places restrictions on strikes and lockouts and where safeguards do not yet exist against unfair labour practices. The Committee welcomes the information that the application of the ILO conventions on these matters has been extended to the Territories under United Kingdom administration, and hopes that similar action will be taken by those Governments which have not yet done so. There is also a need to further the development of organizations of employers for the effective utilization of collective bargaining procedures with the trade unions. Such organizations facilitate the conclusion of industry-wide collective agreements, where appropriate, and may help to overcome the fear held by certain employers that to recognize trade unions or to conclude agreements with them may place the employers concerned in a less competitive position than that of other employers who are not so restricted.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

99. It is generally accepted that one way of stabilizing manpower is to give workers effective protection against occupational and other hazards, and that it is consequently desirable and appropriate in the present circumstances to broaden the scope of existing legislation and even to ensure coverage for other contingencies.

100. A few Territories have over-all social security schemes for wage earners that are comparable to those in certain highly industrialized countries. This is the case in the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Gibraltar and Malta.<sup>12</sup>

101. In nearly all the Territories there is legislation providing for workmen's compensation based on the employers' liability. In some, employers are liable to provide for maternity benefits and a few also provide sickness benefits. The legislation has been amended in the majority of cases during the last ten years, and in certain Territories proposals for new compensation systems are now under consideration. There is, however, no legislation on workmen's compensation in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands under Australian administration, in the Seychelles Islands under United Kingdom administration, or in New Hebrides, a condominium under joint United Kingdom and French administration. While

there is no general legislation on workers' compensation in Territories under New Zealand administration, a Special Committee has been inquiring into conditions of labour and employment in the Cook group and has placed special emphasis in its recommendations on workers' compensation.

102. The scope of the orders and regulations varies considerably. In general, all persons, including apprentices who enter into or work under a contract of service, regardless of the form of such a contract, are protected. The persons protected generally include agricultural workers, except in Hong Kong. In Jamaica, Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago there is a limitation on the size of the agricultural establishment covered by the registration. All schemes provide compensation for personal injuries caused to a workman by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. In most of the Territories where occupational diseases are covered, the same compensation standards are applied to the two causes of incapacity, provided such a disease is listed in a special schedule. Occupational diseases are not covered or are insufficiently covered in Aden, Dominica, the Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Hong Kong, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and in other Territories where there is no workmen's compensation.

103. In a large number of Territories, in the event of industrial accidents, medical, surgical and pharmaceutical treatment are the responsibility of the employer, the same being true of hospitalization. In exceptional cases, such as in Swaziland, injured persons receive free treatment in government hospitals in the absence of legal provisions establishing the employer's liability for medical care. In all United Kingdom Territories, the employer's obligations for medical treatment do not exceed a certain sum. In general, the various legislations make a distinction between the temporary or permanent nature of incapacity for work. It is generally recognized that the compensation is payable for the entire period of incapacity for work preceding complete cure, the consolidation of the injury or death. However, certain regulations impose time-limits on the benefit period; this time-limit may be set at five years (e.g. North Borneo, Sarawak, St. Helena), eighteen months (Northern Rhodesia), twelve months (United States Virgin Islands), etc.

104. Compensation granted to injured workmen in the event of permanent disability or death is made either in the form of a pension or, more often, in the form of a lump-sum payment payable either on one occasion or in several instalments.

105. Special assistance for sick workers is in most cases provided at the expense of the employers and generally consists of medical care, the supply of medicine and drugs and hospitalization in public health clinics, or hospitals or sometimes in medical and health centres set up by private undertakings; this medical care is seldom supplemented by the granting of sick benefits. Sick workers in the public service frequently receive cash benefits of varying amounts in addition to free medical care.

106. In most Territories, public health and social welfare services jointly cover the contingency of maternity for the general population. The provisions of the regulations for the protection of women workers, however, vary a great deal. Whereas entitlement to free medical care is generally granted, only a limited number of Territories set a term during which a pregnant woman may remain absent from work without notice.

<sup>11</sup> A/AC.35/L.332, para. 39.

<sup>12</sup> See also A/AC.35/L.333.



107. Coverage afforded for the contingency of old age takes a variety of forms. In general, schemes financed exclusively by the Government and making regular grants of pensions, subject only to a means test and compliance with conditions of residence, operate only in certain Territories in the Caribbean and in the Far East. Such schemes exist for the whole of the population in Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Barbados, Brunei and Mauritius, and only for non-indigenous persons in Northern Rhodesia. The pensions are not designed to correspond to minimum subsistence levels. In Africa there are no such general schemes granting old-age pensions to the whole population based on means tests. The Committee expresses the hope that similar old-age pension schemes will be introduced in other Territories.

108. In most Territories all permanent civil servants or, in some cases, civil servants above a certain grade now receive non-contributory pensions. In one or two African Territories such schemes have as yet been established mainly for non-African workers. With regard to the private sector, there are schemes applicable to particular industries or occupations as well as comprehensive schemes which fit into the general social security system. In most of the United Kingdom Territories, large private firms have voluntary and contributory pension or provident fund schemes mainly for their European workers.

109. In almost all the Non-Self-Governing Territories no provision has been made for widows' and orphans' pensions save as a consequence of employment injury, except for specific categories of workers, including public servants and European workers in a few Territories.

110. The Committee notes that plans for better coverage of a variety of contingencies are now under consideration in a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories. In Jamaica a pensions authority will formulate and administer old-age pension and other superannuation schemes for categories of employees or persons engaged in particular industries. In 1960, the ILO recommended the adoption of a compulsory social insurance system in a report to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. In 1954, a report on possible social security measures which could be introduced in British Guinea was prepared by a United Kingdom expert. His main recommendation, the establishment of a contributory social insurance scheme, was accepted in principle by the Government, but has not yet been implemented. In Barbados, following an inquiry carried out in 1954, a social security expert recommended the establishment of an old-age and invalidity fund financed from equal employers' and workers' contributions.

111. In a number of United Kingdom Territories, including Kenya, Swaziland and Uganda, the extension of the legislation on compensation for occupational accidents to cover occupational diseases is contemplated. In Kenya, a committee representative of all races recommended in 1957 that a compulsory pension scheme should be established for all employees who were not yet covered by similar schemes such as that for permanent government employees. The committee's report is still under consideration. There is little information on the current plans concerning further development in the Asian, Pacific and Indian Ocean Territories, but the review of existing workmen's compensation legislation is a continuing process.

112. In section IV of this report, dealing with aspects of urban development, the Committee suggests that studies should be carried out in all Territories where wage-earning employment has reached significant proportions in order to determine social security needs. The Committee notes that recommendations have been made in a number of Territories for the introduction of compulsory social insurance schemes, but that as yet these have not been acted on by the Governments concerned. Such programmes will be required in all centres of employment where there is need to stabilize the population and, in African Territories, as an alternative to the movement of wage earners back and forth between employment and subsistence farming.

#### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN

113. At its 1960 session, the Committee noted that the shift towards a money economy in many of the Territories gave many women the possibility of achieving a degree of economic independence as a result of wider opportunities to produce goods for the market, rather than for subsistence, and to enter paid employment. Information before the Committee<sup>13</sup> indicates, however, that in most Territories women are inhibited from playing a greater part in the money economy by the low level of education as well as by social tradition.

114. Progress is, however, taking place in these Territories. With urbanization there is a growing tendency for existing prejudices against the employment of women to disappear; furthermore, the cost of living in urban areas often makes it imperative to supplement the man's wages with the earnings of the wife or daughters. An increasing number of girls are benefiting from educational opportunities and the jobs open to women are likely to become more numerous. However, only by rapid economic development will the present situation be appreciably altered. This does not apply to the more highly skilled jobs, particularly where services are concerned, and there is already evidence of employment opportunities for women in several African Territories as office workers, nurses, teachers and shop assistants.

115. For traditional and material reasons, both general education and vocational training facilities for industrial, commercial and other employment for girls are still very limited. In order to enable women in Africa and elsewhere to play their rightful part in the development of their countries, particularly in certain key occupations where they are usually predominant (teachers, child-care workers, social workers, nurses, etc.), the general education and vocational training of girls will have to develop considerably. There is an immediate need to study ways of remedying the present shortages rapidly, by empirical methods if necessary, but the needs are not limited to this. Employment for women will probably tend to expand, although slowly, in a whole series of less skilled jobs, particularly in industry. As long as a large proportion of this labour force remains uneducated and without industrial experience and is only partly assimilated to the urban environment, women's adaptation to industrial life, and consequently their working efficiency, will largely depend on further industrial growth and on the efforts made to teach them their new tasks and to assist them in overcoming the psychological difficulties caused by the change in habits and surroundings. It is by raising the level of education, promoting the stabilization of the town population and, particularly, by taking

<sup>13</sup> A/AC.35/L.330.

steps to create decent living conditions in the urban environment for working women and their families, that women in the Non-Self-Governing Territories can be most directly encouraged to participate actively in the modern economy.

116. In view of the importance which the traditional economy will retain for a long time to come and the predominant part which women play in it, there is need for the further expansion of women's activities and adult education. Such efforts would lead to an improvement in rural living conditions.

117. The Committee notes that night work in industry and work in processes which require a particularly strenuous effort are forbidden to women by legislation in many Territories. However, these laws do not generally apply to agriculture.

118. The great majority of women in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are still engaged in agricultural work on farms of the family or tribal type, and receive no wages for their work. This type of work is still very wide-spread in most agricultural Territories. Where the agricultural unit is the family-type farm, the women's work is often extremely hard and wearisome. For example, in the African Territories, in addition to their household chores, the women are responsible for the greater part of all agricultural activities and even have to carry water, cut and carry firewood, and grind maize or other cereals. The situation is aggravated when the men go to work in the towns or in other Territories, as happens in Nyasaland where they go to work outside the Territory.

119. The women wage-earners engaged in agriculture in certain Territories are usually to be found in seasonal occupations and mostly in plantations. The number of women wage-earners in agriculture, though small compared with the number of women working in subsistence agriculture, has increased in recent years in many Territories. However, it is still in general far below the number of male workers.

120. The Committee notes that in many Territories women are paid less than men for work of equivalent value, and reiterates the view expressed at its eleventh session that there should be equal remuneration for men and women workers engaged in work of equal value.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACILITIES AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

121. The Committee had before it a report prepared by the ILO on vocational training facilities and employment opportunities for indigenous workers in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.<sup>14</sup> The subject of vocational and technical education has already been briefly touched on in the section of this report dealing with aspects of urban development.

122. In Kenya, new emphasis has been placed on vocational and technical training. The first step in the vocational training system is provided by five trade schools where, in 1960, 1,128 apprentices were being trained in ten artisan trades. The next step consists of technical training given in evening classes organized by the Nairobi Technical High School. Work on the first buildings for the Kenya Polytechnic in Nairobi has been completed and classes in commercial and craft subjects are being held. The Royal College in Nairobi provides higher technological, professional and vocational training

leading to special certificates or diplomas and will soon offer training up to degree level. Of approximately 260 pupils enrolled in 1958/1959, some 110 were Africans. The facilities available for advanced training are not sufficient; hence in some cases it must be obtained overseas; students are assisted to go overseas either to the United Kingdom or to other countries. In-service training courses, normally lasting twelve months, are provided by the more important government departments and the East Africa Railways and Harbours Administration. Apprenticeship as a form of training is not widely developed in Kenya.

123. In Northern Rhodesia there is one technical college for Africans and the need for a second institution is recognized. The college provides four-year courses leading to the City and Guilds Institute Intermediate Certificate in such fields as carpentry and motor mechanics. There are twenty-one trade schools which provide three-year courses at the post-primary level. The Apprenticeship Ordinance was amended in 1958 to permit Africans to be employed as apprentices, but thus far none has taken advantage of this provision. There is some training by government departments. The four major copper mining companies conduct extensive schemes for training African employees, and opportunities for their advancement have been increased since 1955 by the opening to Africans of many new categories of work which had previously been reserved for Europeans.

124. In Nyasaland, there is an Artisan Training Centre which had an enrolment of 130 in 1958, but most African trade training is undertaken within industry or government departments. There is a severe shortage of artisans and craftsmen and an extension of facilities for technical education and training is being planned.

125. The Committee commends to the attention of the Administering Members two resolutions on vocational and technical training adopted by the Committee on Vocational Training of the First African Regional Conference of the ILO. The first resolution is concerned largely with the training of instructors for vocational training centres, foremen and supervisory staff for co-operatives. The second contains policy recommendations on a number of matters.<sup>15</sup>

126. With reference to employment opportunities, recent demographic and social trends (in particular, the increasing commitment of the indigenous population to a modern economy) have led to a situation where, by and large, the demand for wage-earning employment in the East and Central African Territories for the first time exceeds the wage-earning opportunities. This has led to keener competition for the available opportunities and to the emergence of a recognizable element of unemployment in urban centres. As in other parts of Africa, the extent of the problem appears to have developed more quickly than had been anticipated. The need is now being felt for improved manpower information services to keep track of changes in the labour situation as they take place, to assist Governments in looking ahead and to help them to plan their employment policy accordingly.

127. In some Territories, these problems are complicated by the presence of communities of different ethnic origin. Immigrants who came or were brought into these Territories to assist in the development of their economies, whether from African, Asian or European countries, have formed their own communities which have

<sup>14</sup> A/AC.35/L.331.

<sup>15</sup> ILO: *First African Regional Conference*, Lagos, December 1960, AFRC/1, P.R.9, Appendices, pp. 12-26.

tended to concentrate on their own sectors of the employment market. Until recently there has been little social contact between the different communities and little attempt to encourage mutual understanding between them.

128. There is now a growing appreciation that the continued economic and social development of the Territories during the period of transfer of an increasing measure of political responsibility to the indigenous population can only flow from the full co-operation of members of all groups who are prepared to work together for the common good. The present need in the field of employment is for a steady increase in both employment and training opportunities open to all residents on an equal basis and this can only take place in an atmosphere of economic stability and interracial amity. The Committee believes that every effort should be made to achieve this objective.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE FACILITIES FOR WORKERS

129. The available information<sup>16</sup> shows that welfare facilities for workers such as housing accommodation, medical services, canteens, educational, transport and recreational facilities and community centres, are provided in varying degrees in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The provision of housing for workers by employers is often required by law, particularly for unskilled workers recruited under written contracts to work at places far from their homes, especially in mines, plantations or forestry employment. Employers may be required to provide free accommodation for other workers who work at a distance from their homes, or for workers whose income is below a prescribed sum. The housing accommodation provided by employers is generally free, although the workers may, in certain cases, have to pay a small rental. Where actual accommodation cannot be provided by employers a rent allowance has to be given to the workers.

130. Some outstanding housing projects for workers are found in the oil industry in Brunei and Sarawak, the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia and certain large manufacturing and public utility undertakings in Hong Kong. In Nyasaland, the model village constructed by the Imperial Tobacco Company near Limbe is regarded as one of the finest African housing schemes in Central Africa. In most of the Territories, however, the housing provided by employers is mainly of the temporary type and of low standard. In recent years, increasing efforts have been made by employers, sometimes with government encouragement, to improve the standards of workers' housing, it being recognized that modern and comfortable housing will attract a permanent work force. In Hong Kong, a number of new housing projects for workers have been constructed by employers since the war.

131. Progress has been made in constructing permanent housing for workers with basic conveniences for comfort and hygiene in such Territories as Jamaica, Mauritius, Nyasaland and Uganda. In the last few years, workers on the sugar estates of Antigua, British Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Mauritius, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and Trinidad and Tobago have been given grants and long-term loans, from their respective sugar industry labour welfare funds on an interest-free basis, so that they can construct and own their homes,

subject to certain minimum specifications. Loans are also given to enable the sugar workers to repair or enlarge their dwellings.

132. The larger plantations and mines in the Territories are usually legally bound to provide medical care for their workers. The mining industry in Northern Rhodesia, the oil industry in Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak and the sugar industry in Mauritius have provided modern hospitals to take care of their employees. Other employers have provided first-aid facilities, dispensaries and clinics; in some cases arrangements are made with private doctors to take care of the workers at the employers' expense. Medical services for workers are generally provided free, and these services are often enjoyed by the workers' dependants. In providing medical services for their employees, some employers are faced with the problem of obtaining suitable medical workers.

133. Various types of feeding arrangements are provided by employers for their workers. Canteens exist in some industrial undertakings in Africa, for example in Kenya and Uganda, and in Hong Kong, Jamaica and Antigua. In some Territories it is a legal obligation for the employer to provide free food for his employees. Some employers also give rations.

134. Educational facilities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are provided by some employers for their workers and the workers' children and supplement governmental schemes. For instance, adult education programmes are operated by three of the copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia for their African workers. In other Territories, such as British Guiana, adult education is provided on the sugar estates; in Hong Kong adult education is also provided by employers in some cases; and in Jamaica adult education classes are run in the community centres financed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board.

135. In several Territories a wide range of recreational facilities, including indoor and outdoor games and sports and cultural activities, is provided by the employers for their workers, and an increasing number of community centres have been established in the last few years.

136. In recent years there has been a growing interest among employers in workers' welfare. For instance, in Africa, welfare officers have been appointed by the mining companies and the railways in Northern Rhodesia. Several undertakings in Hong Kong have similarly appointed welfare officers to work in their welfare departments. In the Caribbean area some welfare officers are working in the sugar industry in British Guiana and Jamaica, and three undertakings in Trinidad and Tobago have appointed welfare officers. In the sugar industry in British Guiana and in one mining company in Northern Rhodesia additional welfare officers are being trained.

137. The Committee considers that the provision of satisfactory housing, medical services, canteens, community centres and other welfare facilities by employers should be given maximum encouragement by the Governments of the Territories. Such measures, together with others suggested elsewhere in this report, should contribute to the improvement of levels of living and lead to the establishment and expansion of a stable and progressive work force.

#### VI. Treatment of juvenile offenders

138. In view of the comprehensive survey of juvenile delinquency which the Committee undertook in 1960 in

<sup>16</sup> A/AC.35/L.339 and Corr.1.

connexion with the report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee has at its present session dealt solely with recent trends in the treatment of juvenile offenders. While the information before the Committee was based on an attempt to analyse statistically the disposition made by the courts of juveniles found guilty of offences subject to legal penalty, it must be recognized that deficiencies in the data available make it difficult to verify statistically territorial trends in the application of different measures of treatment by the various courts.

139. Some Administering Members, while agreeing that better and more reliable statistics were necessary, stressed the difficulties arising from the lack of internationally valid criteria on which to base these and the need for experienced staff capable of preparing and interpreting them. The Committee considers that steps towards the more detailed and exact reporting of the court disposition of juveniles might be taken if statistics on each Territory were prepared by one authority that would be responsible for their reporting and if the principal court dispositions relating to juveniles were reported separately from similar statistics concerning adult offenders in a table specifically formulated for this purpose.

140. The Committee notes that in the Non-Self-Governing Territories juvenile delinquency has not yet assumed serious proportions and that all Administering Members are taking steps to expand preventive services, particularly in those Territories where industrialization and organization are weakening the sanctions regulating conduct and behaviour in traditional societies and where the home and other environmental conditions may be conducive to antisocial behaviour. The United Kingdom Government is pressing territorial Governments to establish preventive services, and a comprehensive model ordinance is being prepared which will cover not only the treatment of offenders but services for the care and protection of children as well. In Papua, consideration is being given to the introduction of legislation dealing specially with child welfare matters, the constitution of children's courts with children's magistrates and the recognition of certain institutions as suitable for the care and education of delinquents.

141. Information before the Committee<sup>17</sup> indicates that in a number of African and non-African Territories the imprisonment of juveniles was not uncommon in 1958 or 1959. In some cases, it seemed to be on the increase even where new special institutions had been opened. The United Kingdom delegation informed the Committee that, more recently, young persons between the ages of fourteen and sixteen or seventeen in non-African Territories were seldom sent to prison on conviction. In African Territories, there has been a considerable reduction in the number sent to prisons and in some instances these are either reform schools of the Borstal type or entirely separate institutions which provide special training for young offenders of this age group.

142. Approved schools for young offenders exist in all of the larger United Kingdom Territories and in most of the smaller ones. The Committee notes, however, that there is a lack of such institutions for girls in most Territories. It was explained to the Committee that this was due to the very low incidence of delinquency among girls, although it might be necessary in the near future

also to provide some special institutions for girls. In some Territories, alternative arrangements had been made with voluntary organizations to provide institutional treatment.

143. In a number of Territories increasing use is being made of institutions, not only for the treatment of juvenile delinquents, but also for juveniles in need of care and protection or in moral danger. Consequently, existing institutions are insufficient despite the post-war building programme. Wherever possible, more attention is being given to supervision outside closed institutions.

144. Juveniles guilty of minor infractions are still commonly awarded fines in some Territories although it is doubtful whether such penalties always serve a useful purpose in the case of juveniles. Significant progress has been made in the virtual abandonment of the penalties of expulsion and deportation. On the other hand, repatriation, although not prescribed as often as previously, is still occasionally used in a few African Territories as a convenient way of reducing the number of young people who drift into the towns and with whom the social services are not equipped to cope.

145. The Committee notes that while probation is well established and widely used in the courts in the Caribbean region and some other Territories, in other regions a much smaller proportion of the juveniles found guilty are awarded this form of treatment. This is due to the fact that only a few courts are as yet able to make use of the services of probation officers. The Committee was informed that in Territories under United Kingdom administration the probation system was being used to the limits of the capacity of the existing officers and that its extension depended on the training and appointment of additional welfare workers. The Committee notes that despite the great increase in probation staff in the last ten years, case-loads remain very heavy.

146. The Committee notes that corporal punishment of male juveniles has either been abolished or is seldom awarded by the courts in most United Kingdom Territories outside Africa. In Africa, corporal punishment continues to be used and is still sometimes the principal measure of treatment of juveniles guilty of offences which do not require institutionalization. This is true not only in Territories where few alternative methods of treatment are available, but also in Territories where social services are more developed. The Committee was informed by the United Kingdom delegation that corporal punishment, although still applied in Africa, tends to diminish gradually as a method of dealing with juvenile delinquents. In the United Kingdom Territories it has been declared an unsatisfactory method of treatment justified only in exceptional circumstances which should become increasingly rare. The Committee was informed that the complete abolition of corporal punishment in these Territories was dependent on the introduction of other sanctions as well as on the availability of trained personnel and appropriate institutions. The Committee notes that, while provision for corporal punishment under special safeguards and supervision still exists in Papua as an alternative to imprisonment, it is rarely used. It is forbidden by law in Netherlands New Guinea and in United States Territories. The Committee recommends that corporal punishment should be totally abolished in all Territories and that efforts should be intensified to provide preventive and other corrective methods aimed at the re-education of the juvenile offender and his reintegration in the community.

<sup>17</sup> A/AC.35/L.329 and Corr.1.

## VII. Public health and nutrition

147. The importance of health in relation to social well-being and material progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories has been stressed by the Committee at its previous sessions. At its twelfth session, the Committee, considering that very full data had been embodied in its report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1960, decided to give particular attention to such aspects as trends in the indices of crude death-rates and infant mortality rates and the situation with regard to communicable diseases, environmental sanitation and nutrition.

148. If the levels of health in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are accurately reflected in the indices of crude death-rates and of infant mortality rates, these levels are definitely improving. In almost all Territories for which these indices are computed there is an unmistakable downward trend, which indicates that more human lives are now being saved from premature death than ever before. However, in comparison with modern standards, the levels at which these indices actually stand are still high; in many Territories, out of eight or ten infants born alive during the course of a calendar year, one dies before it reaches its first birthday.

149. Communicable diseases, poor environmental sanitation and an inadequate diet are among the principal direct causes of this state of affairs. Malaria, yaws, trypanosomiasis, bilharziasis, tuberculosis, leprosy and intestinal infestations are among the ailments which still prevail among vast numbers of inhabitants in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is therefore natural that the major activity of health services in these areas is directed against these communicable diseases, some of which have by now shown signs of considerable abatement. Yaws is being brought into the final stage of complete eradication in almost all Territories where it is endemic, and successes in malaria eradication are also taking place. Campaigns to control the prevalence of these and other tropical diseases such as yellow fever, bilharziasis and leprosy are in progress in many other Territories. Projects undertaken by the local Governments with the co-operation of WHO and UNICEF are now in process with the aim of controlling malaria in sixteen Territories, *aedes aegypti* in thirteen Territories, yaws in nine Territories, tuberculosis in six Territories, leprosy in three Territories, bilharziasis in two and venereal diseases in one Territory.

150. The direct attack against the prevalence of existing endemic diseases represents but the initial phase in the process of raising the levels of health of the peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. A permanent consolidation of these gains can only be achieved with the parallel development of adequate curative and public health services in each Territory, improvements in nutrition and environmental sanitation and the training of staff. In this respect the activities of WHO and UNICEF in 1960 included projects dealing with environmental sanitation in nine Territories, child feeding and improved nutrition of vulnerable segments of the population in fourteen Territories, development of basic health services in twelve Territories and promotion of training facilities, especially for nurses, in twelve Territories. Also of great importance are the various inter-county regional programmes carried out under the aegis of WHO.

151. Water supplies and sewage disposal systems seem to be inadequate in all Non-Self-Governing Territories.

For example, in the Caribbean area, where some of the more advanced Territories are located, it has been said that not one Territory has a water supply and distribution system adequate for the present needs of its people, and sewage disposal systems cannot be expanded in the absence of an adequate water supply. As a consequence, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, dysenteries and intestinal infestation and other water-borne infections assume seasonally epidemic proportions. Environmental sanitation is one of the most difficult public health problems but more vigorous action in this area is required if basic health problems are to be solved.

152. The same holds true for the inadequacies observed in the status of nutrition and the dietary habits of the peoples in many Non-Self-Governing Territories. With regard to food consumption at the retail level, clinical observations and surveys on family budgets indicate the existence of extensive areas in which people are undernourished, especially during the "hungry" seasons. Symptoms of malnutrition in the form of kwashiorkor, pellagra, scurvy, night blindness, anaemia and retarded corporal growth among children are found frequently in certain Territories, and the average intake of food consumption among the total population seldom exceeds the lowest acceptable norm per person, per day.

153. Conversely, an analysis of family budgets with respect to the cost of food and its composition brings forth two major weaknesses: first, a seriously unbalanced diet, and second, an insufficient family income. The unbalanced diet is manifested in the low intake of nutritives of high biological value, such as protein of animal origin, vitamins and minerals and, also, oils and fats, and a high proportion of carbohydrates, which in terms of calories account for up to 80 per cent or more of the daily food consumption. This constitutes a poor diet, for it fails to meet the biological requirements of, at least, growing children, pregnant women and sick persons, among whom the need for high quality food exceeds that of the general population.

154. In most Territories, low family income seems to be one of the principal causes of this state of affairs. Because there is not enough money, some one-half to three-quarters of the total income is often spent on food, and the quality of the food purchases is often sacrificed to the quantity needed, to satisfy the needs of a large-size family. Other factors such as primitive methods of cultivation, unsuitable storage of crops and dietary taboos and customs also make the problem of improvement of nutritional levels extremely complicated. It is for this reason that concerted programmes of development in this field have a multi-faceted aspect; some are directed towards increasing food production, while others are directed towards promoting health education especially in matters of nutrition and, also, towards improving family income so that it conforms to the size and the composition of the household.

155. Another problem of considerable importance for the advancement of health levels in Non-Self-Governing Territories is the shortage of medical and auxiliary personnel which is inadequate to give a minimum standard of health coverage. Only a handful of medical schools and training centres for medical and public health staff now exist in the Territories, and the function of these institutions is often hampered, among other factors, by inadequate systems of basic education or by insufficient budgetary appropriations. The need for expansion of national institutions for the training of professional and



auxiliary health personnel has become the keystone to further health progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In this respect it is of interest to note the link which exists between health, education and national *per capita* income; in the limited studies available on the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it becomes evident that low mortality rates and a better nutritional level are usually associated with high literacy and a more or less adequate family or national income.

156. Progress in health and nutrition requires co-ordinated action in many different fields; until the peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are able to cope more adequately than at present with their own requirements, international co-operation in the form of well-planned and efficiently executed programmes of action will be needed for a long time to come. In this connexion, the Committee commends WHO, UNICEF and the various regional organizations for the assistance rendered by granting fellowships, conducting surveys, assisting in the control of tuberculosis, malaria and other endemic diseases, and providing a number of other health and social services.

157. The Committee wishes to stress the important role community development and adult education play in the improvement of health by encouraging interest in sanitation, eradicating endemic diseases and sponsoring improvements in nutrition, clothing, child care and water supplies.

## VIII. Racial discrimination

### INTRODUCTION

158. By resolution 1536 (XV), of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly endorsed the view of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that racial discrimination was a violation of human rights and constituted a deterrent to progress in all fields of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>18</sup> The General Assembly also recommended that the Administering Members immediately rescind or revoke all laws and regulations which tended to encourage or sanction directly or indirectly discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations and that the Administering Members do their utmost to discourage such practices by all other means possible.

159. In the same resolution the General Assembly urged the Administering Members to give full and immediate effect to the recommendations of the Committee that measures to solve the problem of race relations should include the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among the members of all races inhabiting these Territories.

160. The General Assembly also requested the Administering Members to furnish the Committee with all relevant information pertaining to that resolution so as to enable the Committee to submit a report to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly.

161. The present section of the report of the Committee, while forming an integral part of the Committee's report on social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories, is also submitted to the General Assembly in compliance with the aforementioned resolution.

162. In the consideration of the question of racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories and in

the preparation of the report, the Committee had before it a study prepared by the Secretariat on racial discrimination in the Territories<sup>19</sup> based on the information transmitted annually by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee had also noted the statements orally presented by the delegations of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States concerning the situation in the Territories under their administration and containing more recent information which had not been available to the Secretariat when its study was being prepared. In addition, the Committee was informed that a special report on the question of racial discrimination in the Territory administered by the Netherlands<sup>20</sup> was being transmitted to the Secretariat in response to General Assembly resolution 1536 (XV).

163. The question of racial discrimination and race relations has been the subject of the Committee's consideration for many years. At its eleventh session, in 1960, the Committee recognized and welcomed the progress achieved during the period since 1946 in the abolition of a number of forms of racial discrimination and in the improvement in race relations in many Territories.<sup>21</sup> It found, however, that discrimination on grounds of race and colour continued to exist in some Territories, and that it was still to be found in its most acute form in the African Territories where immigrant communities were present. Although the European community was often an extremely small minority in these Territories, it exercised special political, social and economic privileges, which were denied to the indigenous population. Inferior treatment was accorded in varying degrees to indigenous inhabitants not only in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, but also in the economic and educational fields and in the exercise of political rights. The Committee then recommended that the problem of race relations should be attacked in all fields of activity in the Territories. Measures to solve it should include the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, such as the right to vote. It considered that the establishment of political equality among all members of plural communities would prove the quickest way to abolish discrimination and minority privileges and to create nations united by a common loyalty transcending race.

164. In the consideration of this subject at its present session the Committee has approached the question of racial discrimination in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the principles embodied in resolution 1514 (XV) and with the intention of fulfilling the mandate contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 1536 (XV). Some delegations expressed the view that the information on this subject given in the statements made in the Committee by the Administering Members would have been more useful if it had been supplied in the form of Committee documents. They felt that the information before the Committee was incomplete and that there were difficulties in seeking to assess the situation in the various Territories for lack of full and up-to-date information.

### EXERCISE OF POLITICAL RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE

165. Information on the basic political rights and, particularly, on the right to vote was included in the

<sup>19</sup> A/AC.35/L.334 and Corr.1.

<sup>20</sup> A/4768.

<sup>21</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, paras. 177-188.

<sup>18</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, para. 188.

statements made by the representative of Australia on Papua, the representative of New Zealand on the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands, the representative of the Netherlands on Netherlands New Guinea, the representative of the United States on American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands.

166. The Committee was informed by the Australian delegation that a significant step on the road to equal political rights for the inhabitants of Papua had been taken with the recent reconstitution of the Legislative Council for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in a manner more favourable to the indigenous people. The main feature of the legislation for the revision of the Council is the increase in the membership from twenty-nine to thirty-seven and in the number of elected members from three to twelve, six of whom are to be indigenous members. It also makes provision for the number of appointed non-official members to be raised from nine to ten, at least five of whom are to be indigenous members. At the first election for the newly constituted Council, held on 18 March 1961, nine expatriate candidates were nominated, three of whom were elected unopposed, while 108 indigenous candidates stood for election in the six electorates. Three hundred and sixty-four indigenous representatives voted on behalf of 493,000 people.

167. The Australian delegation stated that, whereas formerly the indigenous inhabitants were eligible to vote only for Native Local Government Councils, the new legislation provided for six elected and not less than five nominated indigenous members on the Legislative Council, and that, in fact, six of the ten nominated members were indigenous. Elected indigenous members of the Legislative Council were chosen by electoral conferences of delegates from local government councils and electoral groups in each of the electoral districts of the Territory. Separate polling and the use of this indirect system of election were only temporary and transitional measures adopted at the wish of the people themselves, and the objective was a common roll and single direct election. To this end, provision had been made in the Act itself for an ordinance. All indigenous inhabitants were therefore entitled to vote, with the exception of those living in isolated areas where the electoral system had not yet been introduced. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq and Liberia expressed the hope that all measures would be taken speedily to extend the electoral system in all Non-Self-Governing Territories.

168. With reference to Netherlands New Guinea, the Committee was informed of recent constitutional developments which had broadened the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the political life of the Territory. An elected central representative body had been established in April 1961. It was described as the initiation of a phase of "assisted self-government", which was a transitional stage on the road to full self-government, and would be consulted in advance on all fundamental aspects of policy and be an equal partner with the Territory's Administration in discussions concerning the attainment of self-government and self-determination. The present Council, which would serve for a period of three years, consisted of twenty-eight members, of whom twenty-two were indigenous. Sixteen of the members represented some 250,000 inhabitants and were elected on the basis of a common role without distinction on grounds of race or ethnic group. Of the twelve appointed members, four represented about 75,000 inhabitants in the less advanced areas and had been appointed by

recommendation of the inhabitants of those areas. Six other members, representing nearly 100,000 inhabitants of the most primitive areas, had been appointed directly by the Governor. Finally, two members represented important minority groups which had not obtained representation in the Council. Thus, over 75 per cent of the inhabitants had been able largely to determine the composition of the Council and to influence policy-making in the Territory. The rights of petition, initiative, interpellation and amendment had been vested in the Council, which was also jointly responsible for the Territory's budget. The supervision of revenue and expenditure in the Territory was one of the Council's most important tasks and would prepare its members for the assumption of the burdens of responsibility. A further revision of the New Guinea Act was in an advanced stage of preparation. It would provide for the institution of a limited Executive Council, most of whose members would be indigenous and which would have the task of assisting the territorial Government in the exercise of its functions and in the co-ordination of the public services concerned with general administration.

169. The Committee was informed that in the United States Territories the people exercised local franchise under legislation which specifically provides that no discrimination shall be imposed on any voter based upon race, colour, sex or religious belief, and that universal adult suffrage was in operation in the Territories administered by New Zealand.

170. Information transmitted by the Government of the United Kingdom for 1958 and 1959 included additional sections on human rights in which no reference was made to political rights or the right to vote but which contained, *inter alia*, the statement to the effect that those fundamental rights and freedoms which were part of the British tradition were established and protected by the laws of the Territories. It was further stated that these:

"include the right of the individual to life, liberty and security of person, to recognition as a person and equality before the law, to an effective remedy before the courts against violations of the rights granted to him by the law or constitution of his country, to a fair and public hearing before an impartial judiciary in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any charge against him, to be presumed innocent of a criminal offence until he is proved guilty, to be immune from retrospective penal offences or penalties, to freedom from arbitrary interference with his family, home or correspondence and to remedy against such interference or attacks on his good name, to liberty of movement, to a nationality, to ownership of property, and to freedom of thought, conscience, religion, opinion, expression, assembly and association."<sup>22</sup>

The representatives of Ghana, India, Iraq and Liberia pointed out that, contrary to the assertion made in the foregoing statement, in many United Kingdom Territories the right of suffrage was denied to indigenous inhabitants; they endorsed the demand for universal adult suffrage in all these Territories as a means of abolishing racial discrimination.

171. Some members considered that the situation with regard to the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, was far from satisfactory in many of the Territories. In Northern Rhodesia, for example, the recent

<sup>22</sup> See A/4760.

Constitutional Conference had recommended the revision of franchise qualifications which up to now had not been implemented. While there had been some relaxation recommended in the qualifications for suffrage, these members considered that they were still discriminatory. They noted, moreover, that even these proposals were strongly opposed by the local authorities and the major European political parties, in particular, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and considered that this resistance should not be allowed to hinder the implementation of this aspect of the General Assembly resolution. The Committee recognized that Administering Members should take steps to grant basic political rights to all sections of the population. The representative of the United Kingdom reserved the position of his Government with regard to the references to Northern Rhodesia in this paragraph, since they were based on information not before the Committee and, he believed, went beyond the Committee's terms of reference.

#### POLICIES AND PRACTICES BASED ON RACIAL CONSIDERATIONS

172. The representative of Australia stated that it was the declared policy to take all possible measures to discourage the practice of racial discrimination in Papua. In full accordance with resolution 1536 (XV), the legislation of Papua was being reviewed progressively with a view to the repeal, so far as it was practicable and desirable to do so, of provisions relating to segregation or discrimination on racial grounds. This examination of the legislation was continuing and had been carried out over the past two years by a group of qualified legal officers. The most significant legislative measures which had been taken thus far were described to the Committee.

173. The representative of Australia further stated that it should not be overlooked that not all legislation providing for differential treatment was undesirable and that during the transitional years of a people from a primitive state to that of a new nation it was necessary to provide certain legislation as a means of protection. It had also to be recognized that there were limits to which the Administration itself could provide all the solutions to the numerous problems of racial differentiation, and the most effective means was the use of all media at its disposal for the mass education of all sections of the community. There was no shortcut to this end and only by example and a constant use of measures to promote greater understanding, confidence and mutual respect between races could the problems be overcome. Race relations in Papua were good and the progressive integration of the people in the public service, community welfare, youth organizations, on the sporting field and in politics, should do much to foster the desire for development of the Territory in a spirit of partnership. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq and Liberia, while agreeing with the representative of Australia to the effect that mutual respect between the races and education would eliminate discrimination, nevertheless maintained that in accordance with the principle of equality of rights of all people, no discriminatory laws should exist in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

174. The Netherlands Government informed the Committee that equality of all races was a fundamental policy and that no form of racial discrimination existed in Netherlands New Guinea. Ethnocentrism arising from the great diversity of indigenous cultures and languages did, however, hamper the growth of normal social rela-

tions among the various groups and was essentially a form of racial discrimination. Good results had already been achieved in abolishing this form of discrimination. The Committee was also informed of legislative and other measures which had been taken to ensure respect for fundamental rights and freedoms to all persons.

175. The representative of New Zealand informed the Committee that in Territories under New Zealand administration there was no racial discrimination and no real barriers in law or in fact between the indigenous people and the few non-indigenous residents. The few minor instances of differentiation in the law operated solely for the protection of the interests of the indigenous inhabitants and were concerned mainly with preserving their land rights.

176. The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that its policy was one of unequivocal rejection of racial discrimination in all forms and in all fields and that it was dedicated to the task of removing racial discrimination as quickly as possible and to achieving the objectives of resolution 1536 (XV). It considered that the essential task was not merely the eradication of particular forms of discrimination, but the building up of sensible working relations between people of various races. This was a field in which Governments could do much in giving a lead, in some cases by legislation. But there were limits to what Governments could do since a change in people's minds, attitudes and ways of life must take time. The approach of the Government of the United Kingdom was therefore positive and based on the increase of co-operation between people of all races. Until there were healthy day-to-day relations between races, based on mutual understanding and respect, the total elimination of discrimination was not possible. If at all possible, racial discrimination must be eradicated without arousing new passions in the process, without public disputes which inflame racial feelings and play on the fears of minorities. The constructive work of improving race relations was often done quietly but progress was being made. In the vast majority of Territories, race relations were excellent and there was no discrimination.

177. The Committee notes that no racial discrimination in the political and economic life and no colour bar are reported to exist in the United Kingdom Caribbean Territories, with the exception of Bermuda and the Bahamas. In respect of the Bahamas, the delegation of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that the Bahamas House of Assembly had recently appointed a select committee to consider the advisability of introducing legislation to prohibit discrimination and segregation of persons in public places on grounds of race.

178. In African Territories, the problem of race relations has been most acute in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. In Kenya, where powers have existed to restrict the movements and residence of Africans in European centres and of non-Africans in African centres, a Council of State was set up in 1958 to scrutinize all new legislation to see whether it contained any discriminatory provisions. Thus, although under the Township Ordinance the Governor is empowered to make rules to prohibit the residence of Africans elsewhere than within locations and villages assigned to them, to regulate the issuance of passes to Africans within the townships, and to regulate the use of streets and other public places by Africans, the operation of the Council of State would effectively prevent any such enactment. Moreover, it was the intention to revoke the Township Ordinance and to



enact a new local government ordinance covering all types of local authorities; this new legislation would be completely non-discriminatory. The Kenya Government had also recently decided to repeal the African Passes Ordinance and repealing legislation would be placed before the Legislative Council as soon as possible. All bye-laws in Kenya were now under review with a view to eradicating discriminatory legislation. The Nairobi City Council and the Councils of Mombasa and Kitale had, in the past three years, amended a number of bye-laws which were discriminatory.

179. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that important progress had been made in eliminating discrimination in land tenure. In 1959, the Government announced a policy of non-racial tenure in agricultural land so far as economic and agronomic factors would permit. This included an undertaking to prevent the imposition of restrictive covenants in the grants of leases of land, whether by the Government or by private persons. The Kenya (Highlands) Order in Council, 1939, was revoked and the Land Control Regulations, 1961, abolished the Land Control Ordinance and those portions of the Crown Land Ordinances reserving special rights to Europeans in the so-called White Highlands. As a practical consequence, all land available for sale would be placed on an open market. Since October 1959, it had been part of the law of Kenya that any new racial restrictive covenants or conditions in relation to land leases should be voided.

180. In Northern Rhodesia, discriminatory laws and practices have included matters such as restrictions on the use by Africans of cinemas, hotels, bars, restaurants, cafés, etc., and on their buying certain types of liquor. They have also included such vital matters as pass laws and freedom of movement, advancement in industry, opportunities in public services and opportunities in education.<sup>23</sup>

181. Steps taken to combat racial discrimination in this Territory were described to the Committee by the representative of the United Kingdom. With the enactment in 1957 of a Race Relations (Advisory and Conciliation) Ordinance, a Central Race Relations and Conciliation Committee and district committees were established to assist in improving relations among various races in the Territory, particularly in the use of public premises. In 1959, the Legislative Council appointed a select committee to discuss with the Central Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Committee ways and means of overcoming the problem of racial discrimination against non-Europeans in restaurants, cinemas and the like. The report of this select committee led to the enactment of the Race Relations Ordinance under which it is unlawful to practise racial discrimination in tearooms, cafés, restaurants, hotels, dining-rooms and hotel lounges. Penalties are laid down for offences under the Ordinance. A new Race Relations Committee was also established with the function of advising the Government on action for the improvement of relations between the various races in the Territory and to recommend how complaints or grievances may be removed or remedied. Race relations boards are set up to hear complaints about race discrimination which may be passed to them by district race relations committees in cases where the latter have been unable to effect reconciliation between the parties concerned. These boards are empowered to investigate all such complaints and to impose sanctions where the

provisions of the ordinance have been contravened. The Public Health Regulations have been amended by the deletion of the provision that separate latrines are required for persons of different races. Night passes have been completely abolished.

182. The information laid before the Committee indicated that an African entering European towns and industrial areas in Northern Rhodesia to live and work there must obtain a permit to look for work; that if he decides to take advantage of housing accommodation provided to him by the employer, he must reside in a Native township or compound where he is registered by the superintendent; and that after he has found employment, he must register his contract with the superintendent. In this connexion, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that Africans were entitled to provide their own accommodation in any area if they so wished. Through housing loans guaranteed by the Government the separation of so-called African and European housing areas was being broken down and a number of Africans did reside and own their own houses in areas popularly known as "European areas". Identification certificates carried by Africans were now used solely for purposes of identification, in particular to show the title of individuals to housing which their employers are required under law to provide. Proceedings were no longer being taken solely on the grounds of failure to carry an identification certificate, and the total number of convictions on other grounds under these two ordinances had fallen from the figure of 13,000 in 1956 to 5,000.

183. The representative of the United Kingdom further stated that racial integration in schools was an important aspect of the question and one of the most intractable. In the vast majority of British Territories, integration was the rule—throughout the whole of The West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, Hong Kong, the Solomon Islands, Borneo, the Gambia, Mauritius and others. In other cases progress was being made. In Fiji, there were still largely separate schools for the various races but integration was beginning. In Uganda, there had been mainly separate education in the past but integration had commenced and was proceeding. People of all races were admitting in all government schools and also in many other schools. Even where the situation was difficult, as in Kenya, real progress was being made as a result of government leadership. This was particularly true in the higher levels of school education where language problems did not predominate. The governing boards of all the European secondary schools receiving government grants had declared a policy of admitting and were in fact admitting, pupils of any race suitably qualified and able to pay the fees. The Advisory Council on Asian education had adopted a similar policy which was limited only by restricted accommodation. A new institution providing education for all races at post-school certificate level and a secondary school for all races would open in Nairobi in 1961. The Royal College at Nairobi was open to students of all races as also was the University College at Makerere, which was attended on a completely non-racial basis by students from Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

184. The representative of the United Kingdom also informed the Committee that in all Territories admission to, and promotion in, the public services was solely on grounds of qualifications and ability, without regard to race. The only sense in which this statement required

<sup>23</sup> See A/AC.35/L.334 and Corr.1.

qualification was that in almost all Territories preference, both in appointments and in promotions, was given to local people and in most cases to indigenous persons as opposed to members of immigrant races.

185. Concerning the disparity between the wages of European and indigenous workers in the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia, it was stated that until 1955 the European Mine Workers' Union had followed a policy of racial discrimination intended to prevent Africans from occupying responsible posts. In 1955, the Union had concluded a new agreement with the mining companies, opening twenty-four new categories of work to Africans which had previously been reserved for Europeans. By the end of 1959, 830 Africans had obtained more important posts as a result of the agreement. In 1960, the agreement between the European Mine Workers' Union and the mining companies had been amended a second time so as to open thirty-eight new categories of work to Africans previously performed only by Europeans. Thus, as racial discrimination diminished, Africans would be able in the near future to occupy many intermediate posts and eventually they would obtain higher posts on an equal footing with Europeans.

186. The representative of the United States stated that there were no problems of racial discrimination in the Territories under United States administration. In all of them there was ample protection under the law against such discrimination, as well as a tradition of non-discrimination. Reference was made in the Committee to a news report of alleged cases of discrimination in the United States Virgin Islands which were said to be under investigation by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

187. The Committee considers that the statement made before it by the representative of the United Kingdom on racial discrimination is encouraging and it is confident that the United Kingdom Government will bring the situation in the Territories under its administration in conformity with its declared policy of unequivocal rejection of racial discrimination in all forms and fields. The statement of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to which reference had been made in the Committee by the representative of the United Kingdom, gave reason to hope that this policy would be pursued vigorously and speedily.

188. The Committee also notes that in several Territories under United Kingdom administration and in

Papua, a number of previously existing ordinances of a discriminatory nature have been revoked or amended suitably. While welcoming this development, the Committee would wish to recall that General Assembly resolution 1536 (XV) recommended that all such laws and regulations should be rescinded or revoked.

189. The Committee notes that although the present pattern of land holdings in Kenya reflects the previous policy of discrimination, the policy is now non-discriminatory. It notes that in a number of Territories the wide disparity in wages between indigenous persons and European workers has not been overcome, and much remains to be done in the field of education.

190. In 1959, the Committee expressed the view that on no grounds whatsoever could education on a racial basis be justified. It reiterates this view now and considers that this applies equally to all other aspects of life in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Consequently, many representatives cannot view with approbation the attitude taken by some Administering Members in the Committee that not all legislation providing differential treatment is undesirable and that there are limits to what Governments can do in providing solutions to the problem of racial discrimination. Equally, they cannot accept the theory that some of these discriminatory provisions are necessary for discharging commitments under the Charter.

191. In conclusion, the Committee recommends that all steps should be taken to implement the recommendation of the General Assembly that all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations should immediately be rescinded or revoked and that every effort should be made to discourage such practices by all other means. Above all, a bold and realistic approach on the part of the Administering Members and territorial Governments is required if the problem is to be solved. The Committee draws the attention of the Administering Members to the recommendation and the Convention against discrimination in education which were adopted at the General Conference of UNESCO in December 1960. The Committee hopes that the Non-Self-Governing Territories will be able to accede to the Convention. The Committee also believes that since prejudice is one of the important factors contributing to racial discrimination, it is the duty of the Governments concerned to guide public opinion in the proper direction.

## ANNEX

### Studies on social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussion at its twelfth session on social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee, should be regarded as part of its present report:

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Treatment of juvenile offenders (United Nations Secretariat)  | A/AC.35/L.329<br>and Corr.1 |
| 2. Conditions of employment for women in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO)  | A/AC.35/L.330               |
| 3. Vocational training facilities and employment opportunities for indigenous workers in certain Non-Self-Governing Territories of Central and East Africa (ILO) | A/AC.35/L.331               |
| 4. Labour-management relations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO)   | A/AC.35/L.332               |

5. Social security measures in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO)	A/AC.35/L.333
6. Racial discrimination in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.334 and Corr.1 (English only)
7. Social aspects of urban development (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.335
8. Social aspects of rural development (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.336
9. Survey of programmes of community development in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.337
10. Activities of WHO and UNICEF in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO and UNICEF)	A/AC.35/L.338
11. Welfare facilities for workers in Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO)	A/AC.35/L.339 and Corr.1
12. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.340 and Corr.1 (English only)
13. Dates of receipt of information (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.341
14. International collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.342
15. Elimination of illiteracy (UNESCO)	A/AC.35/L.343 and Corr.1 (English only)
16. International technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.344
17. Some aspects of levels of living in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.345 and Corr.1 (English only)
18. A study of health services in Kenya (WHO)	A/AC.35/L.346
19. Future work of the Committee (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.347



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FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
OFFICIAL RECORDS : SEVENTEENTH SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/5215)

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**UNITED NATIONS**

***New York, 1962***

### NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## **Abbreviations**

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization



# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1962)

## I. Constitution of the Committee

1. By its resolution 1700 (XVI), adopted on 19 December 1961, the General Assembly decided "to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as hitherto until such time as the General Assembly has decided that the principles embodied in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples have been fully implemented". The basis of the Committee's work, referred to in this resolution, is contained in resolutions 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 646 (VII) of 10 December 1952, 933 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

2. The Committee's terms of reference, as set forth in resolution 1332 (XIII), are as follows:

"5. ... to examine, in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. ... to submit to the General Assembly at its regular sessions reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories;

"7. ... the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories."

3. By resolution 1700 (XVI), the Committee was instructed:

"2. ... to examine the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members as well as information relating to functional fields, and submit its reports to the General Assembly with its observations and conclusions thereon;

"3. ... to undertake intensive studies of political, educational, economic and social conditions and problems of Territories located in the same area or region, except where circumstances require individual consideration."

4. In the same resolution the General Assembly instructed the Committee "to invite the co-operation of

the Special Committee of seven members established by General Assembly resolution 1699 (XVI) of 19 December 1961" and requested the Committee to transmit its reports to the Special Committee on the application of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and "to provide it with pertinent material available to the Committee on Information including such studies prepared for its consideration as may be required for the discharge of the Special Committee's functions".

5. The Committee consists of sixteen members, eight Member States having responsibility for the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. At the end of 1961 there were four vacancies in the membership of the Committee due to the expiration of the terms of office of the Dominican Republic, Ghana, India and Iraq. In 1961, Ecuador, Pakistan, the Philippines and Upper Volta were elected to the Committee for a period of three years. The present membership of the Committee is as follows:

### Administering Members

Australia	Spain
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Netherlands	Ireland
New Zealand	
Portugal	United States of America

### Members elected by the General Assembly

	Date of expiration of term
Argentina .....	31 December 1962
Ceylon .....	31 December 1962
Ecuador .....	31 December 1964
Liberia .....	31 December 1963
Mexico .....	31 December 1963
Pakistan .....	31 December 1964
Philippines .....	31 December 1964
Upper Volta .....	31 December 1964

All members except Portugal were represented at the thirteenth session.

6. The Committee held its thirteenth session at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It held seventeen meetings between 23 April and 23 May 1962.

7. The Committee welcomed the presence of indigenous persons from the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the delegations of a number of Administering Members in accordance with the invitation contained in General Assembly resolutions 1332 (XIII), 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 and 1539 (XV) of 15 December 1960.<sup>1</sup>

8. Representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also attended the meetings of the Committee and took part in its discussions.

<sup>1</sup> These were Mr. Wilwardo Jones (Fernando P6o), Mr. Nicolaas Jouwe (Netherlands New Guinea) and Mr. Richard Taitano (Guam).

## II. Officers of the Committee

9. At its opening (243rd) meeting on 23 April 1962, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

*Chairman:* Mr. G. P. Malalasekera (Ceylon);

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. J. de Piniés (Spain);

*Rapporteur:* Mr. E. Ros (Argentina).

## III. Agenda

10. At its 243rd meeting, the Committee adopted its provisional agenda. The agenda<sup>2</sup> is reproduced as annex I to this report.

## IV. Drafting committee

11. At its 247th meeting, the Committee decided to appoint a committee to draft, on the basis of the various views expressed in the Committee, those chapters of the Committee's report to the General Assembly concerning political and constitutional information, educational advancement, economic advancement, social advancement, and the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres. At its 249th meeting, the Chairman appointed the representatives of Liberia, Pakistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to serve on the drafting committee under the chairmanship of the Rapporteur. The drafting committee held fifteen meetings between 4 and 18 May 1962.

12. The drafting committee presented its report in two parts;<sup>3</sup> part I contained the draft of the chapter on educational advancement, while part II contained the draft chapters on political and constitutional information, economic advancement and social advancement. In part II of its report, the drafting committee informed the Committee that because of lack of time it had been unable to prepare the draft chapter on the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres and that it had agreed, subject to the approval of the Committee, to entrust the drafting of this chapter to the Rapporteur.

## V. Preliminary statements

13. At the 243rd meeting, the representative of Argentina expressed the reservations of his Government with regard to the transmission of information by the Government of the United Kingdom on the Islas Malvinas (Falkland Islands), the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands and stated that this action in no way affected the sovereignty of Argentina, whose rights in these areas were inalienable. He added that his reservations this year excluded the areas south of parallel 60° latitude south which were covered by the terms of article 4 of the Antarctic Treaty, which had been ratified by both Argentina and the United Kingdom and on which he noted no information had been transmitted this year by the Government of the United Kingdom. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had no doubts as to its sovereignty in the Falkland Islands and its dependencies and reserved its rights on the question.

14. At the same meeting, the representative of Spain expressed the reservations of his Government with regard to the transmission of information by the Govern-

ment of the United Kingdom on Gibraltar over which his Government held sovereignty. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had no doubts as to its sovereignty in this area and reserved its rights on the question.

15. At subsequent meetings, the representatives of Ceylon, the Philippines and Pakistan reserved the position of their Governments concerning the transmission of information by the Government of the Netherlands on West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea), which the Governments regarded as an integral part of the Republic of Indonesia.<sup>4</sup> At the 245th meeting, the representative of the Netherlands stated that his Government had no doubt as to its sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea and it reserved its rights on the question.

## VI. Political and constitutional information

### INTRODUCTION

16. The Committee had before it the summaries of information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories relating to the year 1960, transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter which contain a section on government.<sup>5</sup> Information transmitted under this section by the United Kingdom Government in accordance with its decision announced at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly was placed before the Committee in full.<sup>6</sup>

17. The Committee discussed this item from 249th to 254th meetings. It was assisted in its discussions by the indigenous advisers from the Territories who were attached to the delegations of a number of Administering Members.<sup>7</sup>

18. Additional information on recent and current political developments in the Territories was supplied to the Committee by the delegations of several Administering Members either in their opening statements during the discussion on the item, or in response to points and questions raised by delegations of non-Administering Members.<sup>8</sup>

### CHARTER PROVISIONS AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

19. As this is the first session at which the Committee has examined the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members it may be helpful to recapitulate briefly the Charter provisions and General Assembly resolutions concerning the development of self-government in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

20. By Article 73 b of the Charter, one of the obligations accepted by Members of the United Nations having or assuming responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government is to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspira-

<sup>4</sup> These statements were made at the following meetings: Ceylon, 245th meeting; Philippines, 252nd meeting; and Pakistan, 253rd meeting.

<sup>5</sup> A/5078 and Add.1-3, 5 and 6; A/5079 and Add.2; A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and 19; and A/5081 and Add.2.

<sup>6</sup> A/5078/Add.7-19; A/5079/Add.1 and Add.3-6; A/5080/Add.2-4, Add.6, 8 and Add.10-17; A/5081/Add.1 and Add.3-5 and A/5120.

<sup>7</sup> These were Mr. Wilwardo Jones (Fernando Póo), Mr. Nicolaas Jouve (Netherlands New Guinea) and Mr. Richard F. Taitano (Guam).

<sup>8</sup> This information is contained in the summary records, follows: A/AC.35/SR.245, and 249-254.

<sup>2</sup> A/AC.35/15/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.35/L.365 and Add.1.

tions of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each Territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement.

21. At its seventh session, the General Assembly, by its resolution 637 A (VII), of 16 December 1952, recommended that the States Members of the United Nations shall recognize and promote the realization of the right to self-determination of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories who are under their administration and shall facilitate the exercise of this right by the peoples of such Territories according to the principles and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations in regard to each Territory and to the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, the wishes of the people being ascertained through plebiscites or other recognized democratic means, preferably under the auspices of the United Nations. The General Assembly further recommended that Members responsible for such Territories should take practical steps, pending the realization of the right to self-determination and in preparation thereof, to ensure the direct participation of the indigenous populations in the legislative and executive organs of government of those Territories, and to prepare them for complete self-government or independence.

22. At its eighth session the General Assembly, by resolution 742 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, approved a list of factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether or not a Territory has attained a full measure of self-government. In the same resolution, the General Assembly considered that the manner in which Territories could become fully self-governing was primarily through the attainment of independence, although it was recognized that self-government could also be achieved by association with another State or group of States if this was done freely and on the basis of absolute equality. It also considered that the validity of any form of association between a Non-Self-Governing Territory and a metropolitan or other country depended on the freely expressed will of the people at the time of the taking of the decision and reaffirmed that, for a Territory to be deemed self-governing in economic, social or educational affairs, it was essential that its people should have attained a full measure of self-government.

23. At its fifteenth session the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. In this resolution the General Assembly declared, among other things, that immediate steps should be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other Territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom. At the same session, by resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly approved a set of principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter. Under these principles a Non-Self-Governing Territory can be said to have reached a full measure of self-government by: (a) emergence as a sovereign independent State; (b) free association with an independent State, which should be the result of a free and voluntary

choice by the peoples of the Territory concerned expressed through informed and democratic processes; (c) integration with an independent State, which should be on the basis of complete equality between the peoples of the erstwhile Non-Self-Governing Territory and those of the independent country with which it is integrated and should be the result of the freely expressed wishes of the Territory's peoples acting with full knowledge of the change in their status, their wishes having been expressed through informed and democratic processes, impartially conducted and based on universal adult suffrage.

#### TRANSMISSION OF POLITICAL INFORMATION

24. Since the inception of the United Nations, voluntary transmission of information on the development of self-governing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories has been encouraged by the Committee and the General Assembly. At its second session, the General Assembly, by resolution 144 (II) of 3 November 1947, having noted that some Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories already had voluntarily transmitted information on the development of self-governing institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, considered that the voluntary transmission of such information and its summarizing by the Secretary-General were entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter, and should therefore be duly noted and encouraged. By resolution 327 (IV) of 2 December 1949, the General Assembly recalled the view expressed in resolution 144 (II) and expressed the hope that such of the Members as had not done so might voluntarily include details on the government of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the information transmitted by them under Article 73 e of the Charter. The General Assembly again took up this matter at its seventh session and, in resolution 637 B (VII) of 16 December 1952, it called on the Members responsible for the administration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories voluntarily to include in the information transmitted by them details regarding the extent to which the right of peoples and nations to self-determination is exercised by the peoples of those Territories, and in particular regarding their political progress and the measures taken to develop their capacity for self-determination, to satisfy their political aspirations and to promote the progressive development of their free political institutions.

25. Subsequently, in resolution 848 (IX) of 22 November 1954, the General Assembly reiterated the view that voluntary submission of information on the political development of peoples in Non-Self-Governing Territories was fully in accord with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter, and invited the Administering Members concerned to give the United Nations their utmost co-operation in this regard. At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 1468 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, endorsed the observations of the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories that speedy advancement in the functional fields is usually obtained where there is the broadest participation of the inhabitants in political bodies empowered to establish policies and to vote budgets, and urged the Administering Members to extend their full co-operation in transmitting information on political and constitutional developments, including the establishment of intermediate time-tables leading to the attainment of self-government. Taking note of the progress achieved in the Non-

Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly, in resolution 1535 (XV) of 15 December 1960, expressed the view that a full knowledge of the political and constitutional developments in Non-Self-Governing Territories was essential not only to a proper evaluation of the progress of the Territories towards independence but also to that of their economic, social and cultural advancement, and again urged the Administering Members concerned to extend their full co-operation to the General Assembly in the performance of its functions by transmitting information of a political and constitutional character on developments in the Territories under their respective administration. In this connexion the Committee notes, however, that at the same session the General Assembly, in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV), declared that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

26. The Committee notes that information on government covering the status of the Territory, the nationality of its inhabitants, constitutional provisions and development, the structure and powers of the territorial Government, and the participation of the inhabitants in the Public Service has been regularly included in the transmission of information under Article 73 e on the Territories under the respective administration of Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, the United States and, commencing in 1960, Spain.

27. The Committee welcomes and notes the importance of the decision of the United Kingdom Government to transmit political information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories under its administration, announced to the General Assembly by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on 27 September 1961.<sup>9</sup>

28. In addition to the general statement on the principles which underlie the constitutional development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories administered by the United Kingdom,<sup>10</sup> the Committee had before it altogether thirty-five documents with a total of over one hundred pages covering political conditions in forty-two United Kingdom Territories. Since much of the information normally supplied by the United Kingdom Government for the consideration of the Committee had already been issued in summaries prepared by the Secretariat, the political and constitutional information on each of these Territories was reproduced in full as soon as it was received. This information varies from one page for Pitcairn Island, to eleven pages in the case of Uganda. A general pattern is followed in supplying the information, whether for small or large Territories. Usually it contains seven or eight major headings: population; constitution or status or recent history; the structure of the government, including the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislature; the electoral system; judiciary; and local government. For a number of the Territories a section on future developments is included, which gives the most recent information on further constitutional advance. In a number of cases the names of the members of the Executive Council are given and the distribution of the political parties in the Legislature is indicated, showing the participation of the local inhabitants in the administration. The representative of the United

Kingdom stated that the information supplied did not in itself provide a complete explanation of the constitutional position in each of the Territories, but provided what he considered was the essential framework of the various constitutions.

29. Some representatives, however, felt that the information supplied did not give a full picture of the facts and that the statement<sup>11</sup> presented an idealized picture of political development in United Kingdom Territories which was not borne out by the facts. Speaking of the political and constitutional information submitted by the Administering Members in general, another Member hoped that next year more specific information would be supplied on the following problems: whether the constitutional régime in the Territories recognized the importance of human rights and, if so, whether provision was made for judicial machinery to guarantee them and to protect citizens from any arbitrary action or abuse of power on the part of the public authorities; whether the constitution included such "social guarantees" as the right of the workers to form unions and if necessary to strike; whether the constitution included provisions concerning the ownership of the basic resources of the Territories and, if so, what the nature of such provisions was, particularly with regard to ownership of such resources by foreign business concerns or individuals; whether provision was made for an equitable and economic distribution of land ownership; whether the citizens were guaranteed, in law and in fact, the free expression of political views through political parties; what were the qualifications for citizenship and what were the qualifications for voting and being elected to public office; what political parties there were, their principles and trends and number of members; and, lastly, whether the political parties were able to function freely.

30. The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the transmission of these basic data on the political and constitutional conditions in the United Kingdom Territories, and hopes that in the future additional and more detailed information will be supplied, especially on the activities of the political parties and groups in the Territories. The Committee also hopes that it will receive information concerning any plans to group Territories into federations or regional associations as well as information showing the extent to which the political, administrative and judicial machinery in the Territories is in the hands of the indigenous people.

31. A list of Territories on which information was transmitted for the year 1960, showing area and population, is included in annex II of this report.

#### POLICY STATEMENTS OF THE ADMINISTERING MEMBERS

32. As the Committee begins its new task of examining political information, it may be helpful to reiterate the general policy statements of the Administering Members concerning the development of self-government in the Territories for which they are responsible.

33. In the information submitted on Netherlands New Guinea for 1960, the Netherlands Government states that, recognizing the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of this Territory are paramount, it has set itself the task of assisting the inhabitants of Netherlands New Guinea to pass as quickly as possible through the successive stages of development, which will culminate in their complete freedom of choice

<sup>9</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1017th meeting.*

<sup>10</sup> A/5120.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

regarding their future place in the world. For this purpose the Netherlands Government has outlined a policy which will permit the most rapid possible completion of the process that is to lead to political maturity and to the exercise of the right to self-determination. The Netherlands Government has in this respect adopted the principle that this objective can be realized in the near future only by systematically making representatives of the population participate in it, arousing their political interest and making them aware of their responsibilities.

34. In the information submitted on Papua for 1960, the Australian Government states that its "policy in the field of political advancement is aimed at promoting and fostering among the indigenous population an understanding of and competence in the operation of democratically elected representative institutions and the administrative machinery of government to bring them as quickly as possible to the stage where they will be able to manage their own affairs and decide their political future as a people." The statement continues: "If political progress is to be stable and lasting, training in the arts and practices of government must be sound and political changes should be related at every stage to the developing needs of the people. It has therefore been the policy to introduce basic training in the operation of representative and responsible institutions at the familiar local level and to work upwards from the village to evolve a series of democratically constituted local government bodies handling their own affairs." Addressing the fifteenth session of the General Assembly on 5 October 1960, Mr. R. Menzies, the Prime Minister of Australia, said: "We regard ourselves as having a duty to produce as soon as it is practicable an opportunity for complete self-determination for the people of Papua and New Guinea."<sup>12</sup>

35. In his opening statement at the present session of the Committee, the representative of New Zealand informed the Committee that "the policy of New Zealand as an Administering Power was to develop the islands to the limit of their individual capacity. The work of development was a partnership combining New Zealand technical and financial assistance with the efforts of the islanders themselves, and it is increasingly being carried out under the latter's control and discretion. The progressive transfer of responsibility—now far advanced—from New Zealand officials to the indigenous inhabitants has as its immediate goal the achievement of full internal self-government." He also informed the Committee that, as from 1 April 1962, his Government had taken a further major step towards increasing local responsibility by empowering the Assemblies of the Cook group and Niue to take full responsibility for the appropriation of subsidies granted to them by the New Zealand Government as well as of revenue raised within the Territories. With regard to the Tokelau group, he informed the Committee that consideration was being given to its inclusion within some wider grouping; he added that the outcome would, of course, be guided by the preferences of the Tokelauans themselves.

36. No statement of general policy was made as to the political future of the Territories for which Spain is responsible, but in the information submitted by the Government of Spain, it was stated that legally the Territories are not different in status from any Spanish

province in the Peninsula, and that the inhabitants of both enjoy the same privileges. Fernando Póo, Río Muni, Ifni and the Spanish Sahara have the same right possessed by all Spanish provinces to be represented in the Spanish Parliament and in other public bodies.

37. The policy of the United Kingdom Government was expressed by Mr. Ormsby-Gore at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly on 28 November 1960 when he stated:

"... we believe that the peoples of dependent territories should advance to self-government and independence as fast as is humanly possible. We believe that new nations should be strong and prosperous and at peace with themselves and their neighbours. We hold these beliefs because, to us, they are manifestly right, and because we know that the peoples of these countries ardently desire these things. But we also hold these beliefs because they are in our own interests, and indeed in the interests of every one of us represented in this Assembly. If the new nations are strong and peaceful, they have a great contribution to make to world peace, which is indivisible. If they are prosperous and dynamic in their progress, they have a great contribution to make to the raising of standards of living, to the development of world resources and to the progress and well-being of mankind as a whole. These are the deeply and sincerely held beliefs of the British people. For many years they have guided our actions toward the peoples of countries overseas. On them will continue to be founded our common efforts, until we have achieved the goals of our policy and they, the peoples of these countries, have realized their national aspirations."<sup>13</sup>

38. At this session the representative of the United Kingdom drew attention to the explanatory memorandum presented by his Government<sup>14</sup> which set out some of the general principles lying behind the constitutional methods used in the advance towards independence of Territories for which the United Kingdom has been responsible. He stated that it was fundamental to the British approach to the question of constitutional development that each case was dealt with on its own merits and not in accordance with any general theory or plan. The first consequence of this approach was that it was natural for his Government to conceive of the larger Territories as embryonic nations. The second was that, given the basic assumption of distinctness, it was natural for British Governments to devolve as much responsibility as possible upon the authorities in each Territory. From the earliest time, territorial legislatures were empowered to make laws for all aspects of the Territories' internal affairs. The process of advance towards self-government, therefore, consisted of the gradual development of the indigenous institutions in the Territory to take over powers from the Governor, of the steady increase in the participation of local people in the legislature and executive, of the extension of the franchise, and of the transformation of the Governor from the head of an administration into the equivalent, in many ways, of a constitutional monarch. At each stage of advance, the measures taken were the result of a dialogue between the British Government and the representatives of the peoples of the Territory; and in this dialogue the contribution made by the representatives of the people naturally grew

<sup>12</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 888th meeting.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 925th meeting.

<sup>14</sup> A/5120.



from the early stages in which the guiding hand of the British Government played an important part until the final stage at which the shape of the constitution was almost exclusively a matter for the representatives of the Territory. He concluded that the change-over to independence comes, therefore, not as a sudden removal of an existing authority, but as the final fading-away of an authority which has for some time been moving more and more into the background.

39. The representative of the United States informed the Committee that the pattern of political development in United States Territories was quite dissimilar to that in United Kingdom Territories. These dissimilarities reflected the differences between parliamentary government under a constitutional monarchy and a system where the executive and legislative branches were separate and distinct. Another distinction arose from the federal system followed by the United States which created a pattern of divided federal and state powers which finds a counterpart in the relationship between the Federal Government and the territorial governments. Under the United States pattern of constitutional development, following the development of representative institutions in the Territories, they could be admitted into the Federal Union as in the case, recently, of Alaska and Hawaii, become independent as in the case of the Philippines, or follow a different course as in the case of Puerto Rico, which became a free commonwealth associated with the United States.

40. In the information submitted on the Territories under its administration, the United States Government has stated that the general policy is based on support for the aspirations of non-self-governing peoples to govern themselves, in the kind of self-government or independence which would be genuine and lasting, with solid educational, social, economic and political foundations. In his letter dated 6 April 1962 to the House and Senate on the draft legislation to grant the Virgin Islands a greater measure of self-government, President Kennedy declared, among other things: "This nation is committed to the principle of self-determination and will continue to support and encourage responsible self-rule throughout the world and particularly in those territories under the jurisdiction of the United States."

41. The Committee notes these policy statements and its comments on them are to be found in the following section.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES

42. Since 1946, twenty-five former Non-Self-Governing Territories (twenty in Africa, four in Asia and one Mediterranean island) have attained a full measure of self-government and become Members of the United Nations. During the period from 1953 to 1955 the General Assembly considered and approved the cessation of the transmission of information on four Territories (Puerto Rico, Greenland, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam) which achieved self-government by other means than by becoming independent. Recently Alaska and Hawaii attained statehood in the United States.

43. At this session the Committee welcomed the information that Jamaica and Uganda would become independent on 6 August 1962 and 9 October 1962, respectively.

44. The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that the constitutional conference on British Guiana which was to have been held in May 1962 had been postponed and that a commission,

including distinguished representatives of Ghana and India, would soon begin an inquiry into the February disturbances. He also informed the Committee that his Government was holding discussions with the British Guiana Government to enable the conference to have before it a formulation of local ideas for an independence constitution, and that the two Governments were also undertaking a joint examination of financial matters. He added that, provided these preparatory steps were completed in time, the conference would be held in July. The Committee took note of this information and hoped that a date for the achievement of independence by British Guiana would soon be set.

45. The representative of the United Kingdom also informed the Committee that a constitutional conference on Trinidad and Tobago would be held in May 1962 to consider a date for independence, which the Government of that Territory had requested should be as early as practicable.

46. The representative of the United Kingdom further informed the Committee that a conference of the Premiers and Chief Ministers of the eight remaining Territories of the former federation of the West Indies was at present meeting in London to discuss the formation of a new federation comprising Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands.

47. With regard to Nyasaland, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee of an important announcement which his Government had just made. The three main points were: first, his Government acknowledged that Nyasaland was not prepared to remain within the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland but that it considered that before any final conclusion was reached a full examination must be undertaken of the consequences both of withdrawal and of acceptable forms of alternative association with the other Territories; secondly, the Government would appoint advisers to examine those matters with the Nyasaland Government and would conduct complementary talks with the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia to consider possible forms in which the three Territories might be associated in the future; and thirdly, any association proposed must be acceptable to the three Territories and based on the good will of their peoples.

48. The representative of the United States informed the Committee that, following a request by all the political parties of the Virgin Islands, legislation was now under consideration by the United States Congress under which the people would be authorized to elect their own Governor and the Government Secretary, while the Government Comptroller, now appointed and supervised by the United States Department of the Interior, would ultimately be replaced by an auditor appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the territorial Legislature. He also informed the Committee that in February 1962 the Guam Legislature had passed a resolution declaring that Guam was an integral part of the United States and that it had no desire other than for continued association with the United States. This resolution had also stated that Guam desired to elect its own Governor and to obtain representation in the United States Congress. He also informed the Committee that in the light of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) the United States had undertaken consultations with the Samoan legislature, at the conclusion of which the latter had adopted a resolution asserting that the Samoans did not regard

nselfs as a people subject to alien domination or loitation but valued their American nationality and not desire to take any action that would weaken relationship of the Territory to the United States of erica.

9. The representative of Australia informed the mittee of the reconstitution of the Legislative Coun-in Papua which provided for an increase in the iber of indigenous members. He also referred to extension of the local government council system ch was the means whereby the indigenous inhabitants d acquire political awareness and responsibility.

0. The representative of the Netherlands informed Committee of the recent establishment of a Terri-al Council in Netherlands New Guinea consisting twenty-eight members, of which twenty-two were enous inhabitants. Out of a total population of roximately 700,000, some 450,000 were under ad-istrative control and 250,000 of these were repre-d in the Council by sixteen elected members. Six bers, appointed by the Governor, represented 95,000 another four, appointed by the Governor on the mmendation of the inhabitants, represented a fur- 75,000. Finally, two members represented impor-minority groups. He added that this Council was g consulted on all aspects of future policy pertaining he Territory.

1. The Committee believes that in the development olitical institutions in the Territories care should aken not to impose any particular political system attern of institutions but rather that power should iven to the people to fashion for themselves the itutions which they consider most appropriate to r circumstances.

2. The Committee noted that in some Territories 1 as Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland where e are settlers, the composition of the territorial lative organs does not reflect the fact that the ority of the population is indigenous and that in e Territories political power is in the hands of a ority group. The Committee believes that those ns should represent the whole population of a ritory and stresses the need for steps to be taken nsure proper representation for the indigenous peo-The Committee also feels that the system of com-al representation which is used in some territorial latures prevents the development of a national t. It believes that other ways of protecting the rests of minorities should be sought.

3. The Committee notes that in some Territories, as Bermuda, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar, ight to vote is restricted in various ways. The mittee affirms its belief in universal adult suffrage urges that, wherever they exist, restrictions to the t to vote based on race, sex, educational or property ifications should be removed without delay.

4. The Committee also wishes to draw attention he possibility of some of the smaller Territories ning independence through federations or unions eritories or States. The Committee notes that such ibilities are already being considered particularly outh-East Asia, the Caribbean and in Africa. How-, it wishes to emphasize that such unions or federa- should be carried out within the provisions of eral Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) and should he result of the freely expressed wishes of the le. In this connexion, the view was expressed by e members that the participation of Northern

Rhodesia in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants of the Territory.

55. Guided by the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV), the Committee, while noting that the political and constitutional information supplied to it by the Administering Members indicates that an institutional basis for the development of self-government exists in most Territories and that progress is being made towards this goal, nevertheless, feels it necessary to stress the urgent need to accelerate the pace of development. The Committee believes that, in addition to examining what is being done in the Territories, it must now focus its attention on the speed of development.

## VII. Educational advancement

### INTRODUCTION

56. The Committee had before it the studies on education specially prepared for this session of the Committee by the United Nations Secretariat, UNESCO, the ILO and WHO,<sup>15</sup> together with the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for 1960.<sup>16</sup> The special studies on education should be read in conjunction with this chapter of the report and are listed in annex III.

57. The Committee discussed this item from its 244th to its 248th meetings during the course of which statements were also made by the representatives of UNESCO and the ILO.

58. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII), the Committee had the assistance of specialist advisers who were included in the delegations of a number of Administering Members.<sup>17</sup>

59. The Committee also received additional information from a number of the Administering Members on educational conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible.<sup>18</sup> This information was additional to that contained in the summaries transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

### GENERAL

60. The Committee makes its comments this year on the information concerning education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories against a background of the advance towards independence by the Territories with which it is concerned, and within the framework of the General Assembly's Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV). Noting the General Assembly's declaration contained in this resolution that inadequacy of preparedness in the various fields of development including education, should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence, the Committee firmly believes that rather than obscuring the importance of educational development the declaration of this prin-

<sup>15</sup> A/AC.35/L.353-360.

<sup>16</sup> A/5078 and Add.1-6, A/5079 and Add.2, A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and 19, and A/5081 and Add.2.

<sup>17</sup> These advisers were Dr. Ralph Bedell (United States), Dr. J. V. de Bruyn (Netherlands) and Mr. H. Houghton (United Kingdom).

<sup>18</sup> This information is contained in the summary records as follows: United Kingdom (A/AC.35/SR.244 and 248); Netherlands (A/AC.35/SR.244 and 247); Australia (A/AC.35/SR.245); New Zealand (A/AC.35/SR.245); United States (A/AC.35/SR.247); Spain (A/AC.35/SR.247).

ciple calls for more vigorous efforts in the field of education.

61. In considering the information before it the Committee notes that some progress has been achieved. It notes, however, that a vast amount of work still remains to be done and hopes that the increasing realization of the urgency of the problem apparent in the Territories will very soon be translated into effective achievement.

62. As the Committee has itself pointed out in the past, educational development cannot be viewed or planned in isolation or separately from progress in other fields. Real and lasting progress can be achieved only through integrated development in all fields, political, economic, social and educational. The Committee believes that economic and educational progress should go hand in hand so that talents and skills developed by education may be usefully employed. The Committee therefore emphasizes the need for the integration and co-ordination of educational development with developments in other fields. In this connexion the Committee commends to the Administering Members the necessity of associating indigenous inhabitants with the planning and execution of educational policy wherever this is not already done.

63. At its eleventh session when it considered the report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,<sup>19</sup> the Committee paid particular attention to the obstacles in the way of educational advancement. These obstacles, notably those stemming from a lack of adequate funds, are still apparent today. The Committee's comments on this and other problems together with its views on overcoming them are contained in the subsequent sections of this chapter. Here, however, the Committee would like to raise the question of the desirability of the use of crash programmes in education. The Committee has heard contrary views on these programmes, some advocating their use and others sounding a note of caution because such programmes are likely to lower standards. Because of the importance of the question, the Committee believes that this might well be a subject to which the specialized agencies having experience in this matter should turn their attention, if necessary, by initiating special studies or discussions of the whole concept of speeding up the educational process.

64. The Committee notes that in some Territories a system of schools based on racial discrimination still exists, particularly at the primary level. It welcomes the efforts that are being made to eradicate racial discrimination but regrets that they are mainly confined to the secondary and higher levels. In this connexion the Committee recalls the view it expressed at its tenth session that on no ground whatsoever could education on a racial basis be justified, and hopes that efforts towards the abolition of racial discrimination in education will be pursued with the greatest possible vigour.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION

65. The Committee has always stressed the desirability of achieving within the Non-Self-Governing Territories the goal of universal, free and compulsory education, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. The Committee this year notes that effective measures to achieve this objective have not yet been initiated in most Territories. In some Territories pri-

mary education is universal but in others the majority of children still have no opportunity to acquire an education. Furthermore, the quality of education in schools where no fees are charged is frequently less satisfactory than in schools where payment is required, and this is often to the detriment of the indigenous inhabitants.

66. Lack of finance, the shortage of qualified teachers and, in some Territories, difficulties of communications, have been mentioned as obstacles to rapid progress in this field. The Committee, while taking note of these factors, considers that much more could be done to extend primary education and, in this connexion, it reiterates its belief that phased programmes of development, closely related to economic and social planning in general, provide the best approach to realization of the universally desired objective.

67. The Committee also notes that few children who have completed their primary education go on to the secondary level and feels that one of the reasons for this is the low standards in primary schools. The Committee therefore feels it necessary to draw attention to the need to establish and maintain adequate standards in the primary schools both for their own sake and as a prerequisite to any large expansion of the secondary system.

#### SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

68. In view of the pressing shortage of qualified indigenous teachers, administrators and professional and technical personnel, the Committee wishes to emphasize the urgent need to expand facilities for secondary and higher education. In this connexion it draws the attention of Administering Members to the conclusions concerning post-primary education reached by UNESCO in its study on this subject specially prepared for this session.<sup>20</sup> In particular, the Committee agrees that where a single native language exists in a Territory it would be advisable, wherever this is desired by the inhabitants, to recommend to the competent authorities that the language should be developed with a view to being used as a medium of instruction for schooling. The Committee also commends the plans that were drawn up for Africa at the UNESCO/ECA Conference in Addis Ababa in 1961<sup>21</sup> to the attention of the Administering Members.

69. Although there has been an increase in general secondary school enrolments between 1958 and 1960 the expansion of opportunities for secondary education has not kept pace with the demands. The information before the Committee indicates that the number of pupils at the secondary level is much below that of those receiving primary education and that in a number of Territories the figure is less than 6 per cent. The two main obstacles to more rapid expansion in this field as in the field of education generally, appear to be connected with financing and with the scarcity of qualified teachers. In keeping with the urgency of increasing secondary education the Committee believes that priority should be given to providing the necessary funds and teachers for this sector of the educational system.

70. In their efforts to increase secondary school enrolments, the Committee feels that educational au-

<sup>20</sup> A/AC.35/L.356, para. 177.

<sup>19</sup> United Nations: *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter* (Sales No.: 60.VI.B.I, Vol.4).

<sup>21</sup> UNESCO/ECA: *Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa*, Addis Ababa, 12-25 May 1961. *Final Report* (UNESCO/ED/181).



thorities should guard against any tendency to lower standards. The maintenance of standards at this level is not only essential to the proper fulfilment of the role of secondary education in the community generally but also as a prerequisite to higher education.

71. The Committee also notes that a considerable number of pupils in secondary schools fail to complete their studies and that often this is because of failures in examinations. It believes that such measures as the provision of better specialist staff, smaller classes, better equipment, and curricula more closely related to local conditions would do much to reduce this wastage and raise the standard of work.

72. The Committee notes with concern that despite the generally low output of the secondary schools it is not always easy to place those leaving school in suitable employment. This state of affairs brings out only too clearly the desirability of widening the curricula and improving the quality of secondary modern schools on the basis of the real needs of the community. The Committee feels that too often in the curricula of secondary schools undue emphasis is being placed on purely academic education, whereas the most pressing need appears to be for technical graduates; it is therefore desirable to seek the most beneficial balance between academic and vocational elements in secondary schools. The Committee further believes that at this stage, the trend towards a pattern of technical education, integrated with education at secondary and higher levels, is to be welcomed and should be strengthened so as to provide opportunities for pupils to progress through the system. The Committee also believes that, whenever possible, it would be advisable to organize educational guidance as has been done, for example, in Hong Kong and British Guiana, where advisory committees have been established to estimate the needs of industry, and the private sector in general, in order to train the necessary technical and professional manpower.

73. The relatively small number of girls enrolled in secondary schools continues to be a matter of concern. In some Territories where social conditions still hamper the movement for better education for girls, the Committee considers that further efforts should be made to overcome them. Indeed the Committee is of the opinion that the whole question of education for girls calls for intensified efforts based on special planning. Such plans should take into account the need for more primary schooling for girls and for better equipment in girls' schools and suitable incentives, such as scholarships, should also be introduced. Furthermore, it would be desirable to increase the facilities for the training of nurses since this is one of the most important branches of professional training for girls.

74. The prospect of more rapid political and economic development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories has focused attention on the need for an expansion of university facilities. The Committee notes that the number of graduates is altogether inadequate to meet the demand for fully qualified professional men and believes that steps should be taken to ensure that adequate facilities for higher education are made available.

75. Most Territories still depend to a considerable extent on overseas universities although there has been an increasing tendency in recent years, which this Committee has encouraged, to develop and expand university facilities within the Territories. The Committee continues to believe that the development of local and regional

institutions can best provide the numbers of graduates that are needed and is therefore of the opinion that the establishment of new university institutions and the expansion of existing ones should be pursued with the utmost vigour.

76. The Committee also notes that evening courses have achieved good results in some Territories and therefore suggests that this system be extended to other areas.

77. The Committee believes that agricultural education should be given an important place on the secondary as well as the higher level of education and that rural schools should have an agricultural bias.

#### VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

78. In its comments on secondary education the Committee has already expressed the view that more emphasis should be placed on technical subjects in order to meet the growing need for trained personnel in the economic field. In this connexion the Committee notes that in most Territories facilities for technical and vocational training are available, but it feels that generally they are inadequate in number and in scope, even for present needs, and should therefore be expanded.

79. In this field of education, perhaps more than in any other, it is vital that the authorities be fully aware of the needs of present and future social and economic development. Fluctuating enrolment figures in existing technical institutions reflect the uncertainty prevalent in most Territories as to the particular type of development necessary in technical education. It is therefore of the utmost importance that planning in this field is closely geared to the plans for economic development. In this connexion the Committee notes the conclusion reached at the UNESCO/ECA Conference, held in Addis Ababa in 1961, that education should be planned continuously in relation to economic development and that manpower needs arising out of the development plan should be surveyed and the skills of various kinds integrated with expected needs. The Committee also notes that in its special study prepared for this session,<sup>22</sup> the ILO has suggested certain guiding principles with a view to ensuring that Territories which must quicken the pace of their economic and social development possess adequate and effective educational establishments, curricula and methods of training. The Committee believes that these principles are of primary importance in planning vocational and technical education in the Territories and commends them to the attention of the Administering Members.

80. With regard to the training of qualified medical and health personnel in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee had before it a report prepared by WHO,<sup>23</sup> containing information on developments in this field. The Committee notes that there has been a modest increase in training facilities, but considers that, for the proper development of the health services of a great majority of these Territories, local or regional training facilities for all levels of health personnel should be further expanded.

#### TRAINING OF TEACHERS

81. Perhaps the most serious educational problem throughout the Non-Self-Governing Territories is the

<sup>22</sup> A/AC.35/L.355 and Corr.1, paras. 4-15.

<sup>23</sup> A/AC.35/L.360.

lack of a sufficient number of properly trained teachers. The shortage of teachers is apparent at all levels and the Committee notes that it is generally recognized in all Territories as constituting one of the principal obstacles to educational advancement. The Committee therefore cannot stress too greatly the urgent need for effective measures to overcome this problem.

82. The goal in all Territories is to reach a system by which all primary teachers will have the equivalent of a general secondary education followed by one or two years of professional training. However, because of the urgent demand for teachers, transitional arrangements have commonly been made whereby students with levels of achievement varying from completed primary to lower secondary education have been given training courses of varying length. While emergency measures will be required for some time, the Committee believes that educational authorities should progressively raise the standards of these courses, and in this connexion it notes that there is a trend towards raising entrance requirements and increasing the length of courses. It is apparent, however, that the solution of the problem of providing enough trained teachers will depend ultimately on the degree of expansion achieved in secondary education.

83. At the secondary level where teachers are required to have university qualifications, most Territories rely on teachers who have been recruited and trained overseas. The Committee recognizes that until facilities for training local teachers have been developed to the required degree, the recruitment of teachers from overseas will have to continue. In this connexion the Committee welcomes the important contribution to the expansion of secondary education in East Africa made through the special recruitment of 150 teachers from the United States and notes that these arrangements will be continued. It suggests that the possibility of extending arrangements of this kind to other Territories should be considered. The Committee hopes that countries providing expatriate teachers will endeavour to ensure that the future careers of these teachers will be safeguarded.

84. The Committee notes with concern the grave shortage of local teachers at this level and that the principal reason for this is that there is an insufficient number of local university graduates. It also notes that many of the local teachers are sent abroad for training. To overcome this problem the Committee suggests that priority should be given to measures for training teachers in territorial or regional institutions.

85. The Committee is concerned to note that difficulties are being experienced in some Territories not only in attracting teachers to the profession but also in retaining them. The Committee also notes that teachers tend to prefer work in the towns, thereby creating problems in staffing schools in the rural areas. The Committee therefore believes that every effort should be made to raise the status of teachers economically, socially and professionally, so that able people may be attracted to and retained in the profession.

#### THE FINANCING OF EDUCATION

86. The Committee continues to be concerned with the difficulties experienced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in meeting the high cost of establishing and maintaining adequate systems of education. It notes that

some Administering Members have referred to the difficulties they are experiencing in some of the Territories for which they are responsible, in maintaining the educational systems at the present levels, let alone pursuing vigorous policies of expansion. The kind of expansion that is contemplated, involving the provision of facilities for secondary, technical, teacher training and higher education, requires a much larger expenditure per pupil than at the primary level. The problem of finance is therefore likely to become even more acute as attempts are made to expand education.

87. It also appears that in most Non-Self-Governing Territories the capacity for financing any considerable expansion from internal resources is limited. The Committee observes that with accelerated economic development, the mobilization of internal resources and the establishment of priorities for education, the problem of financing education will be seen in a different light. In the meantime, however, these Territories will have to rely on external sources. Financial assistance is urgently needed and the Committee believes that the Administering Members who have a special responsibility in these Territories will have to bear the major part of this cost, although as the problem is of such magnitude it may also be advisable to seek international assistance. In this connexion a suggestion was made by a member of the Committee that if the great Powers would agree to allocate a small proportion of their military budgets to educational advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it would be easy for them to give the Territories the assistance they needed. He also suggested that the Administering Members might perhaps do more to enlist the assistance of the companies and private individuals engaged in working the natural resources of the Territories.

88. In making these comments on the financing of education the Committee wishes to emphasize that in its view money spent on education is an investment in human resources and in the future.

#### ADULT EDUCATION AND ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

89. The Committee notes with concern that illiteracy is still widespread among the population in most of the Territories. While recognizing that the extension of formal schooling, and especially of universal free and compulsory primary education, is the surest way to eradicate illiteracy among the population as a whole, the Committee expresses the view that even the most rapid extension of primary education would not eradicate illiteracy in those Territories where much of the population has already passed beyond school age and entered adult life unable to read and write.

90. The Committee notes that among the measures taken in the Territories to improve this situation, the most common are the organization of literacy campaigns, the development of part-time courses for the purpose of either extending studies or of completing schooling which had been interrupted, and social education among adults as a part of a general effort to raise social and material standards of living. The Committee also notes the development of workers' educational programmes in some Territories, generally under the auspices of government labour departments and international trade union bodies supported by technical advice and other forms of assistance from the ILO.

91. The Committee observes that, in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1677 (XVI) of 18 Decem-

ber 1961, the General Conference of UNESCO, at its eleventh session, authorized the Director-General to conduct a study on the planning, organization and execution of programmes for the eradication of illiteracy. This study will be transmitted through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly and the Committee looks forward to it with great interest. The Committee also notes the importance given to adult education by the UNESCO/ECA Conference held in Addis Ababa in 1961 and agrees that adult education programmes are essential in promoting understanding of the great social and technical changes facing the world today.

92. Bearing in mind the universally recognized principle that the development of human resources is the indispensable basis for economic development, the Committee emphasizes the urgency of raising to the highest possible level the capacities of the adult population as well as the pursuance of long-range programmes for the education of children. It reiterates its opinion that the programmes which are needed for the eradication of illiteracy and the promotion of adult education, if they are to be fully effective and enlist the interest of the people, must be linked with purposeful programmes of community development, which in turn should be co-ordinated with, and form part of, other essential plans for economic and social development.

93. The Committee feels that, in a balanced programme of educational development, the elimination of illiteracy and the education of adults for the fullest participation in the life of the community must be recognized as one of the major objectives. It is essential that this objective be given effective recognition in the provisions for the financing of educational development from all sources, national as well as international. It therefore commends this vital matter to the attention of the authorities responsible for education in the Territories so that they may provide for it in their educational planning and in any requests for assistance which they may address to the United Nations and to UNESCO.

94. In the task of eradicating illiteracy, the Committee believes that literate people in the Territories have a special responsibility in assisting their less fortunate fellow citizens and it hopes that in their efforts to deal with this problem the responsible authorities will make the fullest use of this valuable form of assistance.

### VIII. Economic advancement

95. The Committee had before it the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for the year 1960,<sup>24</sup> and the special studies on education prepared for this session.<sup>25</sup>

96. The Committee considered this item at its 245th, 255th and 256th meetings.

97. The Committee received additional information on economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories from a number of Administering Members.<sup>26</sup> This information was additional to that contained in

<sup>24</sup> A/5078 and Add.1-3 and 5-6, A/5079 and Add.2, A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and 19, A/5081 and Add.2.

<sup>25</sup> A/AC.35/L.354-A/AC.35/L.356.

<sup>26</sup> This information is contained in the summary records as follows: New Zealand (A/AC.35/SR.245), Netherlands and United Kingdom (A/AC.35/SR.255), Australia and Spain (A/AC.35/SR.256).

the summaries transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

98. In its examination of economic conditions the Committee recalls the objectives of economic policy it formulated in 1954 and restated in 1960. Briefly, these objectives are to develop the Territories in the interest of all sectors of the population, to raise the standard of living by increasing per capita real purchasing power and to increase the total wealth of each Territory in order to make possible the achievement of a higher standard of social services and administration.

99. In assessing progress towards these objectives, the Committee notes that plans designed to promote the economic and social development have been initiated in a number of Territories. New plans have been put into operation recently, in particular in Kenya (1960-1963) where the main emphasis is on development of agriculture, including the provision of loan capital to farmers, and of agricultural advisory and research services; in British Guiana (1960-1964) where the main objectives are greater production and diversification of primary commodities; in Sarawak (1960-1963) where the principal aims are the improvement of economic and social services; in Mauritius (1960-1965) where the plan is intended to repair devastation caused by cyclones and to diversify the economy by encouragement of secondary industries; in Zanzibar (1960-1964) where the programme concentrates on public works and communications; and in Singapore (1961-1964) where the plan is designed to develop industries through public investment in infrastructure, transport and communications as well as by the establishment of industrial estates.

100. The Committee notes once again the dominant role of agriculture in the economies of almost all of the Territories and the fundamental importance of the development of agriculture as an essential first step in the process of economic and social advancement. In most Territories, the expansion of this sector of the economy offers the best prospect of wide-spread and effective results, and the Committee therefore believes that Administering Members should continue to give it their closest attention. The Committee notes the continuing sensitivity of the economies of the Territories to the vagaries of markets, particularly in those Territories whose one-commodity economies make them dependent on the international market for a single product, and who suffer from the effects of the instability of primary commodity prices, which have been steadily declining in recent years.

101. In the Committee's view, greater diversity of agricultural production both for domestic consumption and for export, should be a major aim of agricultural policy in many Territories. Diversification of local food production is essential for the improvement of nutrition in almost all Territories, where diets are dominated by the starchy staple crops, poor in protein and other nutrients necessary for health. Diversification is also necessary in the export sector of the economy since, in many Territories, revenues depend heavily on the export earnings of one or two major crops. While noting the importance of not disrupting subsistence agriculture at this stage, the Committee hopes that plans to diversify the economies of the Non-Self-Governing Territories will be vigorously implemented.

102. The Committee notes the efforts that are being made in a number of Territories to reform land tenure systems. In Kenya, for example, a new policy was

brought into effect under which the Highlands Board was replaced by a multi-racial Central Land Advisory Board and the creation of racial restrictions on the ownership or occupation of land was prohibited. The Committee hopes that measures will be undertaken to bring about a more equitable distribution of land ownership in practice. In other Territories, changes in land tenure or the introduction of new methods of farm organization were intended to raise both the production and income of the indigenous rural population. This was being attempted in Basutoland by expansion of the Progressive Farmers Movement; in Gambia, through substitution of an intensive farming system for that of shifting cultivation; in Mauritius, through the organization of food-producing small-holders' communities; in Nyasaland, by the encouragement of master farmers and small holders; in the Aden Protectorate where a co-operative development scheme for irrigated cotton cultivation was started; in Brunei where the inhabitants of river villages were resettled on a voluntary basis, encouraged by free grants of land and financial assistance; and in Papua where restrictions on the acquisition of non-Native land by Papuans were removed. The Committee feels that these efforts should be encouraged and hopes that similar schemes will be developed wherever desirable in other Territories.

103. In view of the difficulties of promoting agricultural development on the basis of traditional land systems, the Committee believes that steps should be taken to replace these systems by those based on individual proprietorship. The Committee reiterates its view that Administering Members could render valuable assistance in the development of agriculture through the improvement of transport and communications, the provision of credit facilities, the organization and extension of co-operatives, and through general extension work for the improvement of existing techniques and the introduction of new ones to raise yields. The Committee recognizes that one of the obstacles to economic development is the resistance to change apparent in many traditional social systems. It believes that further efforts should be made to overcome this resistance through intensive agricultural extension work, and, in this connexion, draws attention to its comments on rural development in the chapter on social advancement.

104. The Committee recognizes that industrialization plays a vital role in the economic development of a Territory and at the same time provides a stable market for local primary products. While the relative importance of industrial production in the economy of most Territories has not significantly increased, the Committee notes that in some Territories a beginning has been made.

105. It is the Committee's view that the goal of economic independence will never be achieved so long as the economy of the Territories is largely based on primary industries alone. It therefore emphasizes the urgency of encouraging and establishing secondary industries wherever conditions are favourable.

## IX. Social advancement

### INTRODUCTION

106. The Committee had before it the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for the year 1960.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> A/5078 and Add.1-3 and 5-6, A/5079 and Add.2, A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and 19, A/5081 and Add.2.

107. The Committee considered this item at 245th, 255th and 256th meetings, during the course of which a statement was also made by the representative of WHO. At the 257th meeting, the Committee decided without objection, to circulate a prepared statement on social advancement in Papua submitted by the representative of Australia.<sup>28</sup>

### RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

108. The question of racial discrimination has occupied the Committee's attention for many years and in 1961 the Committee submitted to the sixteenth session of the General Assembly a report in compliance with General Assembly resolution 1536 (XV) of 15 December 1960. At its sixteenth session the General Assembly adopted by resolution 1698 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, with deep concern that racial discrimination still persisted and that its recommendations, contained in resolution 1536 (XV), had not yet been implemented by the Administering Members: (a) to take steps immediately to rescind or revoke all laws and regulations which to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on racial considerations; (b) to adopt legislative measures to prohibit racial discrimination and segregation punishable by law; and (c) to discourage such practices based on racial considerations by all other means possible, including administrative measures. It also urged the immediate extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality among the inhabitants of Self-Governing Territories.

109. Information on the electoral systems was included in the political information transmitted to the Committee as well as in statements made by the representatives of the Administering Members. The Committee's comments on racial discrimination in connection with political rights and education may be found in other chapters of this report.<sup>29</sup>

110. The Committee notes that, during 1960, European, Asian and African workers in Northern Rhodesia continued to be organized in separate trade unions. It recalls the observations made at its twelfth session in reference to the adverse effects this situation undoubtedly has on social and industrial relations.<sup>30</sup>

111. The Committee also notes the conclusion of a committee, set up in Northern Rhodesia in 1958, to survey technical education and training, that under conditions then prevailing the African youth find whatever his ability, there are no means whereby he can enter the skilled ranks of industry. Despite the decision in 1958 of the subsection of the Apprenticeship Ordinance excluding Africans from the application of the Ordinance, no African had, by 1960, been indentured as an apprentice in Northern Rhodesia, with the exception of one who had been engaged on trial as a probationary apprentice by the Ministry of Works. This exception had not yet been followed by private employers in

<sup>28</sup> A/AC.35/L.366.

<sup>29</sup> See chapter VI, paras. 52 and 53 and chapter VII, paragraph 1.

<sup>30</sup> At its final (259th) meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that his Government had recently announced the appointment of a commission of inquiry which is empowered to inquire generally into conditions of employment in the industry and into the dispute between the African Mine Workers Union and the mining companies in the Northern Rhodesia Copper



its of ve ed, on- and of the 35,000 employed in the mines not a single African was apprenticed. The Committee further observes that there were no facilities provided Africans either for training or for technical education during employment other than "on the job". Learners were usually employed on a narrow skill and it was not intended that they be trained as fully fledged craftsmen but to work under the control of a supervisor.

112. The Committee on Information notes that Africans in Northern Rhodesia have been denied the opportunity to obtain training at the level between wage-earning staff and the upper level of management and professional skill, and concurs in the view of the committee established to survey technical education and training that the solution of this urgent problem requires the establishment of new institutions giving industrial and commercial training to all Northern Rhodesians alike. The Committee welcomes the information that the recommendations of this committee have been accepted in principle by the Federal and Northern Rhodesian Governments and the Copper Belt Technical Foundation and that a joint working party was at present considering details for promoting this policy whereby colleges would be expanded and developed to admit Africans.<sup>81</sup>

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

113. At its twelfth session, the Committee, recognizing that the majority of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories live in rural areas, gave particular attention to the problem of rural development in the Territories. Among the aspects considered were: land tenure and utilization, resettlement schemes, the improvement of farming methods, co-operatives, rural credit, and environmental sanitation. Information before the Committee at its thirteenth session indicates that, while comprehensive schemes for the more effective utilization of land, the resettlement of farmers, and the raising of standards of indigenous farming have received continuing emphasis in some Territories, in others the scope of programmes seems unduly limited.

114. Information on the co-operative movement and rural credit facilities reveal, in many instances, a continued growth in the number of societies, membership and activities. Rural areas continue to show the need for improvement of communications, housing, water supplies and environmental sanitation.

115. In most Territories much remains to be done if the rural populations are to play an important part in social and economic development. At the present time they represent the social group most in need of economic and social aid. The Committee has been informed that financial limitations and shortage of personnel have generally restricted the scope of programmes for the advancement of rural dwellers in many of the Territories. It considers, however, that a much wider measure of participation of the rural population in the utilization of rural resources can be achieved without a heavy financial outlay provided co-ordinated economic,

<sup>81</sup> At its final (259th) meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that a new college of further education in Lusaka which would be open to all races, was now under construction and it was expected to take in its first students in April 1963. He added that this college would provide elementary, intermediate and higher courses in the commercial field and, in conjunction with Hodgson Technical College, would afford facilities for persons who wished to study engineering subjects.

social and educational measures are carried out, utilizing locally trained indigenous personnel. The Committee notes with approval the views of the ILO that "what the peasant community may need most in order to raise its output and income is a share of the advantages of technological progress. Deliberate efforts are needed to help farmers and other rural workers to improve their work methods and receive appropriate vocational training."<sup>82</sup> The Committee emphasizes its belief that the stimulation of basic incentives to fuller utilization of available rural resources can be achieved through integrated rural development programmes undertaken with government as well as local initiative. This, in turn, is likely to bring about new investment in rural areas.

116. Bearing these considerations in mind, the Committee regrets that the scope of rural development programmes in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories has been limited. Extension programmes are, in some Territories, restricted by the meagre output of agricultural assistants from local institutions, yet extension is one of the most effective means of bringing about that increased measure of agricultural production and labour productivity which will make possible higher levels of living.

117. The Committee considers that progress has been made in stimulating and directing self-help through community development and other schemes. It believes, however, that greater efforts are required in order that all Territories may plan and put into effect comprehensive regional and territorial programmes for the more effective utilization of rural resources, both human and physical. In this connexion, the Committee commends to the attention of the Administering Members and the Governments of the Territories the resources available in the United Nations and its specialized agencies for aid in the formulation and implementation of comprehensive schemes for rural development.

#### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

118. At its twelfth session, in 1961, the Committee considered aspects of the process of urbanization in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It observed that the growth of towns has been rapid due to the needs of commerce, industry and administration, and that the expansion of the cash economy has brought about the influx of many people to the towns in search of cash wages with which to supplement the usually meagre return from farming.

119. A distinctive feature in African Territories is the flow of migrants to and from the towns and to neighbouring States. While this is perhaps a necessary and unavoidable stage in the advancement of certain Territories, it is also a serious impediment to their economic and social advancement and there is now wide agreement that the stabilization of labour is essential for the attainment of a productive labour force and satisfactory levels of living. The Committee reiterates its view that a policy of stabilization will require, among other measures, permanent and satisfactory housing, training of workers, better facilities for the education of their children and higher wage levels and other benefits. The Committee believes that reforms in land

<sup>82</sup> ILO: *The Role of the ILO in the Promotion of Economic Expansion and Social Progress in Developing Countries*, Report X, International Labour Conference, 45th session, Geneva, 1961, p. 24.

tenure systems in the rural areas would also assist in stabilizing the labour force.

120. Included in the documentation before the Committee at its thirteenth session was information relating to labour migration, housing, environmental sanitation, the situation of urban workers, vocational training and technical education, and measures taken in relation to other aspects of social development in urban areas. The Committee notes the need for efforts to provide suitable low-cost urban housing and to expand manpower training programmes and welfare services; such efforts should include the fullest use of all available resources—public, private and international—in an effort to provide a more adequate economic base to support the rapidly increasing urban population. In this connexion the Committee recalls the conclusion contained in its 1961 report that it is essential to improve conditions of economic, social and cultural life in rural areas in order to discourage disorganized and uneconomic movement to urban centres. The Committee therefore believes that in addition to a substantial increase in productivity, measures are required to improve social and cultural conditions in rural areas through comprehensive programmes of community development.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH

121. The importance of health in relation to social well-being and material progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories has been stressed by the Committee at its previous sessions. At its twelfth session, the Committee, considering that very full data had been embodied in its report on progress in the Territories, decided to give particular attention to such aspects as trends in the indices of crude death-rates and infant mortality rates and the situation with regard to communicable diseases, environmental sanitation and nutrition.

122. If the levels of health in the Territories are accurately reflected in the indices of crude death-rates and of infant mortality rates, the information before the Committee suggests that on the whole these levels are improving. This is indicated by the downward trend of these indices, pointing to the fact that more human lives are now being saved from premature death than before.

123. The Committee observes that the improvement in health conditions which has taken place is a result of a complex of efforts on the territorial, regional and international levels. These efforts were in the direction of improvements in public health services, increased budgetary appropriations, and campaigns designed and carried out for such specific purposes as the control of a widely prevalent disease or the promotion of maternal and child welfare, and a general if slow rise in the standards of living. In addition, the Committee notes that long-term health planning usually accompanies the formulation and implementation of development plans in a number of Territories. However, the Committee believes that, in comparison with modern standards, much remains to be done to raise the quality of health services in the Territories. For example, water supplies and sewerage disposal systems continue to be inadequate in almost all the Territories. While recognizing that environmental sanitation is one of the most difficult public health problems, the Committee stresses the need for more vigorous action in this area if basic health problems are to be solved.

124. The Committee welcomes the steady expansion in the amount of assistance, the types of activities, and the number of Territories that have received WHO services and technical assistance. During 1960, for example, about two-thirds of all the experts and fellowships provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories under both the Expanded Programme and the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, were provided by WHO. During 1961, the trend has continued. Fifty-four fellowships were awarded by WHO to candidates in the Territories, while seventy-three projects were under way in thirty Territories, thirty-three of which represent the joint efforts of WHO and UNICEF, and fifteen are also assisted by the Pan American Health Organization. The Committee notes the decision of the Executive Board of WHO to continue to assist the development of the health services of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to emphasize the importance which WHO places on education and training of local personnel in sufficient numbers to meet their present and future needs.

125. Progress in health requires co-ordinated action in many different fields; until the peoples in the Territories are able to cope more adequately than at present with their own requirements, international co-operation in the form of well-planned and efficiently executed programmes of action will be needed for a long time to come. In this connexion the Committee endorses the importance of the task of providing advice to Territories, at their request, in the development of national health plans, including surveys to determine their needs. This kind of assistance is available from WHO with respect to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, if it is requested by the responsible authorities. The Committee therefore commends this assistance to the Administering Members as well as the territorial Governments. In this connexion, the Committee commends WHO, UNICEF and the various regional organizations for the assistance rendered by granting fellowships, conducting surveys, assisting in the control of endemic diseases, and providing a number of other health and social services.

126. The Committee wishes to emphasize the important role community development and adult education can play in the improvement of health by encouraging interest in sanitation, eradicating endemic diseases and sponsoring improvements in nutrition, clothing, child care and water supplies.

#### **X. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in the Non-Self-Governing Territories**

127. By resolution 1697 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the General Assembly requested the Administering Members to transmit complete and detailed information concerning the training facilities for and the current strength, composition and state of the preparation of civil and technical cadres in the Territories under the respective administrations, in time for its careful examination and study by the Committee on Information at its next session.

128. The Committee had before it the special information which was before the Committee at its twelfth session,<sup>33</sup> the analysis of the written and oral

<sup>33</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteen Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4785), part one, annex IV.*

statements by Administering Members to the Committee at its twelfth session together with the comments of non-Administering Members thereon, prepared by the Secretariat,<sup>84</sup> the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for 1960,<sup>85</sup> special information on the subject supplied by the Governments of New Zealand and Australia,<sup>86</sup> and the special studies on education prepared for this session.<sup>87</sup>

129. The Committee considered this item in conjunction with its consideration of the items concerning political and constitutional information and educational advancement from its 244th to its 254th meetings.

130. The Committee was given additional information concerning the preparation of indigenous civil and technical cadres in the statements by a number of Administering Members.<sup>88</sup>

131. The Committee notes the measures that are being taken by the Administering Members in order to train indigenous civil and technical cadres both within the educational system of the Territories and by means of special systems of training. However, in view of the urgent need for qualified indigenous personnel in civil and technical fields, the Committee urges the Administering Members to intensify their efforts.

132. The Committee believes that the solution of this problem depends to a very large extent on a rapid expansion of facilities for secondary and higher education and for technical and vocational training. As the Committee considered these questions in detail during its discussion of education, it therefore draws attention to its observations on these matters contained in the chapter on educational advancement in the present report.

## **XI. International collaboration and technical assistance for the advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories**

133. The Committee had before it a report on international collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement<sup>89</sup> prepared by the Secretariat under General Assembly resolution 220 (III) of 3 November 1948, on decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and studies made under its auspices which were of particular interest to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It also had before it separate reports prepared by UNESCO and WHO on their activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>40</sup>

134. The report by the Secretariat covered the pertinent activities of the Council and its subsidiary organs, the activities of the regional commissions, the international technical assistance activities rendered to Non-Self-Governing Territories and the current activities of the Special Fund and the IBRD.

<sup>84</sup> A/4851.

<sup>85</sup> A/5078 and Add.1-6, A/5079 and Add.2, A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and 19, and A/5081 and Add.2.

<sup>86</sup> A/5122 and A/5125.

<sup>87</sup> A/AC.35/L.353, A/AC.35/L.355, A/AC.35/L.356 and A/AC.35/L.360.

<sup>88</sup> This information is contained in the summary records as follows: Australia (A/AC.35/SR.254), Netherlands (A/AC.35/SR.247), New Zealand (A/AC.35/SR.245), Spain (A/AC.35/SR.248 and 253) and the United Kingdom (A/AC.35/SR.248 and 255).

<sup>89</sup> A/AC.35/L.359 and Corr.1.

<sup>40</sup> A/AC.35/L.358, A/AC.35/L.360 and A/AC.35/L.362.

135. The Committee considered this item at its 257th and 258th meetings during which statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Ecuador, Liberia, the Netherlands and Spain.

136. The representative of the Netherlands informed the Committee that assistance was being provided in Netherlands New Guinea by WHO and UNICEF in campaigns against malaria and tuberculosis, by TAB and WHO in an environmental sanitation project and by WHO through the provision of study fellowships for doctors and medical personnel. Assistance was also being provided through the European Economic Community which was financing a series of projects linked with the development of the Territory, including medical training and agricultural and geological research. He also informed the Committee that his Government continued to benefit from its association with the South Pacific Commission and that his Government and that of Australia were continuing their co-operation in the administration of their neighbouring Territories.

137. The representative of Australia informed the Committee that representatives of Papua had participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by WHO and FAO. He also informed the Committee that inter-territorial co-operation in the region was continuing through the South Pacific Commission and that his Government was also continuing its co-operation with the Government of the Netherlands particularly through the use of training facilities on a reciprocal basis. He expressed the appreciation of his Government for the many services and facilities offered by the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and for the many reports and publications prepared for the information and guidance of Administering Members.

138. The representatives of Ceylon and Liberia expressed their appreciation of the valuable work being done in the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies.

139. The representative of Ecuador believed that the general trend of international collaboration for technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories was encouraging and he congratulated the specialized agencies for their co-operation in this vital task. Referring to the work of ECA, he noted its discussions of the urgent need to modernize agriculture and its consideration of a preliminary survey of the economic and social consequences of racial discrimination which included studies of the problem in Angola, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda. He believed that these discussions would be useful to the Governments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to the Administering Members. He also hoped that Administering Members would do all in their power to implement the resolutions on educational development adopted at the ECA/UNESCO conference at Addis Ababa. In the Caribbean area, he was happy to see the formation of the Caribbean Organization, the aim of which was to promote economic, social and cultural development in the area, and he hoped that it would succeed. He was also pleased to note that TAB had established a regional office in Port-of-Spain. He remarked on the valuable work being done in the Asian-Pacific area by ECAFE and the South Pacific Commission. The offer by the latter body to assist Territories to convene sub-regional study groups of island peoples to consider some of the common problems which confront them was of particular

importance, and he was pleased to note that the first such study group had met in 1961. He congratulated TAB which, under its regular and expanded programmes, had allocated nearly \$3 million for 1961 and 1962 for twenty-five Non-Self-Governing Territories. He congratulated WHO, UNESCO, FAO, the ILO, UNICEF and the Special Fund on the work done in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, especially by WHO, which he noted had supplied two-thirds of the experts and scholarships provided to the Territories under the regular and expanded programmes of technical assistance.

140. The representative of Spain referred to paragraph 24 of the report by the Secretariat on international collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement where it was reported that ECA had deplored the fact that Portugal and Spain had not seen fit to reply to the communications sent by the Executive Secretary in application of its resolution 24 (III). This resolution concerned the participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Commission in 1961 and the desire of the Commission to see those Territories represented by Africans. He stated that this report did not take into account a memorandum by the Government of Spain, dated 17 April 1962, indicating that it would comply with General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 and resolution 24 (III) of ECA, which had been distributed to the members of the Economic and Social Council.<sup>41</sup>

141. During the Committee's consideration of economic advancement, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that, in July 1961, his Government had established a new department, the Department of Technical Co-operation, of which Sir Andrew Cohen was Director-General. The functions of this Department were to co-ordinate, promote and carry out arrangements for furnishing overseas countries with technical assistance. It worked closely with other government departments which dealt with technical work, including that of the United Nations specialized agencies. It had three divisions, one of which dealt with regional programmes of technical aid, the second with assistance in education, natural resources and social development, and the third with recruitment questions and plans to train public servants. He added that, since this Department dealt with both dependent and independent countries, any scheme could be continued without a break.

## **XII. Questions relating to the summaries and analyses in addition to those treated under the previous items**

142. The Committee discussed this item at its 247th and 248th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Ecuador, Liberia, Pakistan, Spain, the United Kingdom and Upper Volta. References to this question were also made by representatives during the discussion of other items.

143. The representative of Spain expressed his appreciation to the Secretariat for the manner in which the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter had been prepared.

144. The representative of Pakistan regretted that the Government of the United Kingdom had not transmitted information on Southern Rhodesia to which he believed the Committee was fully entitled. He hoped

that information on this Territory would be made available to the Committee in the future. With regard to the political and constitutional information supplied by Administering Members, he believed that this should include full and precise details so as to enable the Committee to judge the pace of development. He also hoped that the information before the Committee at its next session would include an indication of the next constitutional steps that would be taken in the various Territories and the approximate dates on which independence would be granted.

145. The representative of Ecuador congratulated the Secretariat on its work in preparing the documentation for the Committee. He also drew attention to the need for Administering Members to submit the information on the Territories for which they are responsible as early as possible, because any delay was detrimental to the work of the Committee.

146. The representatives of Ceylon and Liberia supported the remarks of the representative of Pakistan in connexion with the transmission of information by the United Kingdom on Southern Rhodesia and the content of the political and constitutional information submitted by the Administering Members.

147. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government's position on the submission of information on Southern Rhodesia had been fully explained at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly when it was stated:

"...the United Kingdom Government could not and cannot give what it does not receive. Under the constitutional arrangements which have been in effect for a generation, the Southern Rhodesian Government has been under no obligation to report on economic, social and educational matters to the United Kingdom Government. It has not done so. Therefore the United Kingdom Government had no right to demand it. It is this plain fact which has precluded and still precludes the United Kingdom from submitting such information to the United Nations."<sup>42</sup>

148. During its discussions of political and constitutional information, the representatives of Argentina, Ceylon, Liberia and Pakistan expressed regret that the Government of Portugal had not submitted information on its Territories and hoped that it would do so in the future. With regard to the submission of political and constitutional information, the representatives of Ecuador, Mexico and the Philippines expressed the hope that those Administering Members who had not done so would supply this information in the near future. The representatives of Liberia and Upper Volta expressed the view that Administering Members should not regard the African Territories for which they were responsible as part of the metropolitan countries; their evolution in these Territories should be towards independence.

## **XIII. Co-operation with the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples**

149. By resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

<sup>41</sup> E/L.953.

<sup>42</sup> A/C.4/542, para. 13.



submit its reports to the Special Committee on the question of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (Special Committee of Seventeen) and to provide it with pertinent material available to the Committee on Information, including such studies prepared for its consideration as may be required for the discharge of the Committee's functions.

The Chairman informed the Committee that he had been in communication with the Chairman of the Special Committee of Seventeen and that he had been informed that any decisions taken by the Special Committee would be communicated to the Committee on Information. He also stated that the responsibilities assigned to this Committee by General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) would be carried out and that the report of the Committee at this session would be communicated to the Special Committee of Seventeen.

#### **Co-operation with the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1699 (XVI) on Territories under Portuguese administration**

The Committee took note of General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 in which it was instructed to invite the co-operation of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese administration. The Committee also took note of a letter dated 19 June 1962<sup>43</sup> from the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee informing the Committee on Information that the Special Committee was proceeding to African Territories to collect and complete the data necessary for the formulation of its conclusions and observations for submission to the General Assembly, and that in the interim, the Special Committee would prepare its report and submit it to the Special Committee of Seventeen and the General Assembly.

#### **XV. Future work of the Committee**

The Committee discussed this item at its 257th and 258th meetings. It considered a working paper prepared by the Secretariat<sup>44</sup> on this question which drew attention to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 in which the General Assembly decided that the Committee would continue the political and constitutional information furnished by the Administering Members as well as information relating to the functional fields, and invited it to undertake intensive studies of political, economic, social and cultural conditions and problems of Territories located in the same area or region, where circumstances required individual consideration. The working paper also included a number of suggested topics on which special studies might be undertaken for the Committee's next session.

The representatives of Argentina and Pakistan stressed that the examination of the political and constitutional information submitted by Administering Members constituted the most important aspect of the

Committee's work and that the Committee should therefore concentrate its attention on this aspect of its work at each succeeding session. They felt there might be some merit in reverting to the previous practice of examining information on the functional fields on a rotational basis, because of the limited time available. They also felt that the Committee should undertake intensive studies of problems in individual Territories in accordance with its new terms of reference. The representative of Liberia supported this view.

154. In considering the special studies to be prepared for its next session, the Committee agreed that, subject to the limitations of existing staff and the availability of information, the Secretariat should prepare studies on the following topics, priority being given to the first two: (1) the establishment and growth of central legislative and executive institutions; (2) the progressive introduction of democratic elections, including freedom of speech and assembly for political parties; (3) the preservation of a free and impartial judiciary; (4) the establishment of local government institutions; and (5) the training of local inhabitants for positions of responsibility in the legislative and executive bodies as well as in the Public Service. The Committee also agreed that the Secretariat should prepare three papers on economic conditions: one on government economic policies, another on economic activities relating to agriculture, industry, mining, foreign trade, etc., and a third on the impact of these changes on the mass of consumers.

#### **XVI. Control and limitation of documentation**

155. The Committee took note of General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, which drew the particular attention of all organs and subsidiary bodies to the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on the Control and Limitation of Documentation.

#### **XVII. Approval of the report**

156. At its 259th meeting, the Committee considered its report. The representative of Australia expressed the reservations of his Government concerning paragraph 51 of chapter VI. The representative of the United Kingdom expressed the reservations of his Government concerning paragraphs 52-54 of the same chapter because of the references made therein to individual Territories. Following the acceptance, without objection, of a number of amendments, the Committee unanimously adopted the report.

157. Having unanimously adopted the report for 1962, the Committee submits it to the General Assembly for its consideration and approval and requests the Assembly to invite the Secretary-General to transmit the report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council, to the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration.

<sup>43</sup>/AC.35/L.363.

<sup>44</sup>/AC.35/L.364.

# ANNEX I

## Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Document</i>	<i>Summary record</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.25 and Rev.1	243
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		243
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/15 and Rev.1; A/AC.35/L.352	243
4. Educational advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/5078 and Add.1-6; A/5079 and Add.2; A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and Add.19; A/5081 and Add.2	244, 245, 247, 248
(a) Investment in education	A/AC.35/L.353; A/AC.35/L.354	
(b) Training of teachers	A/AC.35/L.353; A/AC.35/L.356	
(c) Secondary and higher education	A/AC.35/L.353; A/AC.35/L.356	
(d) Vocational and technical training	A/AC.35/L.353; A/AC.35/L.355 and Corr.1 (English only); A/AC.35/L.356	
(e) Eradication of illiteracy	A/AC.35/L.357	
5. Political and constitutional information on Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/5078/Add.3 and Add.7-19; A/5079 and Add.1 and Add.3-6; A/5080 and Add.2-4, 6, 7, 8 and Add.10-17; A/5081 and Add.1 and Add.3-5; A/5120	249, 250, 252, 254
6. Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/4785; A/5078 and Add.1-6; A/5079 and Add.2; A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and Add.19; A/5081 and Add.2; A/5122; A/5125	247, 251, 254
7. Economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/4371; A/5078 and Add.1-6; A/5079 and Add.2; A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and Add.19; A/5081 and Add.2; A/AC.35/L.353; A/AC.35/L.354; A/AC.35/L.360	255, 256
8. Social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/4371; A/4785; A/5078 and Add.1-6; A/5079 and Add.2; A/5080 and Add.1, 5, 7, 9, 18 and Add.19; A/5081 and Add.2; A/AC.35/L.353; A/AC.35/L.354; A/AC.35/L.360; A/AC.35/L.366	255, 256
9. International collaboration and technical assistance for the advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.358; A/AC.35/L.359 and Corr.1; A/AC.35/L.360; A/AC.35/L.362	257, 258
10. Questions relating to the summaries and analyses in addition to those treated under the previous items	A/AC.35/L.361 and Rev.1	257, 258
11. Co-operation with the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples		257, 258
12. Co-operation with the Special Committee established by General Assembly resolution 1699 (XVI) on Territories under Portuguese Administration	A/AC.35/L.363	257, 258
13. Future work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.364	257, 258
14. Control and limitation of documentation (General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII))		258
15. Approval of the report	A/AC.35/L.365 and Add.1 and 2	259

## ANNEX II

List of Territories on which information was received in 1960,  
showing area and population

Territory	Area		Population (thousands)
	(square kilometres)	(square miles)	
AUSTRALIA			
Cocos (Keeling) Islands .....	13	5	1
Papua .....	234,498	90,540	503
FRANCE			
New Hebrides .....	14,763	5,700	60
NETHERLANDS			
Netherlands New Guinea .....	416,000	160,618	737
NEW ZEALAND			
Cook Islands .....	234	90	18
Niue Island .....	259	100	5
Tokelau Islands .....	10	4	2
SPAIN			
Fernando Póo .....	2,034	785	63
Ifni .....	1,500	579	54
Río Muni .....	26,017	10,045	183
Spanish Sahara .....	266,000	102,703	25
UNITED KINGDOM			
Aden .....	287,684	111,075	913
Antigua .....	442	171	54
Bahamas .....	11,396	4,400	107
Barbados .....	431	166	232
Basutoland .....	30,344	11,716	697
Bechuanaland .....	712,249	275,000	350
Bermuda .....	53	20	43
British Guiana .....	214,970	83,000	561
British Honduras .....	22,963	8,866	90
British Virgin Islands .....	174	67	7
Brunei .....	5,765	2,226	84
Cayman Islands .....	259	100	8
Dominica .....	789	305	60
Falkland Islands .....	11,961	4,618	2
Fiji .....	18,272	7,055	401
Gambia .....	10,369	4,003	284
Gibraltar .....	6	2	26
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	905	349	46
Grenada .....	344	133	89
Hong Kong .....	1,031	398	3,128
Jamaica .....	11,425	4,411	1,614
Kenya .....	582,646	224,960	7,287
Malta .....	316	122	329
Mauritius .....	1,865	720	649
Montserrat .....	83	32	12
New Hebrides .....	14,763	5,700	60
North Borneo .....	76,115	29,388	454
Northern Rhodesia .....	746,256	288,130	2,460
Nyasaland .....	119,311	46,066	2,860
Pitcairn Island .....	5	2	0.148
St. Helena .....	122	47	5
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	396	153	57
St. Lucia .....	616	238	26
St. Vincent .....	389	150	86

## ANNEX II (continued)

### List of Territories on which information was received in 1960, showing area and population (continued)

Territory	Area		Population (thousands)
	(square kilometres)	(square miles)	
UNITED KINGDOM ( <i>continued</i> )			
Sarawak .....	125,206	48,342	745
Seychelles .....	404	156	41
Singapore .....	581	224	1,665
Solomon Islands .....	29,785	11,500	124
Swaziland .....	17,363	6,704	266
Trinidad and Tobago .....	5,128	1,980	828
Turks and Caicos Islands .....	430	166	6
Uganda .....	243,411	93,981	6,845
Zanzibar .....	2,643	1,020	307
UNITED STATES			
American Samoa .....	197	76	20
Guam .....	549	212	67
United States Virgin Islands .....	344	133	32

## ANNEX III

### Studies on educational advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussion at its thirteenth session on educational advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee, should be regarded as part of its present report:

1. Educational facilities and training programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.353
2. Investment in education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.354
3. Problems of vocational training and workers' education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO) A/AC.35/L.355 and Corr.1
4. A survey of post-primary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories (UNESCO) A/AC.35/L.356
5. Elimination of illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (UNESCO) A/AC.35/L.357
6. UNESCO services to Non-Self-Governing Territories (UNESCO) A/AC.35/L.358
7. International collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.359 and Corr.1 and Add.1
8. Health education and facilities for the training of medical and public health personnel in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO) A/AC.35/L.360
9. Dates of receipt of information (United Nations Secretariat) A/AC.35/L.361/Rev.1
10. Activities of the World Health Organization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, 1961/1962 (WHO) A/AC.35/L.362

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**REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS : EIGHTEENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/5514)**

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**UNITED NATIONS**

*New York, 1963*

### NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.



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## **Abbreviations**

<b>CICT</b>	Commission on International Commodity Trade
<b>EPTA</b>	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GATT</b>	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>TAB</b>	Technical Assistance Board
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1963)

## Introduction

1. By resolution 1847 (XVII), adopted on 19 December 1962, the General Assembly decided "to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis" as that established by resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, particularly paragraphs 2 and 5 of that resolution. In addition to resolution 1700 (XVI), the basis of the Committee's work, referred to in this resolution, is contained in resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

2. In accordance with operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1332 (XIII), the Committee is instructed:

"...to examine, in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies";

3. Furthermore, by resolution 1700 (XVI), the Committee is instructed:

"2. ...to examine the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members as well as information relating to functional fields, and submit its reports to the General Assembly with its observations and conclusions thereon;

"3. ...to undertake intensive studies of political, educational, economic and social conditions and problems of Territories located in the same area or region, except where circumstances require individual consideration."

4. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Committee to transmit its reports to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and "to provide it with pertinent material available to the Committee on Information, including such studies prepared for its consideration as may be required for the discharge of the Special Committee's functions".

5. The Committee consists of fourteen members, seven Member States having responsibility for the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. At the end of 1962 there were two vacancies in the membership of the Committee owing to the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina and Ceylon. However, because of the agreement between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands regarding West New Guinea (West Irian), the Netherlands withdrew from the Committee. Honduras was elected to fill the consequent single vacancy in the membership

of the Committee. The present membership is as follows:

### Administering Members

Australia	Spain
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
New Zealand	
Portugal	United States of America

### Non-Administering Members

	Date of election <sup>1</sup>
Ecuador .....	1961
Honduras .....	1962
Liberia .....	1960
Mexico .....	1960
Pakistan .....	1961
Philippines .....	1961
Upper Volta .....	1961

6. The Committee held its fourteenth session at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It held eighteen meetings between 15 April and 10 May 1963. All members except Portugal were represented.

7. The Committee welcomed the presence of indigenous persons from the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the delegation of Spain and the participation of specialist advisers on economic conditions attached to the delegations of Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States in response to the invitation contained in General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII).<sup>2</sup>

8. Representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also attended the meetings of the Committee and took part in its discussions.

## I. Officers of the Committee

9. At its opening (260th) meeting on 15 April 1963, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

*Chairman*: Mr. D. J. de Piniés (Spain);

*Vice-Chairman*: Mr. V. A. Hamdani (Pakistan);

*Rapporteur*: Mr. M. Norrish (New Zealand).

## II. Agenda

10. At its 260th meeting, the Committee adopted its provisional agenda. The agenda<sup>3</sup> is reproduced as annex I to this report.

<sup>1</sup> The term of office of the elected members is normally for three calendar years and expires on 31 December of the relevant year.

<sup>2</sup> The indigenous representatives from Río Muni and Fernando Pó were Mr. Felipe Esono Nsue and Mr. Augustín Ondo Nchama. The specialist advisers on economic conditions were Mr. José Gómez Durán from Spain, Mr. P. Selwyn from the United Kingdom and Mr. Gilbert White from the United States.

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.35/16/Rev.1.

### III. Sub-Committee on Economic Advancement

11. At its 264th meeting, the Committee decided to establish a sub-committee with wide terms of reference to prepare a special report on economic advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The sub-committee was to take into account discussions in the Committee and to draw up observations and conclusions on the basis of all available information.

12. At its 264th meeting, the Chairman appointed Ecuador, Liberia, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as members of the sub-committee, and the Rapporteur of the Committee and the representatives of the specialized agencies were invited to participate in the work. The sub-committee nominated the Rapporteur as its Chairman. The sub-committee held fifteen meetings between 23 April and 3 May 1963.

### IV. Preliminary statements

13. At the 260th meeting, the representative of Spain expressed the reservations of his Government with regard to the transmission of information by the Government of the United Kingdom on Gibraltar over which his Government held sovereignty. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had no doubts as to its sovereignty over Gibraltar and reserved its rights on the question.

14. At the 261st meeting, the representative of the Philippines reserved the position of his Government with regard to the transmission of information by the United Kingdom on North Borneo over which his Government held sovereignty. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had no doubts as to its sovereignty over North Borneo and reserved its rights on the question.

15. Later, at the 269th meeting, the representative of the Philippines drew the Committee's attention to certain portions of the Secretariat's report on political and constitutional developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He referred specifically to some passages of the report concerning North Borneo<sup>4</sup> and gave the Committee an account of his Government's position. He stated that North Borneo was the subject of a dispute between the Philippines and the United Kingdom, and reaffirmed his Government's sovereignty over that Territory.

16. In reply to this statement, the representative of the United Kingdom stated once again that his Government had no doubt as to its sovereignty over North Borneo and reserved his Government's position.

17. At the 266th meeting, the representative of Honduras stated that her delegation regretted that no reference had been made in the Committee to the Swan Islands, over which Honduras claimed sovereign rights for historical and juridical reasons.

### V. Political and constitutional developments

18. The Committee had before it the summaries of information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories relating to the year 1961, transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter, which contain a section on government.<sup>5</sup> Political and con-

stitutional information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government, in accordance with its decision, announced at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, was placed before the Committee in full.<sup>6</sup> The Committee also had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat giving a review of the policies of the several Administering Members for the political advancement of the Territories under their administration and the manner in which their policies were being implemented.<sup>7</sup> Where available, information was also included on the extension of the franchise.

19. The Committee discussed this item from its 267th to 272nd meeting. The Committee's discussions related mainly to the fifty-three Non-Self-Governing Territories on which the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States had transmitted information. Many members regretted that no information on political and constitutional development had been transmitted by the Government of Portugal on Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, Macau and Timor. The Committee considers that the general observations it makes in this report apply equally to these Territories. The representatives of Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan and the Philippines regretted that no information had been transmitted by the United Kingdom on Southern Rhodesia; the representative of Liberia also noted that while France claimed that French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago had attained internal autonomy, the Territories were still Non-Self-Governing Territories and France had the obligation to continue to transmit information on them.

20. At the 265th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom restated the position of his Government that Southern Rhodesia was a self-governing colony and as such it was under no obligation to report on economic, social and educational matters to the United Kingdom Government. Nor did the United Kingdom Government have the right to demand it. The United Kingdom Government therefore could not transmit information it did not possess. In reply to this statement, the representatives of Liberia and Pakistan recalled that the General Assembly had rejected this position and had maintained that the United Kingdom Government was under an obligation to report on Southern Rhodesia.

21. At the 266th meeting, the representative of France stated that French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago were considered by the French Government to be self-governing and had exercised their right to self-determination in a referendum based on universal suffrage in October 1958. The only Non-Self-Governing Territory still under French administration was the New Hebrides, which was a Franco-British condominium with respect to which the French Government continued to transmit information.

22. In the course of the discussion, additional information on recent and current political developments in the Territories was supplied to the Committee by the representatives of the Administering Members who commented also on the general policies pursued by their Governments. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom reaffirmed the principles followed by their Governments for the political

<sup>4</sup> A/AC.35/L.371 and Corr.1, paras. 592 and 596.

<sup>5</sup> A/5401-A/5404.

<sup>6</sup> A/5401/Add.1-12, A/5402/Add.1-5, A/5403/Add.1-11, and A/5404/Add.1-4.

<sup>7</sup> A/AC.35/L.371 and Corr.1.

development of the Territories under their administration towards the goal of Chapter XI of the Charter.

23. The representative of Australia informed the Committee of the steps taken by his Government in consultation with the people of Papua to prepare them for self-determination. He affirmed that the Australian Government had accepted the principles embodied in Article 73 b of the Charter and that the rate of progress in Papua towards the accepted aim was now being regulated by the desires of the people themselves.

24. In September 1962, the reconstituted Legislative Council of Papua had accepted a suggestion to appoint a Select Committee for the purpose of considering what the next step forward should be and how it might be implemented. The Select Committee, which consisted of three indigenous and two non-indigenous elected members of the Legislative Council, had sought the opinions of all sectors of the population through interviews before drawing up its recommendations. These recommendations had already been approved by the Legislative Council and were being submitted to the Australian Government. The main recommendations were to introduce adult suffrage with a common electoral roll and to change the Legislature into a House of Assembly in which indigenous members would have a two-thirds majority. If the recommendations were approved by the Australian Parliament, legislation would be introduced to bring the changes into effect in 1964.

25. The representative of New Zealand informed the Committee that his Government aimed at bringing the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands to full internal self-government within the next two or three years, and outlined the main steps planned to attain this goal. Owing to the smallness of these islands and to their geographical situation, it had been necessary to develop political institutions to meet their particular needs. Both the Cook Islands and Niue were already well advanced towards self-government. The Legislative Assembly of each of these Territories was elected by universal adult suffrage and had powers to enact laws and to control all public moneys. In July 1962 a tentative time-table had been approved by the two Legislative Assemblies for advancement towards the immediate goal of self-government. The first step was taken later that year with the establishment in each Territory of an Executive Committee elected from the Legislature. Legislation affecting the Cook and Niue Islands was now being reviewed in order to remove progressively the remaining reservations on the territorial powers of legislation. The Executive Committee would be constituted into full-fledged cabinets by 1964. In the Cook Islands this step would be accompanied by the withdrawal of all but one of the nominated members of its Legislative Assembly. According to the plan, final measures would then be taken to enable each Assembly to enjoy full legislative power over internal matters. At that stage it would be for the peoples themselves to decide, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, on their own constitutional future.

26. The representative of Spain stated that the constitutional and political development of the Territories under the administration of his Government was set out in the information it had transmitted.<sup>8</sup> Following enactment of the Act of 30 July 1959 (as well as the

Decrees of 31 March, 1960, 7 April 1960 and the Act of 21 April 1961) the Spanish Territories in Africa now had exactly the same juridical status as the Peninsula Provinces, and all inhabitants, irrespective of race, enjoyed equal rights. In Fernando Póo and Río Muni, where there was the largest settled population, the inhabitants participated in local government through elected councils at the village, municipal and provincial level. Popular elections to municipal councils had been held in 1961 and again in 1962, when half the membership had been changed. In the elections for municipal and provincial councillors, heads of families and representatives of cultural and occupational groups took part. The fact that Fernando Póo and Río Muni (Spanish Equatorial Africa) had the status of provinces did not deprive their inhabitants of the right to self-determination. In this connexion, he recalled the statement of the Spanish representative at the 1177th meeting of the General Assembly that "Spaniards respect self-determination more than anyone, but that self-determination must be genuine", and that in reference to Spanish Equatorial Africa:

"...if because of the remoteness of the area in which the inhabitants live or because of their special human characteristics they should one day wish to change their present status and the majority decided in favour of such a course, Spain would place no obstacle in the way of working out the future of these provinces with them."

27. At the 271st meeting, the representative of Spain, replying to a question by the representative of Liberia, further clarified the position of his Government on the question of the self-determination of Fernando Póo and Río Muni. He considered that self-determination was genuine when it reflected the authentic expression of the will of those who were to exercise the right of self-determination, and the Spanish constitutional law made provisions for such an expression. In reply to a further question by the representative of Liberia as to whether the right of the people to self-determination also applied to the Spanish Sahara, the representative of Spain explained that as that Territory had a nomadic population which fluctuated between 4,000 and 24,000, it would be difficult to hold consultations with the inhabitants. He stated that he would draw his Government's attention to the request of the representative of Liberia for clarification.

28. The representative of the United Kingdom recalled that his Government regarded the main Territories as embryonic nations and that it was fundamental to the British approach that each Territory should advance towards self-government or independence along its own lines and not in accordance with any over-all, preconceived plan. As much responsibility as possible was devolved upon the territorial authorities: the executive was given a wide measure of autonomy and the territorial legislatures were given the right to make laws for internal affairs. The process of advance towards self-government consisted, therefore, of the increased participation of the local inhabitants in the legislative and executive bodies, coupled with the extension of the franchise towards the goal of universal adult suffrage. At each stage of this advance towards self-government, the measures taken were based on consultations between the United Kingdom Government and the representatives of the peoples of the Territory concerned; and the contribution made by the representatives of the people increased until the final stage, when

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4785), part one, annex V; documents A/5078/Add.3 and A/5401.*

the establishment of a constitution was almost exclusively for them to decide.

29. The representative of the United Kingdom cited examples of developments in the Territories during the past year which showed the progress made in their advance towards self-government and independence; he discussed in particular the increase of indigenous representation in the executive and the holding of elections on the basis of a broader franchise. Nyasaland as a result of a Constitutional Conference held in November 1962, now had a self-governing Constitution. The Prime Minister was Dr. Hastings Banda, who headed a cabinet of eight elected ministers and one *ex officio* minister. There had also been increased participation of elected indigenous representatives in the executive in Aden, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. Both Aden and Kenya now had a council of ministers. General elections were to be held in Kenya in May 1963, after which Kenya would have a full-fledged cabinet and a prime minister.

30. In Gambia and Grenada, new elections had been held to the legislatures on the basis of universal adult franchise, and in the Bahamas on the basis of a universal adult franchise with a limited plural vote on a property basis. In Zanzibar, recent legislation had removed the previous literacy and property franchise qualifications and the next elections, which it was hoped would be held in July 1963, would be on the basis of universal adult franchise. In Fiji, property and income qualifications had been eliminated and the vote had been extended to women. In Bermuda, new elections were being held on the basis of universal suffrage for persons over twenty-five years of age and a limited second vote for landowners.

31. Consultations regarding the final stages of advance of a Territory generally took the form of a constitutional conference. The Swaziland Conference had opened in January 1963, and other conferences were scheduled to discuss in the near future the constitutional advance of the Bahamas, the formation of a new West Indies federation (comprising the seven Territories of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent), the advance of British Honduras to full internal self-government and the request of Malta for independence.

32. The representative of the United States of America stated that although American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands were situated far from the North American continent, the inhabitants of these Territories wished to attain internal self-government under the United States Constitution and in full agreement with the United States. All these Territories already had legislatures which had been popularly elected on the basis of universal suffrage and which had full legislative powers in local matters, including budgetary questions. These legislatures also had the power to approve or reject cabinet members or departmental heads designated by the Governor, who was appointed by the United States Government. In both Guam and the Virgin Islands, political parties played a major role in the elections. In all these Territories the majority of the civil service was indigenous, and in both the Virgin Islands and Guam the Governors were also indigenous. New legislation was projected which would enable the people of each Territory to elect their own governor.

33. The Committee records its satisfaction that since its last session, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and

Uganda have become independent States and Members of the United Nations.

34. The information before the Committee at its current session showed that at the end of 1962 the fifty-two Territories on which information had been transmitted by the Administering Members were at various stages of political development. At one end of the scale were Territories in which representative institutions were developed and the inhabitants already had a substantial measure of internal self-government. These included the Territories of Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands under United States administration; Papua under Australian administration; Cook and Niue Islands under New Zealand administration; Barbados, British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius and Singapore, and, by the end of 1962, Kenya and Nyasaland under United Kingdom administration. At the other end of the scale were Territories such as Hong Kong where both legislative and executive powers were still held by the Governor. In Swaziland the only representative institutions took the form of advisory bodies, constituted on an ethnic basis.

35. Most of the Territories were at some intermediate stage of development with varying degrees of indigenous representation in the legislative and executive bodies. In many Territories there was still an equal number of official and unofficial members in both the executive and legislative bodies; but as the unofficial members were not necessarily indigenous inhabitants, the latter often formed a minority. In some of these Territories the indigenous representatives were nominated; in others, they were elected indirectly through traditional institutions; and in still others they were elected on the basis of some form of qualified franchise.

36. The Territories administered by Spain, however, which were constitutionally overseas provinces of the metropolitan country, represented a separate line of political development. In these Territories it was the position of Spain that the increased participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the administration of their own affairs was to be related to their educational advancement.<sup>9</sup>

37. The Committee observes that the political and constitutional advance of the Non-Self-Governing Territories generally varies in accordance with the concept of the Administering Member concerned of the final objective to be attained within the context of Chapter XI of the Charter. The Committee reaffirms its view, expressed in 1962, that care should be taken not to impose any particular political system or pattern of institutions but rather that power should be given to the people to fashion for themselves the institutions which they consider most appropriate to their circumstances.<sup>10</sup>

38. The Committee therefore welcomes the acknowledgement by the Administering Members who took part in this session of the Committee of the applicability of the principle of self-determination to the peoples in the Territories under their administration. It notes that in a number of Territories further steps are being planned to bring the people to the final stages of self-government in accordance with the obligations of the Administering Members under Chapter XI of the Charter and in the implementation of the Declaration

<sup>9</sup> See para. 65.

<sup>10</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5215), para. 51.*



on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The Committee endorses the principle that the advance of the Territories should be in accordance with the wishes of the people and that political institutions should be kept under review in order to ensure that they meet the needs of the Territories.

39. The representative of Liberia pointed out that in Territories where the indigenous inhabitants had limited participation in the representative institutions, it was incumbent on the Administering Member to adopt energetic measures providing for their increased participation and to ensure that any political and constitutional changes introduced were in keeping with the aspirations of the indigenous people.

40. The Committee welcomes the introduction of universal adult franchise in Territories where previously property, income and other qualifications restricted the vote. It urges that the remaining franchise restrictions which tend to operate in favour of minority groups should be speedily removed.

41. The Committee finds that while there has been increased participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the executive and legislative organs of a number of Territories, in many others, indigenous representation is not yet adequate, and in some, for instance Swaziland, a parity still exists between the representation of the minority European community and the indigenous population. Northern Rhodesia also reflects a situation where the representation of various races in the Territory is not proportional to their numbers. Several members of the Committee pointed out that this situation was unsatisfactory and expressed the view that properly balanced representation could be established only after universal adult suffrage had been introduced.

42. The representative of Mexico stated that his Government had always welcomed all efforts by the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to attain independence and it considered that the political progress was real only when the inhabitants of a Territory had the right to vote and were eligible for all public offices, i.e., when universal adult suffrage existed without any restriction based on race, sex, religion, education or economic circumstances.

43. The representative of Ecuador considered that in granting people the right to self-determination it was also necessary to give them the assurance that their freely expressed wishes would be respected regarding both the form of the political institutions they chose and their right to enter into federations and other types of political unions.

44. The representative of Pakistan emphasized the need for accelerating the pace of political development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, irrespective of the pattern of advance set by the Administering Member concerned.

45. In its 1962 report, the Committee drew attention to the possibility that some of the smaller Territories could attain independence through federations or unions of Territories or States. At this session, several members commented on the vulnerability of the economies of most of the small Territories and the prevailing political stagnation. They urged the Administering Members concerned to provide increased assistance to these Territories to make them economically viable and to enable them more rapidly to attain full self-government. It was also suggested that the Committee should give more attention to the conditions prevailing

in these Territories. The Committee welcomes the information by the United Kingdom that a conference will be held later this year to reach decisions on the formation of a federation of the West Indies. The Committee considers also that the advance of the Cook and Niue Islands towards full self-government shows that small isolated islands can also achieve political progress with the assistance of the Administering Member.

46. In conclusion, the Committee wishes to record its view that while a number of Territories have moved closer to the goal of self-government and independence during the past year, much still needs to be done. It was pointed out in the Committee that delay in meeting the aspirations of the peoples for a greater degree of political power had sometimes led to violence. The Committee hopes that every effort will be made by the Administering Members to enable the remaining Territories under their administration to attain full self-government as soon as possible.

## VI. Economic advancement

47. At its fourteenth session, the Committee once more gave special attention to questions of economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In response to resolution 1332 (XIII) and other pertinent resolutions, economic advisers were included in the delegations of Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

48. In addition to the summaries of the information transmitted<sup>11</sup> the Committee had before it special studies prepared by the Secretariat on major economic trends,<sup>12</sup> development planning and land reform,<sup>13</sup> some economic activities in selected Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>14</sup> and labour conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>15</sup> It also had before it a report on IBRD loans and IDA credits for projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>16</sup> and additional information provided by the United Kingdom on land tenure reform in the African lands of Kenya.<sup>17</sup>

49. The Committee discussed economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 5 of its agenda) from its 261st to its 270th meeting inclusive. As indicated in paragraphs 11 and 12 above, at its 264th meeting, it established a sub-committee to draw up a report on economic advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

50. The representatives of the Administering Members opened the discussion in the Committee with a review of the economic policies and trends of development in the Territories under their administration and described measures taken to bring about and maintain a steady rate of economic growth. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain and the United States explained that the Territories under their administration had small populations and limited resources, and were therefore dependent to a considerable extent on financial subsidies from the Metropolitan Governments. The representative of the United Kingdom noted that his Government also provided financial assistance in respect of the recurrent expenditure of a number of Territories under its administra-

<sup>11</sup> See para. 18 above.

<sup>12</sup> A/AC.35/L.368.

<sup>13</sup> A/AC.35/L.369.

<sup>14</sup> A/AC.35/L.370.

<sup>15</sup> A/AC.35/L.375.

<sup>16</sup> A/AC.35/L.376.

<sup>17</sup> A/AC.35/L.379.

tion which were in a similar situation, particularly some of the smaller Territories in Southern Africa, the Caribbean area and the Pacific Ocean. All the Administering Members affirmed that it was the continuing policy of their Governments to foster the economic development of the Territories, particularly through the improvement of agriculture, the development of suitable industries, and the provision of financial and technical assistance to help the populations of the Territories to attain a higher standard of living.

51. Among the non-Administering Members, the representatives of Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan and the Philippines took part in the discussions. Several of the non-Administering Members recalled the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and considered that the rapid evolution of dependent Territories towards self-government was a vital part of the campaign to overcome all forms of under-development.

52. The Committee's discussion this year centred mainly on the rate of progress in the Territories and the extent to which the economic position of the indigenous inhabitants had been improved. The Committee was concerned that the available information showed that since 1959 economic activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories had in general continued to rise at a slower rate than in the earlier 1950's; that most of the Territories were particularly affected by fluctuations in world market prices because they were still dependent to a considerable degree on exports of a narrow range of primary products, and that in a few Territories the approach of independence had been accompanied by an economic setback due to the slowing down of the inflow of new investments, and in some cases by an outward transfer of capital.

53. Among other problems, the Committee was also concerned that the information showed that the majority of the indigenous inhabitants had not yet been drawn into the more advanced sectors of the economic life of many of the Territories. Moreover, in Territories where the population included a substantial number of non-indigenous inhabitants, a considerable disparity existed between the *per capita* income of the indigenous and non-indigenous groups, in spite of a generally rising trend in indigenous wages.

54. The report prepared by the Secretariat on development planning and land tenure gave an account of the situation in a number of selected Territories. The representatives of the ILO and WHO informed the Committee of the interest taken by their organizations, the activities provided to assist Member States in development planning and the provisions made for assistance to Member States in this field. The WHO considered that health planning should be regarded as an essential part of an integrated plan for general economic development.

55. The representative of the ILO emphasized the importance of taking into full account the "human resources"—through the level of productivity, vocational education and training, management development and related questions—in the planning of economic advancement.

56. These and other problems connected with the economic advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories were discussed in detail by the Sub-Committee which, on the basis of its broad terms of reference, drew up observations and conclusions for approval by the

Committee. In this work, the Sub-Committee was assisted by the representatives of the specialized agencies.

57. At its 277th meeting on 10 May 1963, the Committee approved the report prepared by the Sub-Committee which forms part two of the present report.

58. At the same meeting the Committee considered a draft resolution jointly sponsored by Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain.<sup>18</sup> Under the terms of this draft resolution, the General Assembly would approve the report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories and invite the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Administering Members, to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration. The General Assembly would further express its confidence that the Administering Members would bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic advancement in the Territories.

59. The Committee unanimously approved the draft resolution for transmission to the General Assembly. The text of the draft resolution is reproduced as annex II of part two of this report.

## VII. Educational and social advancement

60. The Committee had before it two reports prepared by UNESCO, one containing observations on secondary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories<sup>19</sup> and the other report on the elimination of illiteracy.<sup>20</sup> It also had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on labour conditions<sup>21</sup> and a background paper on health facilities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>22</sup> In its discussions the Committee took into account the information contained in the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for 1961.

61. The Committee discussed this item from its 269th to its 273rd, and at its 275th meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia, New Zealand, Mexico, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.<sup>23</sup>

62. At the 269th meeting, the representative of UNESCO introduced the documents his Organization had submitted. He explained that the observations on secondary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories supplemented the report<sup>24</sup> UNESCO had submitted to the Committee at its previous session. These observations on secondary education were made with special reference to the preparation of middle and upper level personnel and, in particular, the training of teachers at the secondary and higher level. The UNESCO had analysed the value of secondary education in many Non-Self-Governing Territories and drawn a number

<sup>18</sup> A/AC.35/L.382.

<sup>19</sup> A/AC.35/L.372.

<sup>20</sup> A/AC.35/L.373.

<sup>21</sup> A/AC.35/L.375.

<sup>22</sup> Not produced as a Committee document.

<sup>23</sup> These statements were made at the following meetings; Australia, 271st and 273rd meeting; Ecuador, 272nd meeting; Honduras, 270th meeting; Liberia, 271st meeting; New Zealand, 271st meeting; Mexico, 269th meeting; Philippines, 275th meeting; Spain, 270th meeting; United Kingdom, 269th meeting; and United States, 273rd meeting.

<sup>24</sup> A/AC.35/L.356.



of conclusions. The representative of UNESCO also informed the Committee that on the proposal of the Director-General of his Organization, the Economic and Social Council had decided to include in its agenda an item entitled "World Literacy Campaign"; the report of UNESCO on its activities to eliminate illiteracy in the Territories might therefore be of particular interest to the Committee.

63. The UNESCO information on secondary education showed that secondary enrolments expressed as a percentage of the population groups aged 15 to 19 years fell below 10 per cent level in the African Territories, the only exceptions being the islands of Mauritius, St. Helena and Seychelles. The Asian and Pacific Territories had secondary enrolments exceeding 10 per cent except for certain island Territories, including Papua, the New Hebrides and the Solomon Islands, where the ratio was about 2 per cent. In the Caribbean area, the secondary enrolment averaged about 20 per cent.

64. The ratio of secondary to primary enrolment showed substantially the same differences between regions. However, some exceptions to the general pattern emerged for Territories where there had been a lack of development at the primary level, as in Gambia, for instance, where the secondary enrolment ratio to the primary appeared unduly favourable. On the other hand, where some recent expansion in school facilities had occurred, mainly at the primary level (e.g., Fiji, Northern Rhodesia and the Windward Islands), the secondary enrolments averaged less than 10 per cent or even 5 per cent of the primary enrolment. Secondary enrolment expressed as a percentage of primary enrolment for the school year beginning 1961 was 2 per cent in Basutoland, 3 per cent in Kenya, one per cent in Nyasaland, and 3 per cent in the Spanish Equatorial region. In the Caribbean region, except for Antigua, Bermuda and Dominica, where it was higher, the secondary enrolment ranged from 4 to 9 per cent of that of the primary level. The UNESCO figures for higher education were available for only three Territories in Africa, two in Asia, one in the Pacific, and for Malta. In contrast to the situation in Hong Kong and Singapore where the number of students at the higher level numbered over 6,000, there were less than 200 in Basutoland, less than 500 in Kenya and less than 100 in Mauritius.

65. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States reported on educational and social advancement in the Territories under their administration. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain and the United Kingdom emphasized the importance their Governments attached to the development of education as one of the most significant factors in the progress of the Territories towards full self-government. The representative of Spain stated that his Government was on record as to the great importance it attached to the diffusion of culture in the equatorial region which would enable the inhabitants to administer and direct their own affairs. The Committee wishes to reaffirm that, rather than obscuring the importance of educational development, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples makes it even more necessary for more vigorous efforts to be taken by the Administering Members in this field.

66. The Committee, at its present session, discussed the importance of secondary education and its relation-

ship to primary education as a means of accelerating the advance of the Territories towards the goal of self-government and independence. The Committee welcomes the information provided by the Administering Members on the progress attained in the expansion of school facilities and the increase in school enrolment. It notes that in the Cook Islands and Niue there is universal, compulsory and free education and that all children begin school at the age of six; that the Territory of Papua is approaching a break-through in education; that in all the Territories under United States administration education is provided through at least twelve years of schooling for those who qualify, and that illiteracy has largely been eliminated. It further notes that in several of the Territories under United Kingdom administration education is already the responsibility of elected ministers and that in most Territories considerable progress has been made in the expansion of primary school attendance which in Kenya, for instance, amounted to 90 per cent of the boys and some 50 per cent of the girls in 1961.

67. The representative of Spain informed the Committee that in its Territories in the equatorial region in the past ten years there had been an increase of 40 per cent in the number of schools, 58 per cent in the number of teachers, and 312 per cent in the number of pupils. In reply to a question from the representative of Liberia, the representative of Spain undertook to supply further information on these figures.

68. The representatives of Ecuador, Mexico and the Philippines considered that the Administering Members had a special responsibility under Chapter XI to develop education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. These representatives pointed out that, in spite of the progress in raising school enrolment, in most Territories primary education was not yet universal, free and compulsory. Serious shortages continued to exist in school facilities and more particularly in teaching staff. These representatives and the representative of Honduras stressed that constitutional development and economic progress called for unceasing and vigorous action in the field of education.

69. The Committee wishes to emphasize once again the need for more rapid expansion of secondary education, teacher training, and for technical and administrative personnel. The Committee notes from the UNESCO report on secondary education that there is a wide range of patterns in technical and vocational training in the Territories, but that there is a trend towards providing more general education or, alternatively, towards treating technical education as one stream of general secondary education. The Committee endorses the view expressed by UNESCO that the vocational and technical training programmes must be drawn up in relation to the development of industry and an apprenticeship system. The Committee notes that in Northern Rhodesia, African and European students are not offered the same opportunities for training in industry and that a commission studying this problem has suggested that in the country's interest there should be identical educational objectives for both groups.

70. One of the problems with which the Committee has long been concerned is the question of discrimination in education. At this session the attention of the Committee was again drawn by the representatives of Ecuador, Liberia and the Philippines to the continued existence of various forms of discrimination in educa-

tion in some of the Territories although the problem was less serious at the secondary level and above. The representative of the United Kingdom told the Committee that at these levels integration had made considerable progress in the United Kingdom Territories and every effort was being made to eliminate any considerations of ethnic origin in education. As an example, he described the steps taken in Kenya to implement this policy. Both the representative of Australia and of the United Kingdom stated, however, that because of language and cultural differences certain difficulties still remained in the integration at the primary school level.

71. The representative of Ecuador pointed out that, apart from separate school systems, other subtle forms of discrimination remained, for example, the language of instruction was often that of the Administering Member, the terminal examinations were not the same for European and indigenous children and different subsidies were paid to schools serving different ethnic groups. He recognized that, while in some cases, the multiplicity of indigenous languages, different religious practices and selfishness born of feelings of racial superiority constituted obstacles to integration, he expressed the hope that the Administering Members would intensify their efforts to bring an end to all forms of discrimination.

72. The representative of the Philippines recalled the Committee's conclusion at its tenth session in 1959 that on no grounds whatsoever could education on a racial basis be justified. The Committee had expressed the hope that efforts towards the abolition of racial discrimination in education would be pursued with the greatest possible vigour.

73. The Committee has for many years emphasized the importance of the establishment in the Territories of institutions of higher education wherever this was feasible. It welcomes the comprehensive survey being made by the Government of Australia of the future needs for tertiary education in the Territory under its administration and the means of meeting those needs.

74. The Committee endorses the ideas and principles put forward by UNESCO for the educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as set out below. It commends these to the attention of all the Administering Members:

"(a) Every country and territory needs a plan for development, within the framework of which education must be planned. The balance decided within the educational system will vary from territory to territory. This is influenced by expectations of political evolution as well as by forecasts of social and economic needs. The education plan of each territory would also have to be related to the emergent regional education plans. As a means of achieving the educational goals set, the school curricula have to be reconstructed.

"(b) In secondary education, reforms may be difficult but are all the more important. The secondary school does not have as its sole, or even its main, function the preparation of students for higher education. Agriculture, commerce, industry, as well as the administration, require recruits from the secondary school. The programmes of such subjects as the sciences, in particular, need to be closely related to local realities. Specific vocational education should be based upon as much general education as it is possible to provide. In this regard, the recommendation

on technical and vocational education adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twelfth session (1962) may be found a useful guide.

"(c) Measures to remove discrimination in education, whatever the grounds, should be encouraged and increased. It is only by making the best use of all available talents in the territory that secondary education can adequately contribute to progress.

"(d) Every effort should be made to raise the status of teachers economically, socially and professionally, in order that able people may be attracted to and retained in the profession."

75. The Committee also commends to the attention of the Administering Members concerned the targets adopted for secondary education by meetings of the Ministers of Education of African Countries (Addis Ababa, 1961, and Paris, 1962) at which a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories were represented. The goal set for attainment by 1980 is to ensure secondary schooling for 30 per cent of the pupils completing primary education; or to enrol in secondary schools some 23 per cent of the population between the ages of 15 and 19. The Committee hopes that efforts will be made by the Administering Members, wherever possible, to start the Territories on the road to attainment of this goal.

76. The Committee notes with concern that in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories where illiteracy exists, programmes for its eradication are limited to a few small areas, largely because adult education has not yet been accepted as a responsibility of the Government. Furthermore, while the necessity for over-all government action is being recognized, illiteracy continues to be a major problem in the Territories because of inadequate resources to combat it. The Committee endorses and commends to the attention of the Administering Members the view expressed by UNESCO that literacy education, especially as part of a well-conceived programme of adult education, is an essential element in the national education system.

77. The Committee also draws the attention of the Administering Members to the suggestion made by UNESCO that the long-term planning for the United Nations Development Decade should include provisions for the elimination of mass illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>25</sup>

78. The Committee wishes to reiterate the view that speedy educational advancement in the Territories is usually obtained only when there is the widest and fullest participation of indigenous inhabitants in the bodies entrusted with the establishment of educational policies and programmes and empowered to vote on educational budgets.

79. The Committee considers that another important aspect in promoting education in a Territory is the proper formulation of school curricula which should be adjusted to the needs of the people and not simply follow the curricula adopted in the metropolitan countries.

80. At the 270th meeting, the representative of WHO informed the Committee of the activities of his organization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.<sup>26</sup> He recalled that at its fifteenth session the World Health Assembly had authorized the Director-General of WHO to implement an accelerated programme for

<sup>25</sup> A/AC.35/L.373, para. 42.

<sup>26</sup> See also paras. 54 and 90 in part one and paras. 64-66 in part two of the present report.

assisting *inter alia* emerging States, concentrating on national health planning and related training, medical education and training of national staff, and, lastly, providing operational assistance. Two other resolutions were adopted which are relevant to the Committee's work. One concerned malaria eradication, and stressed the need for the development of a health infrastructure; the other concerned the World Food Programme and called attention to the role of endemic diseases in aggravating malnutrition, reiterating WHO's readiness to provide assistance in this field.

81. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States gave the Committee a general review of the social situation in the Territories under their administration.

82. The representative of Australia described recent measures taken to improve the public health situation in Papua as a result of which infant mortality had been reduced and life expectancy increased. Plans had been drawn up for the next five years for an increase in public health facilities and staff and in maternity and child welfare centres.

83. New legislation had been introduced regulating industrial relations. Since 1962, further measures had been taken to repeal the remaining legislation of a discriminatory character. Legislation regulating the consumption of spirits and beer had recently been modified to bring about equality between indigenous and non-indigenous persons and there was now a uniform censorship for films shown to Australian and indigenous persons and all were able to use the same cinemas.

84. The representative of New Zealand summarized the general social situation in the islands under New Zealand administration where the traditional social organization remained largely intact with strong family ties and its own system of social security. Destitution was almost unknown and crime and delinquency rates were low. The social or community development services were mainly concerned with organizing adult education and with health and housing questions. As a result of progress made in the public health programme, it was now possible to foresee the time when a number of endemic diseases would be brought under complete control.

85. The representative of the United Kingdom stressed the interrelationship of education and social progress and the importance of the elimination of illiteracy in the implementation of plans of development. He pointed out that details of measures taken in the fields of labour, public health, housing and social welfare were included in the summaries of information transmitted by his Government. He drew attention to the additional provisions recently made for the training of workers in community development and social casework, and enumerated some examples of the courses provided.

86. The representative of the United States told the Committee that the Territories under the administration of his Government all had a highly homogeneous population as a result of which there were few racial and cultural problems. The social security laws of the United States were in force in each of the Territories, and local legislation had been enacted establishing minimum wages and hours, regulating child labour and providing for unemployment compensation. Both Guam and the United States Virgin Islands had modern and adequate hospital facilities which were being expanded

to provide for the needs of the growing population. In American Samoa a survey of the Territory's existing facilities and future needs had recently been completed and would be used as the basis of reconstruction work in the near future. In each of the United States Territories fundamental human rights were protected not only by the Federal Constitution but also by local legislative and judicial guarantees.

87. The Secretariat had prepared for this session of the Committee a summary of labour conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories relating particularly to manpower and employment, employers' and workers' organizations, wages and conditions of work, and labour administration and labour inspection. The Committee notes from this summary that the main features common to the Non-Self-Governing Territories are the following: (a) although wage-earning employment has become wide-spread in a number of Territories, in many others, a large part of the population is engaged mainly in subsistence production or the production of cash crops as independent farmers, so that only a small proportion is solely dependent on wage earning; (b) indigenous workers are mostly employed in unskilled occupations and in a large number of Territories, the majority, or at least a substantial proportion, of the wage earners are engaged in agricultural work; and (c) in Territories where migration for employment and settlement has created plural societies, there are, in some cases, integrated trade unions, while in others trade unions have developed and continued on a racial basis. At the present stage of development, therefore, government policy and regulations are important in encouraging and protecting the organization of labour.

88. In its consideration of social questions the Committee bore in mind the close relationship which exists between social and political advancement. The Committee's views on the role of health, manpower and education in development planning appear in sections II and VI of its special report on economic advancement.<sup>27</sup>

### **VIII. International collaboration and programmes of technical co-operation**

89. The Committee had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on international collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement, including programmes of United Nations technical co-operation,<sup>28</sup> a report on IBRD loans and IDA credits for projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared by IBRD,<sup>29</sup> and a report on services to Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1962, prepared by UNESCO.<sup>30</sup> The Committee also had before it a document submitted by UNESCO<sup>31</sup> concerning the implementation of resolution 8.2, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, "The role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples". The Secretariat report summarized some decisions and studies made by the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and gave an account of regional co-operation and international technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

<sup>27</sup> Part two of the present report.

<sup>28</sup> A/AC.35/L.377.

<sup>29</sup> A/AC.35/L.376.

<sup>30</sup> A/AC.35/L.374.

<sup>31</sup> UNESCO: 12 C/27 of 10 October 1962.



90. The Committee considered this item at its 269th, 270th and 272nd to 276th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States, and by representatives of the specialized agencies. The representative of the ILO, at the 269th meeting, and the representative of WHO, at the 270th meeting, reviewed the activities of their organizations and the assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

91. The Committee notes with particular interest the participation of many of the United Kingdom Territories as associate members of the regional economic commissions. It welcomes the recent admission to associate membership in ECA of Mauritius and of Fernando Póo and Río Muni. The Committee also welcomes the importance attached by the Administering Members to the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in international bodies, in accordance with resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, and expresses the hope that they will extend the opportunity for such participation by the Territories, either individually or as a group.

92. The Committee considers that the African Institute for Economic Development, the African Development Bank, the proposed African Institute of Public Administration and the planned African Common Market are of particular importance to the Territories in Africa. The Committee hopes that all the Administering Members will provide for the full participation of all the Territories under their administration in these bodies, as well as similar bodies, as appropriate, in the regions of Asia, the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean area.

93. The Committee notes from the report submitted by IBRD that over the years the Bank has made a number of loans for projects to Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which have since become fully independent. Among the Territories or groups of Territories which are now receiving IBRD loans and IDA credits, are: Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, the East Africa High Commission, Kenya, British Guiana, Swaziland and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The loans to Kenya and British Guiana are for agricultural development and land settlement; most of the other loans are for railway, harbour and power development. The Committee welcomes the assistance provided through these loans to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which, however, have a substantial European settlement, and urges the extension of financial assistance to a wider range of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee's 1963 special report on economic advancement points out that in many Territories the rate of development expenditure in the public sector is mainly limited by the lack of financial resources and it discusses in some detail the role of external investment in their economic development.<sup>32</sup>

94. The Committee took note of the comprehensive and detailed information submitted on programmes of international technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories. It notes that the programmes approved for these Territories by TAB under EPTA increased from \$2.4 million for 1961-1962 to \$3.6 million for 1963-1964, representing an increase of over 53 per cent. Furthermore, it notes that in contrast to the predominance of programmes for health services in previous years, there

is a greater diversification of the type of assistance provided to Non-Self-Governing Territories with a notable increase in assistance to Governments on development planning. The Committee observes that this trend towards a wider range of assistance is closely in line with the economic growth of the Territories.

95. Although the number of experts assigned and fellowships awarded under EPTA to the Non-Self-Governing Territories represents a small fraction of the total global programme, the number of experts to these Territories increased from 75 in 1962 to 151 in 1963 and the fellowships awarded increased from 18 to 50. In addition, 30 experts and 17 fellowships were approved for 1963 under the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance.

96. The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies, and expresses the hope that this assistance will be continued and expanded. The Committee suggests that areas in which the assistance of the specialized agencies may be particularly valuable include assistance by UNESCO for the promotion of universal, free and compulsory primary education; the improvement of secondary education and professional and technical training, and especially the widening of campaigns for the elimination of illiteracy; assistance by WHO for the development and implementation of general health programmes, campaigns against endemic diseases and teaching about health; by UNICEF in all fields of child and maternal welfare; by FAO for the improvement of agricultural technology, better utilization of soil, agrarian reform, and in the world campaign against hunger; and by the ILO for the application in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of international labour standards and for the preparation of labour legislation.

97. The Committee welcomes the increased programmes of multilateral financial and/or technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including, for instance, the South Pacific Commission, the Colombo Plan, the Foundation for Mutual Assistance (FAMA) of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan initiated in 1960 by the Commonwealth Consultative Council. The beneficiaries of this last-mentioned plan include all the dependent Territories in Africa under United Kingdom administration. The representative of Pakistan suggested that in the interest of the Territories themselves financial and technical assistance should be increasingly channelled through international programmes.

98. The Committee was interested to hear that, the British National Committee for the Freedom from Hunger campaign, had so far approved nearly 130 projects costing approximately £4 million, many of which were located in Territories under United Kingdom administration. The projects include, for example, a scheme in Swaziland for an agricultural college and short-course centre which will be financed in part by contributions from two towns in the United Kingdom.

99. The Committee also welcomes the information from the representative of the United Kingdom that his Government is now encouraging the Non-Self-Governing Territories seeking international assistance to communicate directly with the field representatives of the United Nations, and that arrangements have recently been made with TAB to make a regular procedure of such contacts and to extend this procedure even to

<sup>32</sup> Part two, section VII, of the present report.

the smaller Territories. The Committee wishes to commend this practice to other Administering Members as it endorses the view that it is important for the Territories to acquire experience in dealing directly with international organizations.

#### **IX. Questions relating to the transmission of information under Chapter XI of the Charter and the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretariat**

100. In the course of discussions at this session, references were made by several representatives to a number of points relating to the transmission of information under Chapter XI and the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretariat. Statements on this item were made by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain and the United Kingdom, at the 273rd, 274th, 276th and 277th meetings.

##### *Transmission of information on Territories under Portuguese administration*

101. By resolution 1542 (XV), adopted on 15 December 1960, the General Assembly considered that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter, and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General information on conditions in these Territories. The Assembly also requested the Government of Portugal to participate in the work of the Committee.

102. Many members of the Committee expressed regret and concern that no information had been transmitted on the Territories under Portuguese administration and that Portugal was not represented at this session of the Committee. Several members suggested that the Committee, through its Chairman, might consider steps designed to enlist the co-operation of the Portuguese Government in the work of the Committee and they reiterated the hope, also expressed by many members, that Portugal would transmit information under Chapter XI in the future.

##### *Transmission of information on Southern Rhodesia*

103. By resolution 1747 (XVI), adopted on 28 June 1962, the General Assembly affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations. At the present session of the Committee several representatives noted that in view of the decision of the General Assembly that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory, the United Kingdom Government had an obligation under the Charter to transmit information on that Territory. They noted with regret that information had in fact been transmitted. The statements made by these representatives on the question of the obligation of the United Kingdom to transmit information on Southern Rhodesia and the reply of the representative of the United Kingdom appear in paragraphs 19 and 20 above.

##### *Transmission of information on French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago*

104. The question of the obligation of France to transmit information on French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago was raised by the representative of Liberia at the 265th meeting and was the subject of a reply by the representative of France at the 266th

meeting.<sup>33</sup> Subsequently, at the 276th meeting, the representative of Liberia again pointed out that as the people of French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago had not attained a full measure of self-government, as envisaged in Chapter XI of the Charter, and were still under the administration of France, the obligation on the part of the French Government to transmit information in connexion with these Territories still existed.

105. At the 277th meeting, when the Committee considered its draft report, the representative of France reaffirmed the position of his Government as he had stated it at the 266th meeting.

##### *Transmission of information on other Territories*

106. At the 263rd meeting, the representative of Mexico noted that "the reports on Non-Self-Governing Territories submitted to the Committee were incomplete as far as Latin America was concerned, and that they covered only the United Kingdom colonies".

107. At the 276th meeting, the representative of the Philippines noted that Christmas Island had originally formed part of Singapore and the information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government had included this island. He noted that no information had been transmitted on this island following its transfer to the administration of Australia in 1958. He requested a clarification of the position of the Australian Government.

108. At the 277th meeting, the representative of Australia informed the Committee that there were no indigenous inhabitants on Christmas Island, and therefore, taking into account the provisions of Chapter XI, his Government had not considered it necessary to transmit information on that Territory. The representative of the Philippines pointed out that Article 73 was not limited in its application to indigenous inhabitants. In response the representative of Australia stated that he would report this observation to his Government.

##### *Form and content of information transmitted*

109. Both in connexion with the discussion on political and constitutional developments (item 4) and in connexion with the present item, statements were made to the effect that information transmitted by the Administering Members did not adequately cover some aspects on which it was essential that the Committee should be informed. In particular, it was suggested that the commendable practice adopted in some cases of including a separate section on recent political developments might be followed in respect of each Territory. It was also suggested that with regard to the information on the franchise in the Territories, details should be given as to the number of people who qualified to vote, as well as the number or percentage of the electorate which took part in the most recent elections.

110. Reference was also made to General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) which enumerates principles relating to the attainment of a full measure of self-government by Non-Self-Governing Territories, and sets out, in Principle VII, the conditions to be fulfilled by Territories in cases of integration or association with other States. In this connexion, it was pointed out that no information had been transmitted by the United Kingdom regarding the proposed formation of the

<sup>33</sup> See paras. 19 and 21 of the present report.

Federation of Malaysia and the referendum held in Singapore on the question of its future status.

111. Some members also observed that in a number of cases the information provided by the Administering Members omitted important details which made it difficult for the Committee to have a clear understanding of the situation in the Territories. Further clarification was requested from the Administering Members on some of these points, for instance on the position of Spain on the self-determination of the people of Spanish Sahara.<sup>34</sup> Requests were also addressed to the Administering Members for further clarification on the exact number of indigenous representatives in the executive and legislative bodies of the Territories under their administration.

112. With reference to the information transmitted by the Government of Spain, attention was drawn to resolution 218 (III), adopted on 3 November 1948, by which the General Assembly:

“ . . . recommends that the Members, in transmitting information on the basis of the Standard Form, should notify such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes, including the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes, as have occurred in the previous year and as affect the matters covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, bearing in mind that information already furnished on a previous occasion need not be repeated but that reference may be made to the appropriate sources”.

It was pointed out that the information contained in the Secretariat's summary on the Territories under Spanish administration did not provide comparable statistics for previous years nor did it contain specific information on economic, social and educational conditions in each of the four Territories concerned. At the 276th meeting, the representative of Spain informed the Committee that his delegation had taken note of the suggestions made.

#### **X. Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

113. As noted in paragraph 4 above, by resolution 1700 (XVI), the General Assembly had requested the Committee on Information to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Furthermore, by resolution 1654 (XVI), the General Assembly had also requested the Committee on Information to assist the Special Committee in its work.

114. In the light of these requests by the General Assembly, the Committee considered in what way it could best assist the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandates. Statements on this item were made by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Mexico and Pakistan.

115. The consensus of the Committee was that the General Assembly had not intended that the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories should be in any way subordinate to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee considers that its special function is to assist the General Assembly in the examination of the information transmitted under Chapter XI of the Charter, in the context of the advance of the Territories towards the goal of self-government or independence. In discharging this function, the Committee's work does not duplicate that performed by other organs or other Committees of the General Assembly.

116. At its 276th meeting, the Committee agreed that it would transmit to the Special Committee, through the normal channels, the Committee's report on its fourteenth session, its 1963 report on economic advancement and the documents prepared for the Committee by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies. The Committee wishes to assure the Special Committee of its full co-operation. The view was expressed that there should be closer consultation between the two bodies and that, in turn, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples might transmit through the normal channels those of its own documents which might be useful for the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

#### **XI. Future work of the Committee**

117. In his opening statement on 15 April 1963, the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to paragraph 2 of resolution 1847 (XVII) by which the General Assembly decided that “in the light of rapid progress required for the accession of Non-Self-Governing Territories to independence it would review the situation at its eighteenth session with a view to taking a decision on the further continuation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories”. He pointed out that in this resolution and in resolution 1700 (XVI) the General Assembly had recognized the useful role of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the attainment of the objectives contained in Chapter XI of the Charter. He suggested that at a suitable time the Committee might consider whether it wished to submit to the General Assembly some observations on the question of its own continuation.

118. When the Committee took up the item on its future work, the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain and the United Kingdom expressed their views on the question of the Committee's continuation.

119. The following paragraphs summarize in a composite form the views in support of the continuation of the Committee as they emerged from these statements. Some of the arguments adduced were not necessarily supported by all members who spoke. The individual views of each member appear in the summary records of the 272nd and the 274th to 276th meetings.

120. Under Chapter XI of the Charter, the United Nations had special responsibilities to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the Committee on Information had been appointed to assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions. Since 1947, in addition to examining information transmitted by the Administering Members, the Committee had been called upon to study a number of special

<sup>34</sup> See para. 27 above.

questions relating to their obligations under Chapter XI of the Charter. The Committee's work had led to the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 742 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 on the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 on the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

121. The work of the Committee on Information had no doubt contributed to the accelerated advance of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and, indeed, to the adoption in December 1960 of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The General Assembly had adopted resolutions 1541 (XV) and 1542 (XV), relating to the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, following its approval of the Declaration. Similarly, in 1961, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1700 (XVI) renewing the Committee on Information, after its adoption of resolution 1654 (XVI), establishing the Special Committee. It was evident that the General Assembly had not considered that its Charter responsibilities relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories had ceased and had not intended the implementation of the Declaration to supersede the work of the Committee on Information.

122. The Special Committee established under resolution 1654 (XVI) had inevitably been immediately concerned with Territories nearing independence and with those where special problems had arisen. Apart from such Territories, there were, as the Committee has observed in its present report,<sup>35</sup> still a large number of Territories, many of them very small, for which the attainment of the objectives of Chapter XI might take different forms. The fate of the small Territories, many of which had a population under 100,000,<sup>36</sup> was a problem to which the Committee's attention had been increasingly drawn as the larger Territories approached independence. Moreover, in Africa and the adjacent islands colonialism remained a major problem. Some members pointed out that on the continent of Africa there were still Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland and Zanzibar under United Kingdom administration; Fernando Pô, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara under Spanish administration; and Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea under Portuguese administration. To this had to be added, among others, the islands of Mauritius, Seychelles, São Tomé and Príncipe and Cape Verde, bringing the total to some twenty-four Territories, with over 30 million people.

123. The United Nations had a continuing responsibility towards all peoples who had not yet attained a full measure of self-government, irrespective of the size of the Territory in which they lived. At the present session of the Committee a proposal had in fact been made that a study be undertaken on the problems of the small Territories and that if the

Committee were to be continued it should examine this situation at its next session.

124. The Committee on Information, because of its balanced composition, had a special competence to evaluate the information transmitted and to study the problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Although its work could be considered to be of a more technical nature, this work had been of value in the past and would continue to be important so long as there were Non-Self-Governing Territories. For all these reasons the consensus was that the Committee should be continued.

125. The representative of the Philippines considered that at the appropriate time the functions of the Committee on Information should be taken over by the Special Committee established by resolution 1654 (XVI). He referred to the Secretary-General's introduction to his report on the work of the organization for the period from 16 June 1961 to 15 June 1962 in which such a reference had been made. The representative of the Philippines explained that, in his view, the Committee on Information had been restricted by its terms of reference and had not been able to make recommendations on individual Territories. However, as the Special Committee was seized with many urgent problems and emergency situations in various Territories, it did not seem likely that that body would be able to find time to examine the information transmitted under Chapter XI of the Charter. His delegation would therefore not oppose the continuation of the Committee on Information, pending the time when the Special Committee could take over the functions of examining the information transmitted.

126. The United Kingdom representative observed that while the reservations made by his Government in the past concerning the Committee still applied, he recognized that it had performed a useful task and he had noted the arguments adduced in favour of its continuation.

127. At the 272nd meeting, the representative of Ecuador suggested that without prejudice to the question of its continuation, the Committee might tentatively consider a programme of future work. Accordingly, he requested the Secretariat to submit an outline for the work to be undertaken in 1964 if the Committee were continued.

128. The programme of future work submitted by the Secretariat<sup>37</sup> suggested that in 1964, subject to the review to be undertaken by the General Assembly in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1847 (XVII), the Committee might give more detailed attention to those aspects of educational advancement which could assist the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the attainment of a full measure of self-government. It was suggested that the documents to be submitted to the Committee might cover: (a) the training of teachers, the existing facilities in the Territories and the status of the teaching profession, taking into account the plans proposed by UNESCO; (b) the expansion of primary education through the introduction of short-term and long-term plans aimed at the establishment of universal primary education; and (c) educational planning for citizenship and leadership training.

<sup>35</sup> Paras. 33-35.

<sup>36</sup> See list of populations reproduced as annex III to part two of the present report.

<sup>37</sup> A/AC.35/L.380.

129. The Secretariat paper noted that in the field of political and constitutional developments in the Territories, various topics, including the establishment of local institutions in the Territories, had been suggested for further study. In the light of the discussions at the present session of the Committee, where special emphasis had been given by many Members to developments in the small Territories, the Secretariat suggested that the paper to be submitted might also attempt to give special attention to such developments, taking into account the degree to which political and economic factors in these Territories may influence each other, and the extent to which, within this framework, the welfare and self-determination of the peoples of these Territories have been promoted.

130. Two other papers were suggested: one covering important aspects of health, and particularly the provision of rural health services; and another on labour conditions, including wage rates and the development of trade unions.

131. At the 275th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom noted that in accordance with the triennial cycle of work previously established, the Committee would normally give particular attention to social advancement in 1964. He stated that his delegation would support the continuation of the established practice and suggested that the study on health matters might be given greater weight and discussed in the context of social development. He expressed the hope that WHO would be fully associated with the preparation of this study. He further suggested that a study should cover the development of local government.

132. The suggestions of the representative of the United Kingdom were supported by the representa-

tive of Australia. The representatives of Ecuador, Pakistan and the Philippines agreed with the preparation of the papers suggested, if it was understood that the Committee would not necessarily devote special attention solely to social advancement. They also supported the suggestion that a study should be made of the possibilities of political, constitutional or economic associations by smaller Territories so that they might attain more rapid progress.

133. At the 276th meeting, the Under-Secretary for the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories stated that, subject to the availability of pertinent information and the limitation of staff, the Secretariat would prepare the studies as tentatively outlined in document A/AC.35/L.380, taking into account the views expressed by members of the Committee. These studies would be prepared in full collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned which the Committee invited to co-operate in its work.

134. In approving the tentative programme of work to be undertaken by the Secretariat, the Committee took into account General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) on the control and limitation of documentation on which an item had been included in its agenda (item 11), in accordance with the terms of that resolution.

## XII. Adoption of the report

135. At its 277th meeting, after accepting a number of amendments, the Committee unanimously adopted its report, which is submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

## ANNEX I

### Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Document</i>	<i>Summary record</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.27/Rev.1; A/AC.35/INF.28/Rev.1	260
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		260
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/16 and Rev.1; A/AC.35/L.367	260
4. Political and constitutional developments in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.371 and Corr.1; A/5401 and Add.1-12; A/5402 and Add.1-5; A/5403 and Add.1-11; A/5404 and Add.1-4	266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272
5. Economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.370, A/AC.35/L.375; A/5401—A/5404	261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270
(a) Policies and trends	A/AC.35/L.368	
(b) Development planning	A/AC.35/L.369	
(c) Agriculture	A/AC.35/L.369; A/AC.35/L.379	
(d) Industry	A/AC.35/L.368	
(e) External trade	A/AC.35/L.370	
6. Educational and social	A/AC.35/L.372; A/AC.35/L.373; A/AC.35/L.375; A/5401—A/5404	269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 275, 276
7. International collaboration and technical assistance for the advancement of Non-Self Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.374; A/AC.35/L.376; A/AC.35/L.377	272, 273, 274, 275
8. Questions relating to the summaries and analyses in addition to those treated under the previous items	A/AC.35/L.378	263, 274, 276



# ANNEX I (continued)

Item	Document	Summary record
9. Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples		273, 274, 275, 276
10. Future work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.380	272, 274, 275, 276
11. Control and limitation of documentation		276
12. Approval of reports	A/AC.35/L.381; A/AC.35/L.382; A/AC.35/L.383	277

## ANNEX II

### Dates of transmission of information

1. By General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Members transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter were invited "to send to the Secretary-General the most recent information which is at their disposal, as early as possible . . .".

2. Table I shows the dates on which information was transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to the Secretary-General in 1960, 1961 and 1962. Table II shows the dates of transmission of the latest political and constitutional information on Territories under United Kingdom administration.

TABLE I

	1960	1961	1962
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>			
Cocos (Keeling) Islands .....	29 Feb.	14 Apr.	9 Apr.
Papua .....	9 Aug.	14 Apr.	16 Apr.
<b>FRANCE</b>			
Comoro Archipelago <sup>a</sup> .....	—	—	—
French Somaliland <sup>a</sup> .....	—	—	—
New Hebrides (condominium with United Kingdom) ..	11 Apr. 1961	13 Apr. 1962	5 Apr. 1963
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>			
Cook Islands ....	25 Nov.	9 Jan. 1962	5 Feb. 1963
Niue Island .....	25 Nov.	9 Jan. 1962	5 Feb. 1963
Tokelau Islands ..	25 Nov.	9 Jan. 1962	5 Feb. 1963
<b>PORTUGAL</b>			
Angola, including Cabinda .....	—	—	—
Cape Verde Archipelago .....	—	—	—
Guinea (Portuguese) .....	—	—	—
Macau and dependencies .....	—	—	—
Mozambique .....	—	—	—
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies ....	—	—	—
Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies .....	—	—	—

TABLE I (continued)

	1960	1961	1962
<b>SPAIN</b>			
Fernando Póo ...	—	12 Jan. 1962	27 Feb. 1963
Ifni .....	—	12 Jan. 1962	27 Feb. 1963
Río Muni .....	—	12 Jan. 1962	27 Feb. 1963
Spanish Sahara ..	—	12 Jan. 1962	27 Feb. 1963
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>			
Aden .....	20 Feb. 1961	21 Feb. 1962	13 Dec.
Antigua .....	19 May 1961	31 Aug.	30 July
Bahamas .....	16 Sept.	15 Dec.	18 Sept.
Barbados .....	7 July	28 July	25 June
Basutoland .....	30 Aug.	2 Nov.	13 Dec.
Bechuanaland ....	10 Aug.	5 Mar. 1962	2 Nov.
Bermuda .....	25 Oct.	23 Nov.	26 June and 7 Aug.
British Guiana ...	20 July	23 Nov.	25 June
British Honduras .	28 Nov.	19 Sept.	25 June
British Virgin Islands .....	29 July	14 July	25 June
Brunei .....	7 July	27 Nov.	6 July
Cayman Islands ..	—	—	14 Aug.
Dominica .....	12 Aug.	29 Jan. 1962	5 Oct.
Falkland Islands .	16 Dec.	10 July	2 July
Fiji .....	3 Nov.	28 July	28 June
Gambia .....	20 July	28 July	25 June and 27 July
Gibraltar .....	8 Aug.	30 Aug.	11 Sept.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	7 July	28 July	2 July
Grenada .....	25 Aug.	12 Mar. 1962	26 Nov.
Hong Kong .....	1 June	14 July	21 June
Jamaica .....	20 July	10 Aug.	6 July
Kenya .....	30 Aug.	26 July	6 July
Malta .....	6 Dec.	10 July	—
Mauritius .....	7 July	10 July	21 June
Montserrat .....	20 July	29 Mar. 1962	25 June
New Hebrides (condominium with France) ..	1 Sept.	28 July	24 Aug.
North Borneo ...	12 Aug.	26 July	5 July
Northern Rhodesia	20 July	10 Aug.	21 Aug.
Nyasaland .....	20 July	10 Aug.	21 Aug.
Pitcairn Island ..	7 July	14 July	21 Aug.
St. Helena .....	7 July	16 May	21 June
St. Kitts - Nevis - Anguilla .....	1 Sept.	2 Mar. 1962	17 Sept.
St. Lucia .....	1 Sept.	26 Mar. 1962	9 Oct.
St. Vincent .....	11 May 1961	21 Dec.	5 Oct.

<sup>a</sup> On 27 March 1959, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that this Territory had attained internal autonomy and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon had ceased as from 1957.

TABLE I (continued)

	1960	1961	1962
UNITED KINGDOM (continued)			
Sarawak .....	14 Sept.	5 June	3 July
Seychelles .....	3 June	24 May	21 June
Singapore .....	7 Feb. 1961	21 Sept.	11 Mar. 1963
Solomon Islands ..	5 July	7 Sept.	25 June
Southern Rhodesia			
Swaziland .....	10 Aug.	11 Oct.	25 June
Trinidad and Tobago .....	28 Dec.	14 Sept.	16 July and 21 Aug.
Turks and Caicos Islands .....	—	—	7 Sept.
Uganda .....	4 Aug.	14 July	25 July
Zanzibar .....	20 July	15 Feb. 1962	21 Aug.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
American Samoa ..	8 Apr.	20 Apr.	24 Apr.
Guam .....	13 May	20 Apr.	23 Apr.
United States Virgin Islands ....	9 May	20 Apr.	12 Apr.

TABLE II

LATEST POLITICAL INFORMATION TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT

Date of transmission in 1963

## AFRICA AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES

Aden .....	26 February
Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland	18 March
Gambia .....	25 February
Gibraltar .....	30 March
Kenya .....	28 February
Malta .....	22 March
Mauritius .....	12 March
Northern Rhodesia .....	25 February

TABLE II (continued)

Date of transmission in 1963

## AFRICA AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES (continued)

Nyasaland .....	27 February
St. Helena .....	28 February
Seychelles .....	7 March
Southern Rhodesia .....	—
Zanzibar .....	26 February

## ASIAN TERRITORIES

Brunei .....	18 March
Hong Kong .....	25 February
North Borneo .....	20 March
Sarawak .....	22 March
Singapore .....	7 March

## CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC TERRITORIES

Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	28 February
Bahamas .....	25 February
Barbados .....	28 February
Bermuda .....	25 February
British Guiana .....	27 February
British Honduras .....	25 February
British Virgin Islands .....	18 March
Cayman Islands .....	28 February
Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent .....	9 March
Falkland Islands .....	28 February
Turks and Caicos Islands .....	7 March

## PACIFIC TERRITORIES

Fiji .....	20 March
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	20 March
Pitcairn Island .....	12 March
Solomon Islands .....	20 March

# REPORT ON ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

## Introduction<sup>1</sup>

1. In 1963 the Committee on Information made its fifth review of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since 1951. In accordance with its terms of reference, as set out in various General Assembly resolutions,<sup>2</sup> the Committee has regularly examined economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories at three-year intervals, in 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1960.<sup>3</sup> In 1960, the Committee also reviewed the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter on the basis of a special report<sup>4</sup> prepared for the General Assembly, and included a survey of economic conditions in its observations and conclusions.<sup>5</sup>

2. The Committee undertook its task in 1963 within the framework of its new terms of reference laid down by the General Assembly at its sixteenth session,<sup>6</sup> and bearing in mind the principles contained in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as contained in resolution 1514 (XV), adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1960.

3. The Committee had before it three economic studies prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, as well as summaries of the information transmitted by the Administering Members providing data on economic conditions in the Territories relating in general to the period 1959/1960 to 1961/1962. The studies are listed in annex I and, together with the summary records of the Committee's dis-

cussions, should be read in conjunction with the present report. It also had before it a report on Kenya prepared by IBRD.<sup>7</sup> In addition, a number of papers prepared for the Economic Commission for Africa on this subject were found to be of considerable interest.

4. This material was considered by the Committee in the light of the principles contained in Chapter XI of the Charter and the obligations undertaken by the Administering Members thereunder. In this connexion, several non-Administering Members emphasized the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and recalled the principle established by the General Assembly that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

5. Taking into account the assistance provided by the Administering Members to the Territories under their administration, the Committee considers that, within the spirit of the Declaration, it is the responsibility of the Administering Members to accelerate the economic development of these Territories, to make their economies ever more viable, and to ensure the continued economic growth of the Territories. The fundamental aim of economic policy, no less than in 1954 when the Committee first stated it, must still be "to develop these Territories in the interest of all sectors of the population, to raise the standard of living by increasing individual real purchasing power, and to increase the total wealth of each Territory in order to make possible a higher standard of social services and administration".<sup>8</sup>

## I. General policies and trends

6. Most of the Territories, are economically underdeveloped and their economies are mainly based on the production of primary products for home consumption or export. There are also a few Territories which are dependent on other specialized forms of economic activity, such as *entrepôt* trade, tourism or manufacturing industry. A substantial portion of the proceeds from the exports of the Non-Self-Governing Territories continues to be devoted to imports of consumer as well as capital goods from countries enjoying a higher level of economic development.

7. At the present session of the Committee, some of the Administering Members made general policy statements concerning economic advancement in the Territories under their administration.

8. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that it was the policy of his Government to assist the Territories, through both technical and

<sup>1</sup> The draft of the present report was prepared by a sub-committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Ecuador, Liberia, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The members of the delegations who served on the sub-committee were: *Ecuador*: Dr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez; *Liberia*: Mr. Nathaniel Eastman; *Philippines*: Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes and Mr. Ernesto L. Calingasan; *Spain*: Mr. José Gómez Durán; *United Kingdom*: Mr. P. Selwyn; and *United States*: Mr. H. Gilbert White.

The Chairman of the sub-committee was Mr. M. Norrish (New Zealand), the Rapporteur of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also participated in the debates of the sub-committee.

<sup>2</sup> Resolutions 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 646 (VII) of 10 December 1952, 933 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

<sup>3</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/1836)*, part three; *ibid.*, *Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2729)*, part two; *ibid.*, *Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3647)*, part two; and *ibid.*, *Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, part three.

<sup>4</sup> *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter* (Sales No.: 60.VI.B.1, Vol. 1-5 and Index).

<sup>5</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, part two.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961.

<sup>7</sup> IBRD: *The Economic Development of Kenya*, Washington, D.C., 1962.

<sup>8</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2729)*, part two, para. 17.

financial aid, to achieve and maintain a high rate of economic growth, so as to raise the standard of living of their peoples. The policies being pursued were those of the Governments of the Territories concerned, but his Government gave assistance to the Territorial Governments, both in the working out of their economic policies and in providing the resources necessary to carry them out.

9. He further stated that the fruits of these policies could be seen in the progress which had been achieved in the Territories. There had been substantial increases in the national income of a number of Territories, including Barbados, British Guiana, Malta, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Production for export had risen to a marked extent in Hong Kong, North Borneo, Sarawak and Swaziland. There had been expansion in particular sectors, such as the tourist industry in the Caribbean area and the cattle industry in Bechuanaland. Progress had been less marked in certain Territories. In Kenya, for example, output had been affected by successive years of drought and flood, as well as through the falling off in capital investment resulting from the loss of confidence arising out of the political situation. In Mauritius, progress had been slowed down as a result of severe cyclones. In all, however, and in spite of a period of generally deteriorating terms of trade, progress had continued during the period under review.

10. The representative of Spain stated that Fernando Póo and Río Muni had been spared the instability characteristic of many under-developed countries, owing to a liberal economic and financial policy which fostered their development, a trade policy which protected their principal commodities from fluctuations in world demand, the absence of customs duties between them and the Peninsula and a generous supply of foreign exchange for use in importing the necessary machinery. The favourable return from exports from the Equatorial Region was due primarily to the fact that the entire agricultural production was absorbed by the Provinces of the Peninsula at much higher prices than could be obtained on the world market.

11. He further stated that under its Development Plan, the Spanish Government had set in motion a programme of diversification of crops, establishment of related industries, development of fishing, improvement of ports and communications, mineral research, expansion of trade and strengthening of medium and long-term credit. It had also undertaken a series of measures designed to raise the *per capita* income as rapidly as possible to the level prevailing in the Peninsula.

12. The representative of the United States of America stated that in the three Territories under United States administration, which had a stable and harmonious social and political foundation, the people were already beginning to share in a higher standard of living characteristic of a modern industrial society, and their expectations for an even larger income were rising. It was the policy of the United States and of the territorial Governments to foster the conditions and provide the assistance which would give substance to these expectations.

13. He emphasized that the economic policies of the three Territories were not under centralized control except in the most general sense. The Territories were closely linked to the economy of the United States, but

at the same time each partook of the economic life peculiar to its own area.

14. The representative of Australia pointed out that because of the nature and distribution of the resources of Papua, primary production would continue, in the short term at least, to be the main source of locally generated funds. The advancement of Papuan agriculture to improve food supplies, to bring about a more efficient use of land and to increase the production of cash crops had therefore been given high priority by the Government of Australia.

15. He pointed out that in a traditional subsistence economy the economic situation was often one of stagnation rather than growth. The establishment of an advanced economy imposed an increasing need for capital for private and public investment, and in the early stages, at least, this need could not be met from local sources. In recent years, the Administration had provided many facilities necessary for the development of the private sector of the economy. Measures to increase revenue, stimulate savings and encourage investment from internal and external sources were under constant review. It was the policy of the Government of Australia to create fundamental but time-consuming changes among the people by provision of wide-spread education and health facilities. The Government was also pursuing the policy of encouraging any suitable industry in the Territory, provided there were reasonable market prospects and the industry was likely to operate on an economic basis.

16. The representative of New Zealand stated that in respect of the Territories under his Government's administration, which consisted of nineteen Polynesian islands, each small in area and in population, the economic policy being followed was to develop each island to the limit of its individual capacity. On the basis of present knowledge, full self-sufficiency probably could not be attained by economic units of such small size. Nevertheless, this policy had in the last two years shown some striking results. Much of this was the product of long research and planning, particularly in agriculture, going back approximately ten years. He drew attention to the stimulus given to the process when the local legislative assemblies assumed full control of development funds, which were provided, to a large extent, by New Zealand.

17. In assessing progress towards the fundamental aims of economic policy as defined in the introduction to this report, the Committee has taken into consideration the fact that economic development in the Territories should also be evaluated in the perspective of general trends prevailing in the world economy as a whole.

18. Since most of the Territories are primary producers heavily dependent upon exports and with little domestic capital of their own, they are particularly affected by fluctuations in world market prices of primary products. This lack of domestic capital and of flexibility of their economies makes it difficult for such Territories rapidly to adapt their pattern of production to changing world market conditions. Prices of primary products improved in 1959 and then fell sharply in the latter half of 1960. There was some recovery in the early part of 1961 but thereafter the trend was generally downwards, until prices began to rise again at the end of the year. With some exceptions, the prices of the commodities produced by the Territories followed a similar pattern; various local

factors, including the weather, exerted an influence on the receipts from some commodities important in world trade.

19. In the *Report on the State of Food and Agriculture, 1962*, published by FAO,<sup>9</sup> it is stated that, apart from the continuing decline of agricultural prices on world markets, the key problems of food and agriculture in the less developed regions of the world are under-production, hunger and malnutrition. The most disquieting trend is that *per capita* food production in these regions, which increased appreciably during the 1950's tended to fall in the last few years as production lagged behind the growth of the population.

20. During the period under review, the post-war trend towards rising economic activities continued generally at a slower rate. Nearly all of the Territories were adversely affected by changes in their terms of trade and there were variations in the degree to which this was overcome by an increased volume of production. There were also indications in some Territories of failure to expand food supplies to meet domestic demand as well as to increase earning capacities for foreign exchange under the impact of falling world prices of primary commodities.

21. For instance, the volume of exports of primary products from the Territories under the United Kingdom administration rose by some 3 per cent in 1961, compared with 4 per cent in 1960 and 12 per cent in 1959. The rise was mainly due to increased exports of petroleum products, sugar and timber, although exports of some other commodities (tea, bananas, cocoa, bauxite, manganese and diamonds) also rose. Among the commodities which showed a decline in the volume of exports were cloves, coffee, cotton and copper.<sup>10</sup> The rate of increase in 1961 was, however, similar to that during the period 1956-1958.

22. The output of goods and services of these Territories (including the former Trust Territory of Tanganyika, but excluding Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the three High Commission Territories) rose moderately in 1961. Gross domestic product at market prices was estimated provisionally at about £2,190 million in 1961, compared with £2,080 million in 1960. Since 1956 the annual rate of increase at constant prices (excluding Singapore and Hong Kong) has been about 5 per cent. Provisional estimates show that the level of long-term capital inflow was lower in 1961 than in 1959 and 1960, and that gross fixed capital formation was approximately £390 million, about the same as in 1960, but about 15 per cent higher than in 1959.<sup>11</sup>

23. Data on national accounts for Northern Rhodesia indicate that the Territory's gross domestic product at factor cost rose from £200.2 million to £215.5 million between 1959 and 1960, but fell to £207.1 million in 1961. In 1956 it was £194.3 million and it had fallen by 1958 to £146 million.<sup>12</sup> Similar data for Nyasaland indicate that the pace of development of the Territory's economy was not maintained during 1961 at the same level as in previous years; its gross domestic product at factor cost in 1961 was £58.4

million, representing an increase of 3 per cent, a figure well under the 7.6 per cent increase registered in the previous year.<sup>13</sup>

24. Detailed statistics on the *per capita* gross domestic product are available for both of these Territories. In 1961, the total African contribution per head to the gross domestic product of Northern Rhodesia, including subsistence activities, was valued at £29.0, against £28.9 in 1960 and £28.6 in 1959. For Nyasaland, the figures were £15.8, against £15.6 in 1960 and £15.0 in 1959. The total non-African contribution per head in Northern Rhodesia was £1,507.8, against £1,664.2 in 1960 and £1,591.2 in 1959; for Nyasaland, the figures were £593.1, against £599.7 in 1960 and £596.5 in 1959. The productivity of the African population in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in terms of the money value of their activities continued to be very low in relation to non-African productivity; a high proportion of the resources of the African population was still devoted to subsistence activities; and the gross domestic product, or the total geographical income, was not yet widely distributed among the members of the community.

25. The Committee recalls that in 1957 the *per capita* personal income of the indigenous population of certain African Territories was among the lowest in the world. There was a striking disparity between the levels of *per capita* personal income of Africans and non-Africans in these Territories. This disparity was primarily due to the fact that most Africans were engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture with low productivity and that even in urban areas they were mainly unskilled labourers. The Committee also recalls the assurances previously made by the Administering Members that it was one of the objectives of their policies to reduce and eventually to eliminate this disparity.<sup>14</sup>

26. The Committee notes that although there has been progress in some Territories, in others, the rate of increase in the gross national product has been slow. The Committee is of the opinion that the economic position of the indigenous peoples of some Territories thus far has shown no significant improvement, not only because the inequality of *per capita* personal income of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants has persisted, but also because this disparity has continued to be very great; certain members of the Committee considered that failure to achieve the objective of reducing and eventually eliminating this disparity appeared to indicate that existing economic policies and programmes would require certain modifications if they were to meet the needs and interests of the indigenous peoples. The Administering Members concerned informed the Committee, however, that they were making constant efforts to eliminate these disparities and that they were continuing to carry out intensive programmes for this purpose.

27. The Committee therefore considers that economic development can only be considered as satisfactory if a significant improvement in the standards of living and economic well-being of these peoples is brought about through the early introduction of effective measures to reduce the disparities in income between indigenous and non-indigenous groups, and if

<sup>9</sup> Rome, 1962, pp. 1-2.

<sup>10</sup> United Kingdom: *The Colonial Territories, 1960-1961*, London, H.M.S.O., Cmd. 1407, p. 46; *ibid.*, 1961-1962, Cmd. 1751, pp. 53-54.

<sup>11</sup> *The Colonial Territories, 1961-1962*, *op. cit.*, pp. 54-55 and 84.

<sup>12</sup> For detailed figures, see *National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-1961*, Salisbury, pp. 71-75, tables 83-85.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 91-95, tables 104-106.

<sup>14</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, para. 53.



the gap between the standards of living in the Territories and those in the highly developed countries is quickly remedied.

28. The Committee notes that in many Territories the participation of indigenous persons in modern economic enterprises, which are largely owned by nationals of the administering countries concerned and other non-resident capital, is primarily through the supply of unskilled and semi-skilled labour. Some members pointed out the importance of foreign investments in stimulating the economic development of the Territories by way of building up various sectors of the economy and providing training for the indigenous population. At the same time, the Committee notes that in certain cases the indigenous workers are excluded from many skilled jobs owing to the lack of sufficient training and that racially discriminatory practices still exist which are manifested by unequal pay for equal work, in spite of the persistent efforts which the Administering Members stated were being made to suppress them. Therefore, the Committee again emphasizes that all possible measures are need to ensure full and equal opportunities and conditions of employment to indigenous workers.<sup>15</sup>

29. As stated previously, in most of the United Kingdom Territories, gross fixed capital formation continued to expand during the period under review, but the level of long-term capital inflow was lower in 1961 than in 1960.

30. However, the pattern of capital formation varied according to the Territory. On the basis of available information, the total private investment in Northern Rhodesia between 1960 and 1961 (excluding that by African rural households in capital goods, on which data are not available) increased from £29.6 million to £31.4 million, while the total public investment decreased from £19.2 million to £18.4 million. This fall was more than accounted for by a decline in investments by public corporations; government investment continued to increase during this period. In the case of Nyasaland, the total public investment rose from £3.9 million to £6.1 million during the same years, and the total private investment (excluding that by African rural households in capital goods on which data are not available) from £2.0 million to £2.3 million. As regards Kenya, there was a further small rise in investment in fixed assets by the public sector, from £14.4 million to £15.2 million in these two years, while the total for the private sector fell by £7.7 million to £19.3 million.<sup>16</sup>

31. Since the expansion of gross capital formation is essential for an increase in employment opportunities, an advance in gross product and the general economic betterment of the population, the Committee urges the Administering Members to take appropriate measures to attract as much new capital as possible to the Territories under their administration, and supports the efforts being made in this direction by the Governments of the Territories.

32. The Committee notes with concern that in several Territories under United Kingdom administration, for example, Kenya, the economic setback

has been due to uncertainty regarding their political future. In these Territories, economic growth has slowed down and there has been an outward transfer of capital. The Committee considers that the present state of uncertainty tends to increase fear, strengthen resistance to change and lead to a deterioration in the confidence of private investors. In the Committee's view, as soon as constitutional guarantees can be worked out to safeguard the interests of and ensure equal rights to all sectors of the population, the transfer of power to the inhabitants of the Territories should not be further delayed.

33. Inevitably, political change in a Territory may bring with it a need for reassessment of the economic future. In some Territories this has already been done. Experience has shown that the transfer of political power need not result in an abrupt change in the economic growth of the Territory. In fact, long-term success can best be assured in the political and economic fields when the changes are brought about in an atmosphere of good will and confidence of all sectors of the population. In the period of transition the Administering Member has a special responsibility to make it possible for all the inhabitants of a Territory to work towards a common future.

34. The Committee notes with concern that the economic position of some small Territories has become weaker during the period under review and presents special difficulties, mainly because of the small size of the local markets, the high degree of instability resulting from specialization in the production of only one or two export-earning primary commodities and the heavy dependence on imported goods for the satisfaction of local requirements.

35. The Committee considers that in certain instances there may be advantages for small Territories in establishing areas of closer economic co-operation with neighbouring Territories or countries on a voluntary basis, for example, through the establishment of unitary states, federations, customs unions or free trade areas. In this connexion, the Committee notes that negotiations are being conducted by Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands with the view of establishing a federation, and expresses the hope that any unit thus created will become economically viable. Such groupings are desirable or justifiable economically only when satisfactory arrangements can be made with the full support of the people concerned for a fair distribution of the benefits accruing from these groupings among the various participants. In any such association the representatives of the peoples concerned should participate directly in the formulation, implementation and periodic reviews of common economic policies and programmes, which should take into account the needs and changing aspirations of the peoples and resolve any possible differences.

36. The Committee believes that even with arrangements such as those described above, internal economic forces should remain one of the dynamic elements in economic growth. It realizes that the problems of economic advancement in the small Territories are both difficult and urgent, a proper solution of which should be worked out now, and calls upon the Administering Members concerned to take early action to assist these Territories in developing their full potentialities by encouraging more effective utilization of human and natural resources.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> See *National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-1961, op. cit.*, pp. 88-90, tables 100-103 and pp. 108-110, tables 121-124; and Kenya: *Economic Survey, 1962*, Nairobi, 1962, p. 38.

## II. Development planning

37. Development planning in the Non-Self-Governing Territories varies widely in scope and approach.

38. Planning for the development of the United States Territories is done locally. The territorial budgets are prepared annually by the territorial Governments, but they are largely based on long-range programmes for each activity. Although the budgets are primarily for the public sector, more and more emphasis is being placed on providing the necessary infrastructure, loans and technical assistance for private industries. Another type of planning is done by economic development boards or commissions composed of representatives of the territorial Government and of the various private interests in the local community. The development programmes prepared by these boards are based on a variety of economic surveys and studies made of the resources and potentialities of the Territories. The programmes are advisory in nature, but they are already beginning to find expression in territorial legislation and in the plans of private enterprise. Each Territory also has a planning board or commission responsible for land-use planning and zoning.

39. Although there are no formal development plans for the Territories administered by Australia and New Zealand, the techniques of development planning and programming employed in these Territories are broadly similar to those described in regard to the United States Territories. At the request of the Government of Australia, the IBRD will shortly make a survey of Papua and submit for the Government's consideration a formal plan for economic development.

40. In most of the Territories under United Kingdom administration, new or revised development plans for the early 1960's have recently been produced. They range from a list of specific development projects (Zanzibar) to comprehensive development programmes prepared for the whole economy (Brunei, Nyasaland and Singapore).

41. With the exception of Nyasaland, the existing development plans for the United Kingdom Territories are primarily plans for expenditure in the public sector of the economy. Many of the Governments have, however, made special efforts to encourage growth in the rate of private investment, and all the plans are designed to have an impact on the private sector, e.g., through the provision of extension services for agriculture or infrastructure for industries.

42. In these development plans generally, the description of the economy and its broad trends in the period immediately preceding is usually followed by a description of the general aims and objectives of the plan. For instance, in some plans special emphasis is placed on the need to change the social and economic structures as a precondition for accelerating economic growth. Traditional land tenure systems, customs and traditional attitudes, a high percentage of subsistence activities, a very limited scope of monetary transactions and extremely broad differences between the standards of living in urban and rural areas are features common to most African Territories. These conditions are aggravated by the dependence of several African Territories on the export of one or two primary products whose prices undergo frequent fluctuations. The removal of these impediments to economic development constitutes the most important aim in some development plans.

43. In the more advanced development plans, a qualitative description of aims and objectives is usually followed by a quantitative one. The targets are formulated by sectors (agriculture, transport and communications, etc.), but the break-down of the sector targets into sub-sectors and branches differs from Territory to Territory in its degree of detail.

44. In those Territories where development plans are mainly public expenditure programmes, the break-down of capital expenditure is usually based on the institutional structure of governmental departments and on the economic classification of investment which sometimes bears a close relationship to the sub-sector break-down in the more advanced development plans.

45. An adequate organizational solution has not yet been found for regional planning within Territories, but some regional targets are included in a number of development plans, even in those covering only public expenditure (e.g., in Kenya). Many of the United Kingdom Territories, however, are too small to permit a regional approach to planning.

46. In general, territorial development plans suffer from two other major weaknesses in their organizational framework; the lack of adequate statistics for most of the Territories and the general absence of planning units within the ministries concerned with economic affairs, a reflection of the difficulties in recruiting the necessary technical personnel. There has, however, been a substantial improvement in statistical coverage over the past few years and this had led to a growth in the degree of comprehensiveness of development plans.

47. In addition to the assistance provided by the United Kingdom Government in this field, an increasing number of the Territories have recently sought advice from outside experts (including, in some cases, those from IBRD) in formulating their development policies and programmes. The reports of these experts have often covered fresh ground and have gone a long way towards providing as complete a picture as possible of the economies they have described. One of the most interesting aspects of this work has been the services rendered by the experts to planners, who have found the data provided by the economic surveys very useful.

48. According to the information supplied by the United Kingdom Government on the financing of development plans for the Territories under its administration, about £23 million was spent on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes and on research in 1961-1962 (compared with £25 million in 1960-1961). The value of schemes approved during the year amounted to £21 million (£34.5 million in the previous year). Political factors continued to have an adverse effect on the market for local loans in East Africa, but several United Kingdom Territories, notably in the Pacific and the Caribbean area, were able to float successful local issues during the year. For the first time no loans were raised by territorial Governments on the London market during the year. Exchange loans of nearly £16 million, compared with about £24 million in the previous year, were approved during the year under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1959. Issues during the year against these loans and others approved earlier amounted to nearly £19 million; they amounted to £22 million in the previous year. New capital expenditure provided by the Colonial Development Corporation during the

year amounted to nearly £19 million; in the previous year it amounted to £9.1 million. Whereas a decade ago the principal factors limiting the rate of development expenditure in the public sector in many Territories were stated to be physical and administrative, they are now considered to be mainly financial; the primary limitation is the lack of local financial resources.<sup>17</sup>

49. Only a few Territories have been able to obtain financial assistance through international channels. The two major sources are IBRD and the United Nations Special Fund.

50. In 1961-1962 IBRD made loans of £11.85 million towards projects in several Territories, including British Guiana and Kenya. By the end of the year the total amount of loans made to United Kingdom Territories stood at nearly £88 million.<sup>18</sup>

51. In 1961, the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund approved grants totalling £3.5 million for projects in British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia and Uganda.<sup>19</sup>

52. The Committee sees no reason to differ from its opinion, expressed in 1957, that the objective of development policy is not so much to make a financial contribution to desirable projects as to set in motion a process of balanced development based on scientific research and supplied by material and technical assistance.<sup>20</sup> It notes that in most Territories this objective has not yet been achieved; that in too many Territories the project type of development investment is still predominant and that the great majority of development plans do not as yet define the general scope and targets anticipated from the private sector.

53. The Committee notes with interest that the Governments of Brunei, Singapore and Nyasaland have adopted the comprehensive approach to planning, and expresses the hope that this approach will obtain more acceptance, since it deals with the whole economy as one unit and takes account, as far as is practicable, of inter-actions between changes in the different sectors of the economy. However, it recognizes that even without this comprehensive approach, planning can have substantial regard to the present and future scope and pattern of the private sector.

54. The Committee is aware that there are objections to the application of the comprehensive approach, the most important of which is the lack of data to carry out the sometimes complicated calculations and, in particular, the lack of reliable information on capital-output ratios and future movements in the terms of trade. However, the Committee believes that estimates of the size and importance of the various sectors of the territorial economies can be of help in establishing an analytical framework which can be used as a starting point for a comprehensive plan. It recognizes the value of the work which has been done in a number of Territories to provide information on these lines and expresses the hope that this work will be expanded in scope and depth. In this connexion, the Committee wishes to stress the need to strengthen the organizational framework adapted to local conditions, which is essential to the successful formulation and implementation of development plans. It recognizes the difficulties con-

fronting the smaller Territories in particular in recruiting the necessary technical staff or in meeting the costs of an elaborate planning unit. It welcomes the decision taken in 1963 by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on the establishment of institutes concerned with economic development in the areas of their activities.<sup>21</sup>

55. The Committee notes with approval the practice of seeking expert advice from outside the Territory concerned. It commends IBRD for its efforts to assist a number of Territories in developing appropriate policies and programmes designed to ensure a rapid and balanced growth.

56. The Committee also notes with satisfaction that the programme approved by the Technical Assistance Committee for the Territories showed a substantial increase between 1961-1962 and 1963-1964 (from \$2,381,000 to \$3,626,000) and that, in general, the emphasis in the programming of international technical assistance has gradually shifted to general economic advancement covering a wider range of development activities.

57. The Committee recalls that General Assembly resolution 1817 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 considered the economic and social situation in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to be alarming. The Committee notes that an economic survey mission to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, appointed in consultation with IBRD, made a number of recommendations on the economic development of these Territories. The Committee hopes that these recommendations will soon be implemented. It is aware that a number of development schemes have been carried out with financial assistance from the United Kingdom Government, but that the economic survey mission had suggested that the capital expenditure required to implement its recommendations was nearly all supplementary to that provided for in the development plans for these Territories, and should be met by free capital grants from the United Kingdom.<sup>22</sup> The United Kingdom representative informed the Committee that development plans were being drawn up by the Governments of these Territories for the period 1963-1966 and that these would provide the basis for an accelerated rate of growth.

58. The Committee recognizes that the financing of capital formation is a very important problem—and in some cases may become a critical one for the Territories. If this was a less pressing problem than some others during the ten years or so immediately following the Second World War, it was largely because, during that period, export income and financial aid from the administering countries were maintained at a satisfactory level, and at the same time, the rate of development expenditure was slowed down, in many instances for other than financial reasons.

59. The Committee notes that the decline in export prices during the period under review has seriously reduced available investment funds. The dependence of most Territories on a very few export products makes them specially vulnerable to price fluctuations, and a consequent reduction in export earnings might at any

<sup>17</sup> United Kingdom: *The Colonial Territories 1960-1961*, op. cit., pp. 48 and 86; *Ibid.*, 1961-1962, pp. 55 and 87.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 1961-1962, pp. 55 and 89.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 91.

<sup>20</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3647)*, part two, para. 26.

<sup>21</sup> E/CN.14/Res.71 (V) Rev.1, E/CN.14/Res.72 (V) and ECAFE/93/Rev.4.

<sup>22</sup> Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland: *Report of an Economic Survey Mission*, London, H.M.S.O., 1960, pp. 32, 208 and 415.



time put development programmes in jeopardy, the more so as the foreign exchange content of investment for economic and social development is high for those Territories with little or no manufacturing industry.

60. The information indicates that the development funds made available by the United Kingdom to the Territories under its administration, though substantial, have recently declined because the number of Territories under United Kingdom administration has also diminished. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that aid to the remaining Territories has tended in many cases to rise. In many Territories the planned public investment represents only a small share of the gross domestic product, ranging from £63 per head per annum in Singapore to just over £5 per head per annum in Kenya.

61. In view of the rapid increase in population in most Territories and the urgency of the problem of combating poverty, illiteracy and chronic ill health in the Territories, the Committee emphasizes that development efforts must gather momentum quickly, and believes that the rate of capital formation should therefore be accelerated.

62. Since domestic savings will not be adequate for the investment requirements of most Territories, the Committee is of the opinion that problems relating to obtaining investment funds from external sources, whether from the administering countries, foreign Governments and private institutions, or international organizations, are of great importance. These are problems of both a political and a technical nature and therefore present several facets for consideration, involving as they do the factors creating conditions favourable for such investment. The Committee notes with interest that the Economic Commission for Africa and the Caribbean Organization have given consideration to proposals for the establishment of development banks in the areas of their activities, and that the techniques and institutions for the mobilization of domestic savings for economic development formed a subject of discussion at the fourteenth meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, held in November 1962.<sup>23</sup>

63. The Committee shares the view of the ILO that investment in the fuller realization of human potentialities can create a particularly valuable stock of "capital" for development. Manpower surveying and assessment, measures for raising the level of productive employment, vocational education and training, management development and related questions should be recognized as closely intertwined parts of a broader human resource programme. The latter, in turn, should be integrated with the programmes and policies for over-all planned development.

64. The Committee notes with satisfaction that WHO is taking a keen interest in development planning in the emerging Territories. It endorses the view that the protection and promotion of the health of the population must underlie any programme to raise the standard of living and that the early association of health planning in an integrated scheme for over-all development can be expected to result in the progressive

control of communicable diseases, the reduction of mortality and morbidity and the consequent building up of human manpower resources available for agricultural and industrial purposes.

65. The Committee shares the concern of WHO that there is a tendency to give insufficient importance to health planning in the complex operation of economic and social development in some Territories. This is shown either by a reluctance to bring the health planners into the early phases of the larger and more comprehensive undertaking, or by assigning to the development of health programmes a relatively small share of the available resources in finance and personnel.

66. The Committee welcomes the decision taken by the World Health Assembly in May 1962 to authorize the Director-General to implement an accelerated programme for assisting newly independent States in developing national health plans as a top priority, and the other activities of WHO designed to improve the planning of public health services.

67. Finally, the Committee supports and appreciates the opinion expressed by a number of representatives that formulation of the objectives in development planning must reflect the aims and aspirations of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories. Consequently, the Committee takes the position that the indigenous peoples should be given adequate representation in territorial Governments. The Committee expresses the view that political self-government is the only prerequisite of economic planning commensurate with the people's needs, wishes and aspirations. In this connexion, the Committee wishes again to refer to operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1514 (XV).

### III. Agriculture

68. The Committee takes into account the fact that agriculture plays a dominant role in the economies of many Territories and that the greater part of the indigenous population depends for its livelihood on subsistence farming. It believes that agricultural development should continue at an accelerated pace, especially as the rate of development of many Territories and the improvement in the standards of living of their peoples will for some time continue to depend largely on the agricultural sector of the economy. In over-all programmes of development, high priority should therefore normally be given to agriculture in the allocation of resources, both financial and technical, and special attention should be directed towards the modernization of traditional farming methods, particularly in the African Territories. Encouragement should be given to expansion of the production of both export-earning and import-saving primary industries—principally agriculture, forestry and live-stock.

69. The inadequacy of available statistical data does not permit a full analysis of the progress of the agricultural industry. But it appears that in some Territories there has been little increase in agricultural production. The FAO estimates that in Africa as a whole, *per caput* agricultural production in 1961/1962 remained at the same level as in 1948/1949—1952/1953, while *per caput* food production declined slightly in 1961/1962. In recent years, *per caput* food production in other parts of the world also tended to fall as production lagged behind the growth of population.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>23</sup> E/CN.14/Res.76 (V); A/AC.35/L.359, para. 43; *The Colombo Plan, Eleventh Annual Report of the Consultative Committee*, London, H.M.S.O. 1963; Australia: *The Colombo Plan, Eleventh Annual Report of the Consultative Committee*, 1962, Melbourne.

<sup>24</sup> *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1962, op. cit.*, pp. 2 and 14.

70. While the general level of agricultural prices on world markets has continued to decline, changes in the volume of exports of individual crops produced by the Territories have shown diverse patterns. For example, exports of certain crops, such as bananas, cocoa, sugar and tea from the United Kingdom Territories, rose at different rates in 1961, while those of several others, for instance, cloves, coffee and cotton, diminished.

71. In a number of African Territories, including Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, subsistence production showed no significant expansion and the contribution of African commercialized farming to total production, though increasing, remained small during the period under review.

72. In connexion with the position of the products of forest industries in the economy of the Territories, the Committee takes note of the following observations made by FAO:

(a) Forest products accounts for a substantial share of the world's industrial production and industrial employment. However, consumption per head in the less developed areas is extremely low: one seventeenth of that in the developed areas for sawn wood; one twenty-third for paper and board. The share of less developed areas in total production is even lower than their share in total consumption, so that their productive capacity is not up to their modest requirements. As a consequence, these areas are heavy importers of manufactured forest products, although net exporters of raw material (sawlogs and veneer logs).

(b) The net trade situation for forest products in terms of value in most areas is even more unfavourable. Transportation costs are very high for the exported raw material and are fairly high for the imported forest products, but transportation profits seldom accrue to the less developed areas, which do not have important merchant fleets. On the other hand, the f.o.b. price of imported forest products is much higher than that of exported raw material, since the former embodies all the value added in manufacturing.

(c) In so far as forest products are concerned, future prospects for the less developed areas are no brighter as far as their net trade position is concerned. Even if the rate of expansion of productive capacity were to continue at the rate of recent years, the net deficit would increase substantially by 1970, with a considerable addition to the already heavy burden in terms of foreign exchange.<sup>25</sup>

73. The importance of expanding the live-stock industry in most Territories has been recognized by the Governments concerned and this is evidenced by the development of veterinary research and field services, live-stock improvement centres and slaughtering and marketing facilities. The level of the output of live-stock products has generally remained low.

74. The Committee commends the attention of the Administering Members concerned to the following observations of FAO on animal production and health in Africa. While these observations relate to Africa as a whole, the Committee believes that they can serve as useful guides, wherever applicable, in dealing with problems in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(a) The hazards of live-stock farming in Africa are perhaps greater than in any other region of the world. This is due in many cases to the tsetse fly

which effectively inhibits the successful raising of cattle and other live-stock.

(b) The problems of disease control are extremely complicated, and are rendered even more difficult by many factors, among which are the huge distances, lack of communications, droughts, floods, areas of poor land and illiteracy. Nevertheless, much work is being done to control the major epizootics of the regions concerned, and significant advances are being made in the control of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, tick-borne diseases and parasitism.

(c) Although the milk potential is not great and there are handicaps to the development of dairy farming, there is a growing interest in meat production. The sheep raising industry particularly in the tropical regions, is generally primitive, and feed supplies are deficient. Any programme that would tend to improve these conditions must be planned both on a broad scale and on long-term basis.

(d) Poultry can make a substantial contribution to the relief of protein insufficiency. Success in poultry production depends on the control of disease and the provision of feed from local sources. The average production per hen per year in many villages is at present about forty undersized eggs, compared with 280 to 300 good quality eggs in the top-producing flocks of developed countries.<sup>26</sup>

75. The Committee notes that traditional farming is almost entirely dependent on family labour and primitive technology and that production is predominantly on a small scale with low average yields.

76. Earlier reports of the Committee have included comments on some aspects of the land problem in the Territories. In the belief that an adequate solution to this problem should be found, with the view of improving indigenous agriculture, the Committee wishes to emphasize again the need for the development of a satisfactory land tenure system and for more effective utilization and conservation of land and other natural resources, particularly in the African Territories. It is also of the opinion that the low level of output by indigenous farmers is partly attributable to the small scale of farming operations, and suggests that encouragement should be given to farm consolidation and enclosure. The Committee is aware that efforts in these fields have been made in certain Territories, notably Kenya, and hopes that such efforts will be continued and intensified and that similar steps will be taken in other Territories. It also hopes that the territorial Governments concerned will explain their land policies and programmes to the people with a view to securing their full co-operation in expediting land reforms.

77. In this connexion, the Committee wishes to reiterate its observation made in 1960<sup>27</sup> that the trend towards individual ownership of land opens up the possibility, among other things, of a more rapid expansion of agricultural credit facilities which can serve as an aid to increased production.

78. The Committee realizes that the lack of technological improvements still constitutes a major obstacle to the development of indigenous agriculture, and urges the Administering Members to continue and expand their work in assisting the indigenous farmers in the adoption of modern scientific farming methods. This involves the introduction of higher-yielding varieties and

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 149.

<sup>27</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, para. 64.*

new crops, better and more timely soil preparation, application of fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides, row planting, regular and careful weeding, use of rotation systems, operation and maintenance of mechanical equipment, dry-farming practices to reduce the hazards of rain-fed cropping, and the use of water supplies for supplementary irrigation to compensate for erratic and deficient rainfall during the crucial ploughing, planting and growing seasons. The introduction of such techniques should be preceded by a careful investigation of the agronomic and economic factors and by such action as may be necessary to ensure that the farmers concerned are capable of utilizing these techniques wisely and profitably.

79. The Committee is consequently of the opinion that there is need for several measures to improve the situation described. Among these, in the Territories in which they may be applicable, are: comprehensive plans for the development of new and additional products; the adoption and strengthening of measures to protect the important developing agricultural industries against the dumping which sometimes takes place in the case of competitive and subsidized primary products; the establishment and expansion of efficient marketing arrangements for key commodities; the promotion of co-operative development by encouraging small organizations handling the same product to amalgamate into larger, more effective unions; comprehensive programmes of research, agricultural education and extension; financial assistance for promising cultivators; and the creation of conditions to encourage increased investment in the agricultural industry. The Committee notes the programme of action being taken on these lines by a number of territorial Governments in the provision of extension services to farmers, the expansion of rural credit and the improvement of agricultural marketing systems. It considers that advance is needed in all these activities if agricultural progress is to be assured.

80. The Committee notes with satisfaction that growing recognition has generally been given in the development plans of many Territories to the importance of agricultural development. Noting that lack of funds often results in a lowering of the targets originally proposed by survey missions or expert groups and sometimes even jeopardizes the implementation of such plans, the Committee suggests that the Administering Members intensify their efforts to seek the necessary financing for agricultural development plans for the Territories under their administration.

81. In this connexion, the Committee draws attention to the following comments contained in the FAO report mentioned earlier,<sup>28</sup> which, the Committee believes, apply to the situation in this respect prevailing in most Territories:

"On the most basic problem of all, that of hunger, two developments may be mentioned. In the less-developed countries themselves there was a considerable extension of planning for agricultural development, and particularly of plans closely integrated into those for general economic development. While it would be too optimistic to suppose that all these plans will be fully realized, they at least indicate a greater awareness of the issues and give promise of more rapid development during the forthcoming United Nations Development Decade than in the past. Similarly, in the more developed countries, under the im-

pact of the world-wide Freedom from Hunger Campaign and related programmes, there were increased efforts among Governments and the general public to step up the flow of material aid from surplus food-stuffs. Here a notable new development is the experimental World Food Programme, jointly sponsored by the United Nations and FAO, and expected to come into operation late in 1962. The programme is designed to explore methods of using the surplus food production of the more developed countries to aid economic development in less developed countries, and to combat hunger and malnutrition. Though small in relation to some bilateral programmes, it is potentially of great significance...

"Although the basic problems of agriculture are likely to remain substantially the same for some years or even decades, it is encouraging to note that the world food and agricultural situation is no longer essentially static... An analysis of probable trends to 1970 of demand, production and trade in agricultural products has recently been published by FAO. The study is disquieting in that it brings out the danger that, unless drastic action is taken to increase production in the less developed countries, the food supply may fall increasingly behind domestic demand. At the same time, surplus production of export commodities may become even more widespread, while the demand for farm products in world trade may grow only slowly or in some cases even decline. Nevertheless, with rising populations and incomes, a rapid increase may be expected in the demand for some commodities, notably forest products and (especially in less developed countries) live-stock products."

82. A central problem of the live-stock industry in several African Territories is that of over-stocking in relation to the carrying capacity of the land at present technical levels. This reflects the fact that for many peoples in primarily pastoral areas, cattle are a major form of savings and are therefore kept even though their productivity may be very low. The United Kingdom representative stated that various approaches were being made to this problem by the territorial Governments concerned. First, there was emphasis on the improvement of marketing facilities, through the construction of abattoirs and canneries, and through the opening up of overseas markets. Secondly, there was extension work among the cattle-owners themselves, in an attempt to persuade them to give priority to quality as opposed to quantity. Agricultural credit organizations in a number of Territories made loans for the purchase of improved breeding stock. This was a complex problem to which there was no simple solution. Advance was needed on a number of fronts at the same time.

83. The Committee considers that the Administering Members should, where appropriate, emphasize the development of the forest industry, bearing in mind that, as pointed out above, the future prospects of demand for forest products are promising, the flexibility and range of the production functions of the industry make it a very suitable sector for investment and nearly all the Territories possess unused or insufficiently utilized forest resources. Some Territories lacking forest resources could with proper planning and investment develop them.

84. The Committee believes that the local inhabitants can achieve fuller utilization of forest resources by adopting improved methods. The main need is for the adaptation of advanced technology and for applied research rather than for basic research. This is not to deny

<sup>28</sup> *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1962, op. cit.*, pp. 1-2.



the need for fundamental research, both for the discipline and training it provides and for the possibility it always offers of radical new discoveries; but, in terms of simple cost benefits, efforts on a less exalted plane are likely to be more fruitful.

85. The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that there had been a substantial expansion in timber production in the Borneo Territories (North Borneo and Sarawak) and that large-scale afforestation projects carried out by the Colonial Development Corporation and external private investors in Swaziland were providing the basis both for the local production of wood products (wood pulp and chip board) and the export of processed timber itself. Some members of the Committee disputed the value of this investment to the people of Swaziland because of the participation of external private capital on a profit-making basis and because they considered that in this project there was no real indigenous participation, while other members considered that it was of substantial local benefit. In Dominica, there were plans for major investment in the forest industry. The Committee notes the work being done by Governments in a number of Territories in surveying forest resources, protecting the forest areas, encouraging sound silvicultural practices and in providing services such as access roads and power supplies for forest industries. The Committee considers that policies along this line should be intensified.

86. In this connexion, the Committee wishes to draw attention to a number of observations made in the *FAO Report on the State of Food and Agriculture, 1962*, which are believed to be pertinent and useful. According to this report, urgent attention is required in regard to minimum input techniques for developing certain types of forest following exploitation of the original stand; inexpensive methods of protection from fire, grazing, etc., in ways that allow for the interests and traditional habits of the local inhabitants; plantation forestry as related to all species of possible interest; suitable logging tools and suitable combinations of different types of logging equipment with manual work and the use of animals adapted to the local environment and labour supply conditions; and methods of low-cost forest road construction and maintenance. Among the recommendations, FAO suggests that engineering studies should be intensified on the use of timber for local housing and non-residential construction; it emphasizes the great need for improved plant layout and the considerable scope which exists for the introduction of modern methods of stock control in saw-milling; the desirability of accommodating on industrial estates many branches of the forest industry that are suitable for operations on a modest scale; the development of satisfactory arrangements for pooling, analysing, transmitting and receiving relevant information from external and internal sources; and the planning of all new ventures from the outset with a view to subsequent expansion.<sup>29</sup>

87. The Committee notes the efforts being made towards the promotion of fisheries development in many Territories with a seashore or with inland waters. For instance, in a number of Territories administered by the United Kingdom, government assistance has been directed mainly towards improving facilities and methods used in production and distribution, operating schemes for loans to fishermen, organizing and developing new enterprises and providing training courses in fishing.

88. The Committee further notes that production in almost all these Territories is normally based on local demand and comes from inland fisheries and, in some cases, from fish ponds as well, the level of the total catch being generally low. Little progress has been made in the expansion of marine fisheries. Modern facilities for freezing, processing and canning are usually lacking. An important exception is American Samoa, which enjoys a favourable balance of trade, largely because of the exports of the tuna-packing industry. The Committee hopes that the Administering Members concerned will provide more technical and financial assistance to these Territories in the exploitation and utilization of fishery resources with a view to accelerating their economic progress. Since fisheries provide food proteins otherwise difficult to obtain, their development would greatly contribute to the improvement of the nutritional standards of the people.

#### IV. Manufacturing industries

89. From the information before it in 1963, the Committee notes that on the whole industrial production in the Non-Self-Governing Territories has remained at a low level. Most of the Territories are still in a preparatory stage for general industrialization and the development of manufacturing industries has only just begun. However, in several, for example, Kenya, Singapore and especially Hong Kong, manufacturing output has continued to rise.

90. The Committee is aware that in most if not all the Territories, even the more industrialized Territory of Kenya, there exist conditions limiting the growth of manufacturing, such as the paucity of the natural resources known at present, the scarcity of local capital, the shortage of persons with industrial skills, the inadequacy of certain basic overhead facilities and the restricted scope of the local market at the present levels of income.

91. The Committee was informed of the measures which were being taken by the Governments of the Territories to overcome these obstacles to industrial development and considers that further action should be taken to eliminate them as far and as quickly as possible. In order to remove these obstacles, the Administering Members would be required to pursue effective policies and programmes designed to accelerate the rate of industrial growth as one means of assisting the Territories to attain economic viability.

92. The Administering Members recognize the need to establish industries where conditions are suitable.<sup>30</sup> The Committee believes that there are opportunities in the Territories for the development of certain new and additional industries, which could prosper, given the necessary assistance from the Administering Members.

93. The Committee was informed that in a number of Territories, special measures were being taken to promote or encourage manufacturing industries. In Singapore, for example, the main emphasis of the Development Programme is on the encouragement of industry, and a special Economic Development Board has been established for this purpose. In many Territories in the Caribbean and elsewhere, special tax concessions are being given to new industries. In Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and other Territories, government established bodies provide financing for industrial development. Industrial

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 116-118.

<sup>30</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, para. 72.*

states have been established, and one is planned for Basutoland.

94. The Committee believes that it is necessary for the Administering Members to take measures to avoid or eliminate the undesirable effects of industrialization. It emphasizes, in particular, that the indigenous peoples of the Territories must be associated with all enterprises and must be taught to qualify themselves for an increasing measure of technical and supervisory responsibility.

95. The Committee notes with satisfaction that surveys of the economy of a number of the Territories under United Kingdom administration (including Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Kenya, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Swaziland and Zanzibar) have been conducted in recent years by experts appointed by the United Kingdom Government or the territorial Government concerned, in some cases with the assistance of IBRD, and that in these surveys, particular attention was paid to the problem of industrialization.

96. The Committee considers it desirable to carry out surveys of this kind in other Territories, since expert opinion should be sought in developing industrial policies and programmes, which should be co-ordinated with those for other sections of the economy. It therefore decided to examine that part of the economic surveys of the above-mentioned United Kingdom Territories dealing with industrialization.<sup>31</sup>

97. In the course of the examination, the Committee noted the following:

(a) The information on manufacturing provided by these surveys related mainly or entirely to activity in industrial plants. The scope and range of such activity varied from Territory to Territory. At one extreme, Basutoland had no factories or industrial undertakings. In the remaining Territories, manufacturing was characterized by the predominance of small-scale of production, mainly by private concerns, many of which were owned by overseas investors; the preponderance of industries producing consumer goods for the local market and processing local raw materials of agricultural or mineral origin primarily for export; and the relative simplicity of manufacturing processes. In a few Territories, the manufacture of building materials and services for mechanical repairs generally were incipient industries, their rise being associated respectively with the expansion of building and construction and the increase in machinery, transport equipment and other durable goods.

(b) The manufacturing industry in Kenya had reached a more advanced stage of development than that in other Territories under consideration, as evidenced by the fact that Kenya had more industrial establishments of all kinds (1,038 in 1957, the year for which more complete data are available), employed a larger number of workers (57,000 in 1957) and had attained a higher net output (£17.1 million in 1957). However, in all of these Territories, except the un-

industrialized Territory of Basutoland, manufacturing had not been developed sufficiently to affect the scope or the structure of the economy, even in the case of Kenya, where it contributed only about 10 per cent of the Territory's total production.

(c) The experts undertaking the economic surveys of the Territories in question felt that current government policies and programmes could not meet the particular requirements of manufacturing industry, and made a series of recommendations for revising these policies and programmes, as well as for certain industrial projects.

98. The Committee realizes that the above-mentioned recommendations for the Territories concerned were made with a view to the promotion of industrial development, and notes with satisfaction that some of these recommendations are being implemented. Recalling resolution 1817 (XVII), adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1962, the Committee urges the United Kingdom Government to take immediate steps to put into effect all the recommendations on industrial development relating to the three High Commission Territories and thus to relieve the economic and social situation in those Territories. In this connexion, the Committee calls upon all the Administering Members to take quick action to resolve the problems associated with industrialization in the Territories under their respective administration.

## V. Mining

99. Information before the Committee indicates that mining has been a major economic activity in several Territories, e.g., Brunei, and especially Northern Rhodesia and British Guiana. The economy of Brunei is largely based on oil and in recent years production has steadily declined owing to the exhaustion of known oil reserves.

100. The Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia is the largest source of copper in the Commonwealth and the fourth largest in the world. It is the most important industry in Northern Rhodesia, and supplies over 90 per cent of the Territory's exports. Since 1957, demand for copper has declined and the expansion in production has led to a fall in prices which continued into 1961, when the Territory produced 62,500 short tons valued at £114 million.

101. British Guiana holds third place among the world's producers of bauxite. The extraction of this mineral accounts for 90 per cent of the total output of the Territory. There was a downward trend from 1956 to 1958 when output rose again, reaching 2.47 million long tons in 1960, roughly equal to the record level reached in 1956, the value of which was £5.5 million. This rise in production resulted from an expanding demand for most grades of bauxite. However, in 1961 production fell to 2.37 million long tons; the value of this output is not available. An alumina plant was opened in 1961 and 116,000 tons of alumina were exported in that year.

102. Other minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia and British Guiana include cobalt, diamonds, gold, lead, manganese and zinc, which are of lesser economic importance compared with bauxite and copper.

103. Mining industries in the Territories possessing mineral resources have been established primarily with a view to large-scale production for export and are in large measure controlled by non-indigenous financial interests. The indigenous population is involved in min-

<sup>31</sup> *The Economic Development of Kenya, op. cit.*, pp. 145-165 and 299; P. Selwyn and T. Y. Watson: *Report on the Economic Development of the Zanzibar Protectorate*, Zanzibar, 1962, chapter 5; Zanzibar: *General Statement of the Aims and Policies of His Highness' Government, November 1961*, Legislative Council Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1961, p. 14; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: *Report on an Economic Survey of Nyasaland, 1958-1959* (e. Fed.132), pp. 269-271; Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland: *Report of an Economic Survey Mission, op. cit.*, pp. 51, 80-81, 225-227, 263-271, 410, 445; J. E. Meade and others: *The Economic and Social Structure of Mauritius*, London, Methuen and Co. Ltd., 1961, pp. 2, 128, 131, 231-238.

ing chiefly as a source of unskilled or semi-skilled labour, complementing predominantly non-indigenous managerial, supervisory and technical manpower.

104. Comprehensive data on the labour force employed in mining are usually lacking. The available statistics for Northern Rhodesia, however, show that in 1961, the monthly average number of persons engaged in mining was 44,640, of whom 37,800, or 86 per cent, were Africans; total annual wages and salaries in mining amounted to £27 million, of which £15.9 million, or about 60 per cent, accrued to non-indigenous employees; and the average annual income per man was £2,326 for non-Africans and £293 for Africans.

105. On the basis of this information and since the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia is more advanced than that in any other Territory, the Committee is of the opinion that the contribution of mining to an improvement in the standards of living of the indigenous peoples of the Territories is often relatively small. It wishes to stress once more the pressing need for the Administering Members to continue and expand policies and programmes of technical training for people in the Territories under their administration in order to spread the benefits accruing from modern industries, including mining, among the indigenous people. It notes, however, the contribution made by the industry to the vocational training of indigenous personnel.

106. Among the more important factors determining the economic structure of mining is the method of mining. Mining at depth, for example, involves skilled semi-manual operations and does not lend itself to intensive mechanization in all its phases. Surface mining, on the other hand, affords a wide choice of technological processes, ranging from labour intensive methods to highly mechanized ones. As in the case of deep mining, mechanized mining necessitates the use of skilled manpower.

107. Surface mining on a small scale is usually associated with deposits which are scattered or unreliable and are not, therefore, attractive to big companies: production of gold and diamonds in British Guiana entirely by individuals, for example, is due to the prevalence of such conditions. Mining at depth and large-scale surface mining, on the other hand, require large technical and financial resources which can only be secured by big companies.

108. The bulk of the mineral output of the Territories is in effect accounted for by big companies operating on a large scale: prominent examples are copper in Northern Rhodesia, which is derived from six mines owned by two companies with a total capital investment of £220 million; and bauxite mining in British Guiana, which is controlled by two companies.

109. As stated earlier, mining companies in the Territories are largely non-indigenous interests owned by nationals of the administering countries and other non-residents. These various interests in turn are inter-related, a fact which is largely responsible for the high degree of organization encompassing all phases of major mining activities in the Territories.

110. Except in rare instances, the territorial Government assumes no direct role in the actual exploitation of mineral resources, but plays an important part in preparing the ground for mining development and in promoting it, for example, by undertaking geological and mineral surveys and by furnishing transport and other facilities. Moreover, legal provisions regarding ownership of mineral rights and prospecting also give

the Government an efficacious instrument in guiding mining development.

111. The Committee notes that in some cases the Territories possessing mineral resources do not derive from mining as much benefit as might be expected for their economic development, bearing in mind particularly that a considerable share of the proceeds of mining is often devoted to the remuneration of the risk capital obtained from abroad and the mainly non-indigenous management and skilled labour, and that the contribution of the mining companies in the form of royalties, taxes and other benefits is not always as large as might be hoped for.

112. In summary, the Committee recommends that in so far as this is not already being done, the Administering Members should assist the territorial Governments in making accurate surveys of the mineral resources of each Territory, and in preparing plans for the orderly exploitation of the resources, with the following objectives in view:

(a) Conservation of the mineral resources of each Territory so that an adequate quantity of minerals will be available for future industrial development and to meet the needs of future generations;

(b) Stabilization of production;

(c) Efficient exploitation so as not to waste irreplaceable minerals, manpower and capital and so as to yield the greatest benefits to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

(d) Development of as much processing and fabrication of the minerals as possible within each Territory in order to provide the maximum amount of employment and other benefits for the people of the Territory;

(e) Training of the inhabitants of each Territory so that they can serve at all levels in the exploitation and processing of their mineral resources and the provision of opportunities for their increasing participation in the mining industry in terms of capital investment and management.

113. The Committee expresses the hope that the Administering Members concerned will now take measures to these ends.

## VI. Labour

114. In many Territories, particularly those in Africa, there exist heterogeneous economies and diverse cultural and ethnic groups. The structure of manpower varies considerably from one group to another, reflecting the economic system or systems with which it is chiefly associated. Non-indigenous manpower, whether permanently or temporarily resident, is almost entirely within the modern sector of the economy. To this sector, in whose development it has played a dominant role, such manpower has provided entrepreneurship and technical and managerial skill, the nature of which varies from Territory to Territory.

115. The great majority of the indigenous manpower, on the one hand, is occupied in the traditional economic systems. Those occupied in the modern economic system are generally at the unskilled level. A basic feature common to the great majority of economically active indigenous persons is the lack of sufficient training which results in a low level of technical skill and a high degree of occupational instability.

116. These persons may be divided into three major groups. The first group includes persons who are permanently employed within the traditional agricultural economy. Although production in traditional agriculture is primarily for subsistence, the need for money income makes it necessary for farmers to produce a marketable surplus. It is not possible to assess the distribution of manpower between production for sale and subsistence production, since output of the same product is often in part commercialized and in part consumed directly, as is the case with food crops generally. Even when certain crops are grown entirely for export, they are usually produced in conjunction with subsistence farming. The pattern becomes more complex when farmers also engage in temporary employment in non-agricultural sectors of the domestic economy or abroad.

117. The second group, which comprises persons permanently separated from the traditional agricultural economy, usually represents a small proportion of the total economically active population and is employed in industry and various other urban occupations.

118. The third group consists of persons domiciled in rural areas but temporarily employed outside traditional farming either in other sectors of the domestic economy or abroad.

119. A substantial proportion of wage earners in the African Territories are probably migrants.

120. The direction and magnitude of inter-territorial migratory flows are better known than in the case of internal movements. Available information indicates that among the main centres of attraction for the purpose of migration for work are the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and that the main centres of supply include Nyasaland and the three High Commission Territories, whose economies depend to a great extent on the earnings of labour employed abroad. One prominent example is Basutoland, from which 83,000 persons, or 43 per cent of the adult male population, are temporarily absent at any one time. The Economic Survey Mission to the High Commission Territories stated in its report, published in 1960, that unless and until the forces responsible for the Territory's poor agricultural showing were reversed, more and more of the Basuto would be forced to seek work in South Africa as the only alternative to poverty at home, and that there was no assurance that work in South Africa would always be available in requisite amounts or on satisfactory terms.

121. The Committee, therefore, cannot place too much emphasis on the need for more effective action by the Administering Members concerned to combat poverty in the Territories by improving the productivity of the indigenous people. It notes with satisfaction that in some cases, special machinery has been created to look after the needs and interests of migrant workers, and that labour officers have been appointed among whose responsibilities it is to ensure that the conditions of work of migrant workers are satisfactory.

122. The Committee welcomes the action taken by the ILO in the field of rural development, the main objective of which is to expand the opportunities for rural peoples to have full, remunerative and productive employment with a view to ensuring for them a decent standard of living and the chance of economic and social progress. The Committee hopes, with the ILO, that some of the latter's activities being undertaken under

its Rural Development Programme, initiated in 1962, will soon lead to EPTA and Special Fund projects. The Committee notes that in 1960 the ILO made a study of the more important aspects of the problem of internal movements confronting developing countries and shares the view that there is a need for more intensive studies of particular situations for the purpose of drawing up recommendations for remedial action.

123. As indicated earlier, the mainspring and dominant feature of the modern economy of many of the Territories is, in general, the production of primary products, mainly agricultural and, to a lesser extent, mineral, for export. Available data on the distribution of wage earners by major branches of economic activity also indicate the preponderance of agriculture in contrast to mining, which employs a relatively smaller number of persons in relation to output. This is due in part to the high degree of mechanization in this field. The proportion of the labour force employed in manufacturing industries is usually much lower, a reflection of the early stage of industrialization.

124. In some Territories the demand for work in certain industries exceeds the wage-earning opportunities, and unemployment is giving cause for concern. The Committee notes the efforts made by Governments to solve this problem and the contribution made by the employment offices established in many Territories. In this connexion, the Committee reiterates the view already expressed in its previous reports<sup>32</sup> that there is a need to carry out studies and inquiries which could contribute to the more efficient and scientific use of available manpower resources. Such studies should cover in particular the category of persons referred to in paragraph 118 above.

125. The Committee endorses the opinion of the ILO that an integrated approach should be evolved towards the wide range of action for manpower development and that it should be set in the general context of planned development. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the ILO is giving increasing attention to research, promotional and operational activities concerning different aspects of manpower development; that it has paid particular attention to employment problems; and that it is organizing an Inter-Regional Study Tour on Manpower Assessment and Planning intended for participants from developing countries chosen from among public officials.

126. Although the vast majority of the indigenous people in most Territories are unskilled and semi-skilled wage earners and farmers, there is a small but growing group of entrepreneurs, managers and skilled workers about whom as yet little is known, but who are of vital importance to the economic development of these Territories. The stage of development of indigenous entrepreneurship and skill varies in accordance with the general stage of economic development of the Territory, with the degree of contact through commercial firms and other modern undertakings, and with the general level of education.

127. The majority of managerial and technical posts in East and Central African Territories, for example, are still held by expatriate or domiciled non-Africans. The average earnings of workers show a very substantial discrepancy among different ethnic groups. The Com-

<sup>32</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, part two, paras. 126 and 202; and *Ibid.*, *Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4785)*, part two, para. 126.



mittee wishes to emphasize once again that these conditions urgently require adjustment and that labour policy should aim at promoting full equality of opportunity and treatment in employment. It believes that continuous and self-sustained economic growth on any significant scale is impossible without a broad base of skilled manpower and that the dissemination of skills among the indigenous people is therefore a condition for such growth. It notes, however, that in many other Territories the indigenous people occupy positions at all levels of the economy.

128. The Committee notes with satisfaction the efforts being made by the ILO towards the development of manpower in the industrial sector of the economies of the developing countries. The ILO's concern with industrial development is not limited to questions of the organization of production and technical and vocational training, but also includes the improvement of conditions of work and industrial relations.

129. The structure of the labour force described above explains in part the relatively slow pace of growth of the trade union movement in most Territories. However, the movement has continued to gain in significance, and both the number of unions and their membership have increased in several Territories. One of the factors contributing to the development of trade unionism has been the direct encouragement given to such development by the territorial Governments through their labour departments. These departments promote the education of workers in the principles and techniques of trade union organization and provide training courses for trade union leaders.

130. The strength of the trade unions varies considerably from Territory to Territory. The movement is vigorous in certain Territories, while in others, the development of stable unions is impeded and the possibility of effective collective action is reduced, owing to the existence of more trade unions than the total enrolled membership would normally justify. In a few Territories the movement is at an early stage of development, and in some others trade union organizations do not yet exist.

131. Where migration for employment and settlement has created plural societies, workers of different races belong to the same trade unions. In some Territories, however, trade unions have developed on a racial basis. In Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, for example, European, Asian and African workers are organized separately. The Committee notes, however, that in Kenya the membership of two large trade unions includes workers of all races; and that in Northern Rhodesia, the constitutional provisions of some unions permit multi-racial membership. The Committee wishes to reiterate the view expressed in 1960 as follows:

"While freedom of association necessarily implies the right of members of an association to determine the criteria of membership, the Committee is concerned at the dangers inherent in organization along racial lines. It considers that trade unions should be constituted without regard to race, national origin or political affiliations and should determine their trade union objectives on the basis of the common economic and social interests of all workers."<sup>33</sup>

132. The Committee notes that increasing trade union activity in some Territories has influenced wages and

conditions of work, which are being negotiated by collective bargaining procedures. The Committee also notes that in many industries and services where agreements covering conditions of service are not made by direct agreement between the workers' organization and the employer, wages councils and other statutory machinery are still widely used for fixing wages and conditions of employment. The Committee believes that these interim measures, though temporarily useful, should be replaced without undue delay by regular collective bargaining procedures.

133. The extent of government action in fixing minimum wages through labour advisory boards and other similar bodies varies greatly according to the Territory. Minimum wages may be prescribed by law for all occupations or may be determined by law in some industries and by agreement in other industries or occupations. In certain Territories statutory wage levels are prescribed for unskilled workers in defined areas. The Committee welcomes this development as a useful, though preliminary, measure and expresses the hope that this measure will be extended to all areas where collective bargaining procedures do not exist.

134. Wages are usually based on daily or monthly rates, although in some cases they are based on hourly rates. In certain Territories the practice of paying workers on piece rates is wide-spread. The Committee notes with concern that according to the report of the IBRD Economic Survey Mission to Kenya, which visited the Territory in 1961,<sup>34</sup> general wage levels there have not yet become sufficient to support the worker and his family in an urban environment. A similar situation has existed in other Territories.

135. In certain Territories, workers' organizations have taken steps to raise incomes and living standards. For example, there were 116 labour disputes in Northern Rhodesia during 1961, of which sixty-five involved stoppages of work resulting in a loss of 19,460 man-days. The main causes of the strikes were the workers' demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

136. The Committee is of the opinion that the territorial Governments which have not already done so should adopt wage policies designed to provide a worker and his family with a decent standard of living. The trade unions, while expecting higher wages for their members, should continue to emphasize to the workers the need for higher productivity.

137. Housing, medical care and other welfare facilities are provided to workers in various circumstances. Many Territories have legal provisions which require employers either to provide the workers with satisfactory housing or to pay a housing allowance, amounting in some cases to 30 per cent of the wages determined by the employment contract. In some instances provision of housing and food for workers and their families is prescribed by law. This applies particularly to migrant workers and workers under written contracts who are employed far from their homes. In the view of the Committee, labour policies concerning wage levels and welfare facilities, including education, should always make it possible for migrant workers and other workers who come from distant homes to establish their families in the vicinity of employment.

138. Hours of work are regulated by statute in many cases, but negotiation in this respect is to an increasing extent effected by collective agreements. With

<sup>33</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, para. 202.*

<sup>34</sup> *The Economic Development of Kenya, op. cit., p. 212.*



some differences for the various industries, a working week of forty-eight hours is common in many Territories.

## VII. External trade

139. During the period under review, there were no significant changes in the structure of the external trade of the Territories. The export sector of the economy, which is the most powerful determinant of the level of income in most of the Territories, is still very narrowly based. These Territories generally produce only a few primary agricultural and mineral commodities in a raw or very simply processed form for sale in world markets.

140. The instability that results from this narrow foundation is obvious, especially in a period of heavy declines in the prices of exports from the Territories which are mostly primary producers and are therefore particularly affected by market fluctuations in the highly developed industrialized countries.

141. Fluctuations in prices and in the volume of world demand for primary products exported by the Territories have been a major factor in their external trade. Technological changes, as well as changes in production patterns in the highly developed industrialized countries, have led to a constantly diminishing share of imports of primary products in relation to total imports so that even high rates of growth in these countries seem no longer able to raise the demand for primary commodities to a level where total demand would balance potential supply at sufficiently remunerative prices. Since this seems to be an irreversible process, the Committee considers that the Territories should pay utmost attention to the implications involved.

142. Recent experience in the Non-Self-Governing Territories has revealed the same general trend: a great divergence between the volume and the value of exports, the latter having increased only slightly, while the former has risen substantially. Therefore, it would be short-sighted to hope that any new expansion in economic activity in the highly developed areas of the world would bring in its wake a radical change in the prevailing trends in primary commodity prices. In this connexion, the Committee draws the attention of the Administering Members to General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) of 8 December 1962, in which the need for international action in the field of primary commodity stabilization was emphasized.

143. The Committee is aware that in many Territories, especially those under United Kingdom administration, marketing boards have succeeded to a very considerable extent in maintaining stable prices to producers in a period of wide fluctuations of world market prices. The Committee feels, nevertheless, that the solution in the long run lies in increased efforts aimed at industrialization and diversification of production patterns in agriculture, in order to achieve a more balanced growth of the various sectors of the economy and to lessen the present degree of dependence on external factors.

144. Just as the commodity structure of the exports of most of the Territories reveals a pattern characteristic of a primary producing economy, so the structure of imports is typical of an under-developed economy whose main requirements from the outside world are manufactured goods.

145. The Committee notes that the recent changes in the structure of imports of the Territories under the United Kingdom administration have had both favourable and less favourable aspects. For instance, imports of machinery to these Territories have recently increased from 9 to 11 per cent of total imports. As an indicator of enhanced economic activity, and particularly as a reflection of increased efforts aimed at speeding up economic development, this should be viewed as an encouraging feature. As for individual Territories, the ratio of imports of capital goods to total imports has increased by over 70 per cent in Hong Kong, by 45 per cent in Singapore, by 33 per cent in Mauritius and by 30 per cent in British Guiana.

146. A less encouraging feature in almost all United Kingdom Territories has been the continued increase in the ratio of imports of food, drink and tobacco to total imports, an indication that these Territories should seek to achieve a substantial degree of agricultural diversification and processing to enable wider import substitution. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that in certain circumstances there may be advantages in using scarce land largely for the production of cash crops for export rather than for the production of food crops, and that the development of industries leads to an increased demand for foodstuffs.

147. The Committee notes with concern that with the expansion of imports in recent years to satisfy the needs of the increasing populations the value of imports has advanced more rapidly than that of exports, resulting in a deterioration in the balance of trade of most Territories (e.g., Fiji, Mauritius, Zanzibar and several United Kingdom Territories in the Caribbean area), particularly those relying on one or two primary products. The unfavourable terms of trade have also been a contributing factor in the deficit in the balance of trade of these Territories. The unfavourable movement in import and export prices has had an impact on development policy and on money income.

148. The United Kingdom Territories in the years 1959-1961 showed deficits in their balance of payments on current account. These deficits were covered by public and private funds from abroad, although the level of long-term capital inflow was lower in 1961 than in the two previous years, owing to the reduction in private investments. This is an indication that potential private investors were reluctant to make investments in these Territories owing to the uncertain prospects of most primary commodity markets. In certain Territories (e.g., Kenya), political uncertainties even caused an outright flight of private capital.

149. In general, there has been a gradual, if slow, expansion in the external trade of the Territories during recent years. A large part of this trade has continued to be conducted with the respective metropolitan countries and with others in the same currency area. However, the Committee notes with interest that in the United Kingdom Territories, the share of exports to the metropolitan country and the rest of the sterling area has declined a little, while exports to other highly developed industrialized countries have expanded steadily. The directional pattern of imports into these Territories has undergone a similar change.

150. The Committee draws the attention of the Administering Members to the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) concerning the need for: expansion of the trade of de-

veloping countries in primary commodities as well as in semi-manufactured and manufactured goods; the removal by industrialized countries of obstacles, restrictions and discriminatory practices in world trade; and the adaptation of an institutional framework for international co-operation in the field of trade.

151. The Committee notes that the various international organizations dealing with regional economic matters attach great importance to the development of external trade.

152. The Economic Commission for Africa, at its fifth annual session, held in March 1963, adopted a resolution<sup>35</sup> welcoming the decision of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to convene the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In this resolution, it expressed the hope that the Conference would, among other things, recommend that the gains derived by developing countries from international trade be expanded at a rate commensurate with their development needs and in any event at a rate not less than the rate of growth of developed countries, and that a principle of price parity in world trade should be formally adopted on the analogy of the price support programmes many of the industrialized countries have in their domestic economies.

153. The Commission also decided to study the problem of establishing an African common market as well as the possibility of creating a clearing system within a payment union among African countries.<sup>36</sup>

154. The Caribbean Organization has sought to strengthen its Central Secretariat by recruiting market analysis and trade promotion experts.<sup>37</sup>

155. At its nineteenth session, held in March 1963, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East adopted a resolution<sup>38</sup> on accelerated measures for regional economic development of trade and industry.

156. In the course of its fourteenth meeting, held in November 1962, the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia particularly stressed the importance of opportunities for increasing overseas markets for products of developing countries, and of the expansion of trade between developing countries themselves. It also paid special attention to the worsening of the terms of trade for primary producers, a problem which it considered should be tackled through appropriate adjustments in the demand and supply conditions for primary products.<sup>39</sup>

157. The GATT has recently paid special attention to the trade problems in less-developed countries. The contracting parties to GATT agreed in December 1961<sup>40</sup> on a declaration on the promotion of the trade of less-developed countries. Work is being done towards the implementation of this declaration.

158. The Committee notes the conclusions of CICT contained in the report of its tenth session, held in

May of 1962,<sup>41</sup> concerning the trade problems of primary producing countries, as well as the action taken on this matter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Committee believes that these conclusions and the subsequent action taken are applicable to most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

159. At its tenth session, CICT noted that the prospect for further economic growth and development of the less-developed countries dependent on a narrow range of exports continued to depend heavily on the sustained expansion of their export earnings. It emphasized the importance of national, regional and international action to promote the expansion of their export earnings through creating new or broader markets.

160. CICT reaffirmed the view that the long-term problem should be approached by action on the part of both industrial and primary producing countries, including measures towards structural adjustment in their respective economies to facilitate diversification in primary producing countries.

161. At its thirty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council<sup>42</sup> stressed the importance of research into measures to stabilize the prices of primary commodities at remunerative levels and thus contribute to satisfactory terms of trade and levels of export income for the primary producing countries.

162. The General Assembly, at its seventeenth session, adopted resolution 1829 (XVII) on 18 December 1962 urging CICT to complete studies on compensatory financing for fluctuations in export receipts of countries exporting primary products and further urging CICT and the Economic and Social Council to accelerate the study of solutions to the long-term trade problems of primary producing countries.

163. The Committee notes that among the functions of FAO, as set forth in its constitution, is that of developing recommendations for the adoption of international policies with respect to agricultural commodity arrangements. In FAO the term "agricultural commodity" includes fish, marine and forestry products. The governing bodies of FAO give close attention to the problems of international trade of these commodities, as well as production and consumption.

164. The specific responsibility for periodic reviews of the world agricultural commodity situation is entrusted to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. In the case of major agricultural commodities affected or likely to be affected by special difficulties, commodity study groups open to interested countries are provided for. Special provisions ensure that, in appropriate cases, representation of the interests of Non-Self-Governing Territories is included. At present there are five commodity study groups; two of these are of direct interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories, e.g., the groups on cocoa and the one on coconut and coco-nut products.

165. In the consideration of international commodity arrangements, FAO also deals with matters relating to improvements in production, distribution and marketing. Assistance is also given by FAO to the countries and Territories concerned largely through EPTA to help them with their production and marketing problems.

<sup>35</sup> E/CN.14/Res.79(V).

<sup>36</sup> E/CN.14/Res.86(V) and 87(V).

<sup>37</sup> Caribbean Organization: *The Caribbean*, vol. 11, No. 2 and 3, (October-November 1962), Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

<sup>38</sup> ECAFE/99.

<sup>39</sup> Australia: *The Colombo Plan, Eleventh Annual Report of the Consultative Committee*, op. cit., p. viii.

<sup>40</sup> GATT: *The Activities of GATT, 1961/1962*, Sales No. GATT/1962-64, pp. 35-38.

<sup>41</sup> E/3644 and E/CN.13/55.

<sup>42</sup> Resolution 915 (XXXIV).

166. The Committee notes that in many Territories, particularly those in Africa, vigorous efforts are being made to transform the traditional economy into a modern economy, and therefore considers that these

Territories should not be regarded primarily as a resource area for the highly developed industrial countries but that they should be developed in the interest of their own economic growth and benefit.

## ANNEX I

### Studies on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories at its fourteenth session, together with the following studies which were examined by the Committee, should be regarded as part of its present report:

1. A/AC.35/L.368 Major economic trends in selected Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
2. A/AC.35/L.369 Development planning and land reform in selected Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
3. A/AC.35/L.370 Some economic activities in selected Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
4. A/AC.35/L.375 Labour conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
5. A/AC.35/L.376 International bank loans and IDA credits for projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories (IBRD)
6. A/AC.35/L.377 International collaboration and technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
7. A/AC.35/L.379 Land reform in Kenya (Information transmitted to the United Nations Secretariat by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations)

## ANNEX II

### Resolution submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* that by resolutions 564 (VI) of 18 January 1952, 846 (IX) of 22 November 1954, 1152 (XII) of 26 November 1957 and 1537 (XV) of 15 December 1960 it approved or took note of the reports on economic conditions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1960,

*Having received and considered* a report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its fourteenth session in 1963,

1. *Approves* the report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its last

session and considers that this report should be studied in connexion with the other reports mentioned above;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate this report to Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional Commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration.

3. *Expresses its confidence* that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic advancement in those Territories.

# ANNEX III

## List of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the Charter at 31 December 1962 classified by geographical region

Territory	Area		Population <sup>a</sup> (thousands)
	(square kilometres)	(square miles)	
AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES			
Aden	287,684	111,075	913 (E)
Angola including Cabinda	1,247	481	4,833 (C)
Basutoland	30,344	11,716	697 (E)
Bechuanaland	712,249	275,000	350 (E)
Cape Verde Archipelago	4,033	1,557	201 (C)
Fernando Póo	2,034	785	62 (C)
Gambia	10,369	4,003	284 (E)
Gibraltar	6	2	24 (C)
Guinea (Portuguese)	36,125	13,947	574 (E)
Ifni	1,500	579	50 (C)
Kenya	582,646	224,960	7,287 (E)
Malta	316	122	329 (E)
Mauritius	1,865	720	667 (E)
Mozambique	771,125	297,654	6,592 (C)
Northern Rhodesia	746,256	288,130	2,480 (E)
Nyasaland	119,311	46,066	2,890 (E)
Río Muni	26,017	10,045	183 (C)
St. Helena	122	47	5 (C)
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies	964	372	64 (E)
Seychelles	404	156	41 (C)
Southern Rhodesia	389,362	150,333	3,200 (E)
Spanish Sahara	266,000	102,703	24.6 (C)
Swaziland	17,363	6,704	266 (E)
Zanzibar	2,643	1,020	310 (E)
ASIAN TERRITORIES			
Brunei	5,765	2,226	84 (C)
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	13	5	0.6 (C)
Hong Kong	1,031	398	3,129 (C)
Macau and dependencies	15	6	450 (E)
North Borneo	76,115	29,388	454 (C)
Sarawak	125,206	48,342	745 (C)
Singapore	581	224	1,713 (E)
Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies	14,925	5,763	517 (C)
CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC TERRITORIES			
Antigua	442	171	54 (C)
Bahamas	11,396	4,400	110 (E)
Barbados	431	166	232 (C)
Bermuda	53	20	43 (C)
British Guiana	214,970	83,000	561 (C)
British Honduras	22,963	8,866	90 (C)
British Virgin Islands	174	67	7 (C)
Cayman Islands	259	100	9 (C)
Dominica	789	305	60 (C)
Falkland Islands	11,961	4,618	2 (E)
Grenada	344	133	89 (C)
Montserrat	83	32	12 (C)
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	396	153	57 (C)
St. Lucia	616	238	86 (C)
St. Vincent	389	150	80 (C)
Turks and Caicos Islands	430	166	5 (C)
United States Virgin Islands	344	133	32 (C)
PACIFIC TERRITORIES			
American Samoa	197	76	20 (C)
Cook Islands	234	90	18 (C)
Fiji	18,272	7,055	414 (E)
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	905	349	47 (E)
Guam	549	212	67 (C)
New Hebrides (condominium France/United Kingdom)	14,763	5,700	60 (E)
Niue Island	259	100	4 (C)
Papua	234,498	90,540	523 (C)
Pitcairn Island	5	2	0.1 (C)
Solomon Islands	29,785	11,500	124 (C)
Tokelau Islands	10	4	2 (C)

<sup>a</sup> The population figures are census figures or estimates relating to 1960 or 1961, and rounded to the nearest thousand: census figures (C); estimated figures (E).

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**GENERAL  
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NEW YORK, 1952

**Agenda item 25: The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples: report of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI)**

**DOCUMENT A/5238****Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

(Covering the period from 20 February to 19 September 1962)

[Original text: English]  
[8 October 1962]

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

New York, 20 September 1962

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), of 27 November 1961. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during the period from 20 February to 19 September 1962.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Chandra Shekhar JHA  
Chairman

His Excellency U Thant,  
Acting Secretary-General,  
United Nations,  
New York

## CHAPTER I

## ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## A. DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

1. The victory of the United Nations in the Second World War, which was fought in the name of freedom for all men, gave new hope of freedom and independence to millions of peoples who, for centuries, had been living under foreign rule. The establishment of the United Nations coincided with this period of intense political activity among colonial peoples everywhere, who renewed their just demand for freedom and redoubled their efforts to attain their legitimate aspirations.

2. The Charter of the United Nations, signed in San Francisco on 26 June 1945, gave further encouragement to the colonial peoples seeking their independence. The preamble of the Charter reaffirmed "faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small" and proclaimed the determination "to promote social progress and

better standards of life in larger freedom". Among the declared purposes of the United Nations contained in Article 1 of the Charter were the development of "friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples" and "promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion".

3. Under the Charter of the United Nations, Members responsible for the administration of territories whose peoples had not yet attained a full measure of self-government accepted certain obligations. In Article 73, Members administering such territories recognized "the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount" and accepted "as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories". The Administering



Members also undertook, among other things, "to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses" and "to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions".

4. The international trusteeship system established under Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter laid down among its basic objectives the promotion of "the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants" of the territories that may be placed under the trusteeship system, and "their progressive development towards self-government or independence".

5. During the first fifteen years of the United Nations, a great number of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories attained independence and became Members of the Organization.

6. Even though considerable areas and large numbers of peoples had attained their independence and had taken their rightful place among the community of nations, many countries and peoples still remained under colonial rule, and the world community was seriously concerned about them. It was felt that their progress towards complete emancipation was too slow: a feeling which prompted the General Assembly to adopt various resolutions urging the administering Powers to expedite the process of decolonization. In some of these resolutions (558 (VI) and 752 (VIII)) the General Assembly called on the Administering Authorities of Trust Territories to fix time-tables and targets for the attainment of independence by certain Trust Territories and, in respect of the remaining Trust Territories, to formulate early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and educational development so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence.

7. In this climate of upsurge for freedom among colonial peoples, coupled with the anxiety of the United Nations to see the inevitable transformation from dependence to independence effected in a peaceful and orderly manner, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contained in a statement of Mr. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, made in the General Assembly on 23 September 1960 at the 869th plenary meeting, and in a letter of the same date,<sup>1</sup> included on the agenda of its fifteenth session an item entitled "Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples". The memorandum accompanying the letter urged the immediate independence of all colonial countries and peoples. Following a long and momentous debate in the plenary meetings, a draft resolution embodying a Declaration, sponsored by forty-three African and Asian States, was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1960. The text of the resolution (1514 (XV)) is as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and*

*of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,*

*"Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,*

*"Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,*

*"Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,*

*"Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,*

*"Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,*

*"Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,*

*"Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,*

*"Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,*

*"Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,*

*"Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,*

*"Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;*

*"And to this end*

*"Declares that:*

*"1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.*

*"2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.*

*"3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.*

*"4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease*

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 87, document A/4501.*

in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

"5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

"6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity."

8. The adoption of this resolution by the General Assembly was regarded as a most constructive achievement and a landmark in the efforts of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and objectives of the Charter. The Declaration embodied in the resolution was a declaration of faith, an inspiration to the peoples who were still under colonial rule and an expression of the universal desire to expedite the process of the liberation of colonial peoples.

#### B. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

9. A year after the adoption by the General Assembly of the historic Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the USSR brought to the attention of the Assembly the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration. The General Assembly, after considering the question, adopted, on 27 November 1961 (1066th plenary meeting), resolution 1654 (XVI) sponsored by thirty-eight African and Asian States, by 97 votes to none, with 4 abstentions. The text of the resolution is as follows:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,*

*"Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of that Declaration,*

*"Recalling in particular paragraph 5 of the Declaration providing that:*

*"Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom";*

*"Noting with regret that, with a few exceptions, the provisions contained in the aforementioned paragraph of the Declaration have not been carried out,*

*"Noting that, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Declaration, armed action and repressive measures continue to be taken in certain areas with increasing ruthlessness against dependent peoples, depriving them of their prerogative to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence,*

*"Deeply concerned that, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 6 of the Declaration, acts aimed at the partial or total disruption of national unity and territorial integrity are still being carried out in certain countries in the process of decolonization,*

*"Convinced that further delay in the application of the Declaration is a continuing source of international conflict and disharmony, seriously impedes international co-operation, and is creating an increasingly dangerous situation in many parts of the world which threaten international peace and security,*

*"Emphasizing that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence,*

*"1. Solemnly reiterates and reaffirms the objectives and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;*

*"2. Calls upon States concerned to take action without further delay with a view to the faithful application and implementation of the Declaration;*

*"3. Decides to establish a Special Committee of seventeen members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly at the present session;*

*"4. Requests the Special Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;*

*"5. Directs the Special Committee to carry out its task by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions;*

*"6. Authorizes the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters, whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions, in consultation with the appropriate authorities;*

*"7. Invites the authorities concerned to afford the Special Committee their fullest co-operation in carrying out its tasks;*

*"8. Requests the Trusteeship Council, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the specialized agencies concerned to assist the Special Committee in its work within their respective fields;*

*"9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and the personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."*

10. At the 1094th plenary meeting, on 23 January 1962, the President of the General Assembly announced that, in accordance with operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1654 (XVI), he had nominated the following seventeen countries to be members of the Special Committee:

Australia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia,

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

#### C. OPENING MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

11. The first meeting of the Special Committee was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York on 20 February 1962. It was opened by the President of the General Assembly, who stated that it gave him genuine pleasure to preside over the first meeting of the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI). He added that the importance of the occasion was also underlined by the presence of the Acting Secretary-General.

12. The President went on to state that the recent attainment of independence by a number of new States and their entry into the United Nations had greatly facilitated the adoption of the General Assembly's historic Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Since then, the need for nations which were still under colonial administration to accede to sovereignty had become increasingly urgent. At the same time, it was most desirable that their progress towards sovereignty should proceed along sound and peaceful lines, without upheavals that might provoke resentment and distrust. Accordingly, the Assembly had considered it necessary to ensure the speedy attainment of independence by the nations in question, and had set up the Special Committee for that purpose. The Special Committee's task, which was clearly defined in resolution 1654 (XVI), was a challenging one, which should be carried out without passion and in full co-operation with the administering Powers. He had every hope that, thanks to such co-operation, the Committee would be able to make a significant contribution towards hastening the complete decolonization of the dependent peoples.

13. The Acting Secretary-General said that he was very happy to welcome those present to the first meeting of the Special Committee. The work of the Special Committee in furthering the objectives of the United Nations Charter was of great importance. Although their task was by no means an easy one, he was sure that the members of the Committee, conscious of the heavy responsibilities entrusted to them, would conduct their discussions in a spirit of co-operation, for there was complete unanimity as to the objective in view, namely, the well-being of the inhabitants of the territories concerned.

14. After these statements, the Special Committee elected the following officers by acclamation: Mr. C. S. Jha (India), *Chairman*, Mr. Sori Coulibaly (Mali), *Vice-Chairman*, and Mr. Najmuddine Rifai (Syria), *Rapporteur*.

#### D. METHODS OF WORK AND PROCEDURE

##### *Introduction*

15. Paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) directed the Special Committee "to carry out its task by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions". The Special Committee held a general discussion of its methods of work and procedure at its first six meetings. At the 6th

meeting, the Chairman made a statement<sup>2</sup> summing up the views expressed by the members of the Special Committee. In the context of that statement, further discussions of those questions took place at the 7th and 8th meetings, during which explanations and reservations were made. The general observations by members, together with their additional explanations and reservations, are given in the following paragraphs.

##### *Observations by members of the Special Committee*

16. The representative of the United States said that a committee such as the present one could perform a most constructive role and it was important to decide how best it could approach its task.

17. In paragraph 4 of resolution 1654 (XVI) the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to examine the application of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of that Declaration, and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. In order to examine the implementation of the Declaration, the Committee would need to obtain as much relevant information as possible. He understood that the Secretariat has a considerable amount of such information at its disposal, information culled from standard reference works and information that could be found in earlier reports of such bodies as the Trusteeship Council, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee on South West Africa and the various regional economic commissions. The current reports on conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories submitted by administering Powers would also be useful. In that connexion, his delegation welcomed the recent decision of the United Kingdom to submit political information on the territories under its administration,<sup>3</sup> as was already being done by the Netherlands, Australia and his own country. The administering Powers might also be requested to provide information on specific questions.

18. The Committee could usefully draw on the experience of Member States regarding problems connected with accession to independence and such matters as the mechanics of self-determination. The States which had attained independence since the Second World War might be asked for their views regarding the processes which could usefully be applied in the remaining dependent territories. The experience of the administering Powers in that regard would also be useful.

19. With regard to the suggestions and recommendations to be made by the Committee, he felt that the most constructive approach would be for such suggestions to relate to types of situation rather than to individual cases. The problem varied: some of the remaining dependent territories were large, while others were very small; among the large territories, some were nearing independence—and in such cases it might be appropriate not to interfere—whereas in others it seemed that little or no progress was being made. Hence the approach to the different cases should vary. There was also the question of material assets and of the availability of trained personnel, able to take over the tasks of administration and the maintenance

<sup>2</sup> A/AC.109/1.

<sup>3</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1017th meeting.

of law and order. The question of political stability had also to be taken into account. There were differences with regard to the composition of the populations of the territories, in some of which there were large indigenous or non-indigenous minorities. Practical steps could be taken to advance the progress towards independence, and the Committee's main task should be to discuss what measures were appropriate in particular types of situations.

20. There were also special problems relating to territories which constituted small enclaves within another country or territory. Other questions which might profitably be discussed were the usefulness of target dates, the question of the provision of indigenous police forces and other necessary personnel, the question of ensuring the viability of a newly independent State, and that of the geographical units to be used as a basis for popular consultations. Another problem concerned the procedure for deciding the constitutional form to be taken by a newly independent State.

21. It had been the view of the United States delegation over a number of years that no United Nations Committee should undertake to hear petitioners against the wishes of the administering Power if the latter had been co-operating with the United Nations. Similarly, his delegation felt that a visiting mission should not be sent to a territory if there was opposition from the administering Power concerned. In the opinion of his delegation that view was clearly reflected in resolution 1654 (XVI).

22. It was also worth recalling that it was under Article 87 of the Charter, which concerned Trust Territories, that the General Assembly was entitled to accept and examine petitions and provide for periodic visits to such territories. Article 73, which applied to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, included no provision for the hearing of petitioners or the dispatch of visiting missions. It was common knowledge that the omission had been deliberate and not accidental. Although he agreed that the climate of thought on those matters had changed since 1945, it was obvious that no United Nations resolution could amend the Charter. Neither the legal obligations of Member States under the Charter nor the powers of the General Assembly and its Committees could be augmented by a simple resolution. His delegation was not inflexibly opposed to the idea of the Special Committee obtaining information from individuals or by way of on-the-spot inquiries. Those matters should be considered as the occasion arose and the agreement of the administering Power—at least where the latter had been co-operating with the United Nations—was an essential part of the process. He agreed with other members in principle that it might be desirable to concentrate on certain areas, bearing in mind the view that the ultimate recommendations of the Committee should deal with types of situations rather than with individual territories.

23. On the basis of its studies the Committee should be able to produce a report of historic significance, which would make an important contribution towards the rapid implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

24. As far as the procedure of the Committee was concerned, he felt that it would be a mistake for it to engage in controversy and to take decisions on the basis of small majorities. The precedent set in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in which it had been decided that the aim should be to

achieve agreement without voting, might usefully be followed. He was naturally not proposing that unanimity should be required for all decisions.

25. The representative of the United Kingdom recalled the conditions under which his Government had accepted the invitation from the President of the General Assembly to participate in the work of the Committee. The United Kingdom Government had given full co-operation to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and saw no need for any other committee; nevertheless, it was willing to co-operate with the Special Committee, subject to the understanding that it could not accept any form of intervention in the administration of the territories for which it was responsible and that, if there were any attempts so to intervene, the United Kingdom Government would be bound to withdraw its co-operation. He reserved the position of his Government with regard to the consideration of territories individually, which he believed should be by category or area. He also expressed his Government's reservations on the hearing of petitioners and the dispatch of visiting missions, which he believed should not be done without the consent of the administering Power.

26. He wished the Committee to give sympathetic understanding to four propositions in which his Government believed. The first of these was that the United Kingdom exercised sole responsibility for carrying out the advance towards self-government and independence in the territories which it administered. The second was that there was no question in his Government's mind about the general policy to be followed in accordance with the Charter. That was not simply to confer independence without other considerations, but to confer independence on free and stable governments which were able to exercise that independence to the best advantage of the people concerned. The third principle was that this policy was being carried out by his Government with as much speed as circumstances permitted. The fourth principle was that his Government regarded preparation for self-government as all-important. It had taught the principles of good order, equal justice and representative government. He considered that if the Committee failed to pay attention to the question of practical steps in preparation for self-government, it would be doing a grave disservice to the peoples concerned. Independence should be attained rapidly, but administering Powers also had the responsibility of giving the best possible start in independence to the peoples concerned.

27. The representative of Mali said that his delegation would be animated by a spirit of co-operation in approaching the heavy task of decolonization entrusted to the Special Committee by the General Assembly. Mali was deeply engaged in the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle and, although it would make no concessions where colonialism was concerned, it felt that mere abuse of colonialism would serve no useful purpose and that there was need for definite, practical and constructive steps likely to lead to its liquidation. The adoption of resolution 1514 (XV) had inspired hope all over the world, and particularly in Africa and Asia. The peoples of those Continents, who were still suffering under colonialist oppression, must not be disappointed.

28. The first stage of decolonization was the attainment of political independence, followed by the abolition of under-development, poverty and under-employ-



ment. The first step must be to put into practice the right of peoples to self-determination, in accordance with the Charter. In that connexion he drew attention to paragraphs 3 and 5 of resolution 1514 (XV). In accordance with those provisions, the members of the Committee must acquaint themselves with the degree of implementation of that resolution achieved in each of the territories still under foreign domination.

29. Resolution 1654 (XVI) gave the Committee clear and precise instructions. It was the Committee's duty to set about specific and urgent tasks without further delay. Paragraph 5 of the resolution directed the Committee to carry out its task by employment of all means at its disposal. Since the Special Committee had been established by the General Assembly, it could employ the methods used by other Assembly Committees and by the Trusteeship Council.

30. His delegation considered that, in the interest of understanding, it would be well for the Committee at the end of each debate to reach a consensus of opinion. The right to vote would still be exercised with regard to questions of procedure.

31. He felt that the Secretariat was in a position to place at the Committee's disposal a quantity of data concerning the various dependent territories. It would be unreasonable for the Committee to set about its work in an abstract manner, and it would be particularly difficult to lay down general principles applicable to all dependent territories. There were varying situations, and certain territories, such as Angola, Mozambique, Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, constituted a serious threat to international peace and security. His delegation therefore suggested that, after deciding on its method of work, the Committee should draw up a list of priorities.

32. The first work to be undertaken was the investigation of the political situation in the various territories. The Committee should request the Secretariat to circulate all the information it possessed in that respect. The Committee should also call upon the assistance of the specialized agencies, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1654 (XVI). In addition, the Committee would have available to it the information to be supplied by the administering Powers themselves, in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolution. Furthermore, the hearing of petitioners had proved a useful source of information both in the Fourth Committee and in the Trusteeship Council. His delegation therefore proposed that the Committee should adopt that system, on the understanding that it should first be verified that the petitioners were genuinely representative of the territories in question. He also urged the sending of visiting missions, in accordance with the practice followed by the Trusteeship Council. The Committee might also draft a questionnaire to be sent to the administering Powers.

33. The Committee's field of action was vast, but his delegation considered that it should begin its work by examining the situation in the dependent territories of Africa. In that part of the continent there were a number of crucial problems which should be solved without delay. In this delegation's view the most effective approach would be to establish a vertical rather than a horizontal programme for the examination of the problem of the still dependent territories, i.e., to establish priorities rather than to seek solutions which would be applicable in all cases and which would place important questions such as those of Angola, Mozam-

bique, the other Portuguese possessions and Southern Rhodesia on the same level as questions such as that of the American Virgin Islands, the importance of which was only relative.

34. One of the most urgent cases was that of Angola and the other Portuguese colonies. The General Assembly had set up a Committee to deal with that subject, but the Special Committee might ask the Chairman of the other Committee for his opinion of the progress being made in that colony. The situation in Kenya and that in Southern Rhodesia were no less tense than that in Angola. The Committee should proceed without delay to the hearing of petitioners from those territories while reserving the right to dispatch a visiting mission there. The dispatch of a mission to Southern Rhodesia appeared to be particularly desirable in the light of the resolution recently adopted by the General Assembly (1745 (XVI)), which had requested the Special Committee to consider whether the Territory of Southern Rhodesia had attained a full measure of self-government. Subsequently the Committee could, on the basis of the information it had gathered, study the implementation of adequate measures of decolonization. Those urgent needs should not cause the Committee to overlook another alarming situation, that of so-called British Guiana, which seriously threatened international peace and security. He hoped that the negotiations scheduled to take place in London in May 1962 would lead to the independence of that Territory.

35. In conclusion, he urged that the Special Committee should immediately take up the specific, serious and urgent cases which threatened international peace and security, in the light of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1654 (XVI). The awakening of the colonized peoples and their yearning for freedom and independence were incontestable facts which constituted one of the outstanding phenomena of the day. The historic Asian-African conference at Bandung in April 1955 had sounded the tocsin of colonialism. He appealed to those administering Powers which were behind the times, like Portugal, and to those which were seeking a fresh form of colonial domination, to show good will and a spirit of co-operation, so that all might work together to bring about the end of the shameful oppression of some peoples by others. In its desire to ensure the full and objective implementation of the resolutions that had been unanimously adopted by the General Assembly, Mali would do its utmost to that end.

36. With regard to the statement made by the Chairman at the 6th meeting, the representative of Mali stated that the references to consent by the administering Power to the dispatch of visiting missions should not be regarded as conferring a right of veto.

37. The representative of the Soviet Union stated that the General Assembly had entrusted the Committee with an extremely responsible and worthy task, that of assisting in the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. In adopting that Declaration, the General Assembly had solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to a speedy and unconditional end. As the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR had stated, the main task was to ensure that the will of the peoples was put into effect, that the demands made in the Declaration did not remain a dead letter, and that the elimination of the colonial régime in any

particular country became a reality and was not frustrated by the maintenance of a disguised form of colonialism. It should not be difficult to find common ground on which all members of the Committee could agree regarding the Committee's task and the methods to be used, provided they were guided by the Declaration and by General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI). It was stated in paragraph 5 of the Declaration that all powers should be transferred to the peoples "in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence". Hence, all types of colonial territories without exception were within the competence of the Committee and the task before the Committee was one of enormous dimensions, for there were still some eighty-eight territories under colonial domination, with a total population of roughly 70 million.

38. Resolution 1654 (XVI) requested the Special Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the Assembly at its seventeenth session. Thus it had not much time in which to accomplish the urgent tasks awaiting it. If the Committee tried to include all the dependent territories in its report, it was likely to be submerged in a mass of detail and to fail to submit recommendations concerning the most important of those territories. For the purpose of implementing the Declaration, it was necessary for the Committee to consider the most important political questions connected with the termination of the colonial régimes. Therefore it would be reasonable to agree with the proposal of the representative of Mali that priority should be given to countries of the African continent, in which there were still twenty-seven colonial and Trust Territories, with a population of over 50 million. Lack of agreement concerning those territories, in many of which there were acute political problems, was likely to lead to serious conflict of international significance, as had been seen in the case of Angola and Ruanda-Urundi.

39. The Committee's ultimate objective had been clearly defined in the General Assembly's resolutions. It was to co-operate in the steps to be taken for the transfer of all powers to the colonial peoples, so that they might enjoy complete independence and freedom. Sometimes the need for a cautious, gradual approach was being emphasized. The United Kingdom representative had stressed the responsibility of his Government for developments in the territories under United Kingdom administration and the consequent heavy burden laid upon that Government. One of the Committee's tasks was surely to make that burden lighter by leading those territories to complete independence.

40. The Committee should endeavour to ensure that, in all the territories falling within its purview, steps should immediately be taken for the granting of independence. It was the Committee's duty to ensure that the Declaration should not remain a dead letter and to prevent any possible attempts to obstruct the implementation of the General Assembly's decisions. In that connexion, it should be borne in mind that the relevant resolutions emphasized that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence. Moreover, the territories must be granted true independence, not a fictitious form of independence concealing new forms of colonial domination and oppression. It was necessary

to point out that, in their efforts to continue to exercise pressure on a territory which had attained independence and to maintain their position in a new guise, the colonial Powers frequently endeavoured to leave their armed forces in the territory and to establish or retain military bases there. Before granting independence, they tried to impose treaties and agreements restricting the sovereignty of the future independent State. It was therefore essential for the Committee to call upon the administering Powers to liquidate their military bases in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, to withdraw all their armed forces from them and not to conclude, before the proclamation of independence, any treaties or agreements which would in any way limit the sovereignty of the future State.

41. It was for the Special Committee to determine what was necessary for the implementation of the Declaration and to decide on the best methods of work. One of the most useful methods would be to send to the various territories special working groups or visiting missions, as the representative of Mali had suggested, which should complete their work as soon as possible and submit reports to the Committee; another important method would be the consideration of written petitions and the hearing of petitioners on matters connected with the implementation of the Declaration. Those sources would supplement the information obtained from the Administering Members and from the United Nations organs that were called upon, in resolution 1654 (XVI), to assist the Committee. Further, different bodies organized by the General Assembly on certain territories, such as the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola, might be requested to inform the Special Committee of their programme of work and target dates so that it might state its own views on the matters concerned and each could help the other in the fulfilment of their missions.

42. In putting forward those suggestions, the Soviet Union delegation confidently assumed that all Member States which had voted in favour of the Declaration, and all those which had not objected to it, would co-operate with the Committee in its efforts to implement the Declaration. It would be an advantage if the Committee could reach decisions commanding general agreement, but if that were to be achieved members would have to refrain from laying down prior conditions. The only basis for discussion was in fact the Declaration and other General Assembly resolutions. That was already an area of agreement; any other course was likely to lead to controversy. If individual members of the Committee were not guided by the Declaration and the General Assembly resolutions but obstructed their implementation, that would prove that in voting for the Declaration they had not really intended it to be implemented. The delegation of the Soviet Union would oppose any such manoeuvres and would urge the Committee to take practical action to implement the Declaration. The effectiveness of the Committee's work would be measured by the extent to which it assisted the process of liberating the dependent peoples from the colonial yoke and eliminated the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. The Soviet Union delegation hoped that the Committee would be able to submit recommendations for the complete liquidation of colonialism to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

43. With regard to the statement made by the Chairman at the 6th meeting, the representative of the

Soviet Union stated that, while it was desirable to obtain the consent of the administering Powers before hearing petitioners and sending out visiting missions, it should be understood that that procedure would not be tantamount to giving the administering Powers the right of veto. He felt that the Special Committee would do well to follow the procedures indicated by the Chairman, taking into account the comments made by representatives, particularly the observations of the representative of Poland.

44. The representative of Cambodia said that his country's point of view on colonialism had been made clear at the sessions of the General Assembly and at the conferences held at Bandung and Belgrade: namely, that the Powers which still maintained their rule over other peoples should be persuaded to grant them full independence. The representative of the United Kingdom had mentioned the many territories formerly under United Kingdom administration which had become independent and had said that his Government was taking steps to speed up the emancipation of the territories still under its administration. The United Kingdom was to be congratulated on its liberal colonial policy; the spirit of co-operation shown by its representative augured well for the Committee's work.

45. With regard to the Committee's method of work, his delegation thought that the competent United Nations organs should first collect all the information available on the various Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to have the fullest possible documentation on political, constitutional, economic and social conditions. The Committee could then consider and study those documents, giving priority to those relating to territories which were already advanced and fit for independence. On the basis of such a study, the Committee could ascertain in what circumstances any given territory could accede to independence as rapidly as possible and, if necessary, it could fix a target date for the granting of independence, in agreement with the administering Power concerned. His delegation, which represented a newly independent country, was prepared to co-operate whole-heartedly and to use its own experience in assisting the subject territories to recover their sovereignty in peace and dignity.

46. His delegation was confident that it would not be long before all the dependent peoples were free and every form of colonialism would disappear from the face of the earth. As Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Chief of State of Cambodia, had said at the Belgrade conference, the struggle against the survival of colonialism would be all the more effective if it was waged in the certainty that final victory was close at hand and that nothing would be gained by bitterness or hatred.

47. The representative of Tanganyika stressed the importance of the Committee's deliberations. It had been encouraging to note that the three major Powers had agreed on the objective, for only if the great Powers co-operated fully and were willing to abide by the consensus of opinion in the Committee could its findings and recommendations have full meaning and serve the required purpose. In the war against the exploitation of man by man, against rule without consent, against degradation on the pretext that some peoples were less endowed mentally than others, ultimate victory was already assured. Nevertheless, there was a need for the Special Committee because the great Powers were somewhat divided in their approach even though they agreed on the objective. The United States repre-

sentative had approved of the Committee; the United Kingdom representative, while pledging himself to co-operate with the Committee, had indicated that his country would have preferred to be left alone to liquidate its colonial empire, in view of what it had already achieved in that matter. The representative of the Soviet Union had spoken as strongly as ever against colonialism, stressing that unpreparedness should not be used as an excuse for delay.

48. He agreed that the Committee should give the colonial territories in Africa priority in its work. His delegation was not in favour of pressing for immediate independence for all territories, regardless of whether or not that was likely to lead to chaos. At the same time, his delegation did not support the attitude of the United Kingdom, which wanted to take its own time in the matter of granting independence; indeed, his country's own independence would be incomplete as long as others were still subjected to humiliation on the African continent.

49. He thought that the representative of the United Kingdom, which was at the moment the largest colonial Power, had presented a formidable list of achievements. It was true that the United Kingdom had been a champion of decolonization in cases where the population had been mainly African, as in Nigeria and Ghana, or where Europeans had formed the majority, as in New Zealand and Australia, but in colonies with a mixed population the United Kingdom had little to be proud of. For instance, in Kenya the constitutional changes had not been introduced until after the Mau Mau disturbances; in Nyasaland Mr. Hastings Banda had succeeded after a state of emergency involving much loss of life; in Northern Rhodesia bloodshed had been necessary to convince the United Kingdom that the African population were opposed to the Constitution; in Southern Rhodesia the representative of the United Kingdom Government had recently expressed satisfaction that the Constitutional Council and the courts were sufficient to safeguard the interests of the African, while for the European a two-thirds majority was an additional safeguard. The Committee would no doubt have little to say about territories such as Uganda, Trinidad and British Guiana, where the future had been clearly marked out.

50. He had, however, been perturbed by the United Kingdom threat to withdraw its co-operation if the Committee showed signs of "intervention". It would be useful if the United Kingdom representative would define the meaning of that word. If the United Kingdom had promised to give information, it must be aware that such information would be discussed and criticized. It would be unfortunate if, in so doing, the Committee would be going beyond what the United Kingdom could tolerate; he hoped that that situation would never arise. His Government was prepared to go a long way to co-operate with the Committee. All members were agreed on a clear and well-defined principle of decolonization, and as long as that principle was kept in mind any difficulties could easily be solved. All members fully realized the difficult situation facing the colonial Powers such as the United Kingdom.

51. He fully supported the suggestion of the United States representative that all possible information should be obtained from all available sources. He agreed that the Administering Authorities should be asked to give all the information they had; the experience of the colonial Powers and of the ex-colonial peoples should

be placed at the Committee's disposal. He also agreed that each territory should be studied individually in all its aspects.

52. He hoped that the Committee and the administering Powers would not adopt a paternalistic attitude. If its intentions were genuine, it should be willing to hear people from the territories express their views. Objections to such a procedure might be raised in certain quarters; it might even be called a violation of the Charter of the United Nations. For that reason he would not call such people petitioners. The important thing was that they should be consulted about their future; the colonial Powers did not necessarily know best. If there were difficulties to be overcome before independence, the dependent peoples would be the first to be convinced of the need for delay. The recent discussions on Ruanda-Urundi had shown the desirability of such consultation. As the representative of a recently independent country, he stressed that there was no greater danger to co-operation between the Administering Authority and the colonized people than secrecy on the part of the former concerning its plans. That was a particularly strong grievance in the case of the Southern Rhodesian Africans.

53. The former Prime Minister of Tanganyika had asked the United Nations to be the judge in colonial matters and had appealed to the colonial Powers to treat their possessions as Trust Territories. If that were done by all the colonial Powers, they would find the Committee co-operative and the opponents of colonialism would willingly assist in reaching an amicable solution to the satisfaction of all. As he had said in discussing the question of Angola, peace and colonialism were rapidly becoming incompatible.

54. With regard to the statement made by the Chairman at the 6th meeting, the representative of Tanganyika stated that his delegation accepted that as a guide without its amounting to a ruling. He appealed to all administering Powers to give the Committee full co-operation in connexion with the hearing of petitioners and the dispatch of visiting groups.

55. The representative of India said that his delegation felt that the establishment of the Committee was of historic significance, for it showed that the end of the colonial era was in sight. The United Nations had a profound interest in the eradication of colonialism since the conditions for lasting peace would not prevail until that had been achieved. It was therefore extremely important for the Committee to function effectively. There appeared to be some differences of opinion on the Committee's specific functions. Since the objective was identical for all concerned, the Committee would have to reconcile those different views, which were not in essential conflict. The Committee represented all points of view, those of the colonial Powers as well as those of former colonies; it had to be assumed that they all had the same ultimate aim, although their views on methods might differ. He agreed that advantage should be taken of the rules of procedure of similar committees, for the Committee could find many precedents in the work of the General Assembly and its Committees.

56. He endorsed the suggestion that the Committee might decide to consider written or oral petitions. It would not, however, be bound to hear every petitioner; it might perhaps set up a small committee to screen the petitions. It had also been suggested that the Committee should not undertake a horizontal study of a large number of territories. His delegation agreed with that view;

a programme of priorities should be established and studies of selected territories could be carried out. It seemed to be generally agreed that priority should be given to territories in Africa, which had suffered from colonialism at its worst. The oppression and denial of freedom in Angola and the other Portuguese colonies in Africa constituted one of the most serious challenges to the United Nations. The Committee should devote its efforts to remedying such situations. The suggestion that the Committee might send visiting missions to some of the territories also met with his delegation's approval. No mission would be successful without the co-operation of all concerned, including the administering Powers, and he hoped that that co-operation would be forthcoming.

57. His delegation agreed with the United States representative that it would be advantageous for the Special Committee to arrive at decisions by recording the consensus of opinion. The Committee should as a rule hold open meetings, but it should reserve the right to hold closed meetings should circumstances warrant it. As for the records of the meetings, he would advocate the use of verbatim records with official summary records prepared subsequently by the Secretariat, as was the practice in the Trusteeship Council.

58. His delegation was not prompted by any preconceived notions, nor did it wish to cause embarrassment to any country. Its sole desire was to ensure constructive co-operation and to hasten the implementation of the purposes set out in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

59. With regard to the statement made by the Chairman at the 6th meeting, the representative of India agreed that, on the question of petitioners, the Special Committee should be able to act without the consent of the administering Power but should spare no effort in trying to obtain the latter's co-operation. He also stated that, although the Special Committee might send visiting missions, their success depended on the active co-operation of the administering Power concerned.

60. The representative of Yugoslavia said that the texts of the basic documents of the Committee's work, General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1654 (XVI), were so clear that they left little room for differences of interpretation. The United Kingdom representative had spoken of the responsibility of the administering Powers, and particularly of the United Kingdom, with regard to territories under their administration. Although all members did not share the United Kingdom representative's conception of the absolute responsibility of the Administering Members, they all recognized the special responsibility of the colonialist Powers. That responsibility had increased as a result of the adoption of resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1654 (XVI), for besides being administering Powers they were Members of the United Nations and were bound to comply with the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly. In that connexion he drew attention to resolution 1514 (XV), paragraph 5 and resolution 1654 (XVI), paragraph 2.

61. Apart from the responsibility of the administering Powers, there was also the responsibility of the United Nations. In adopting the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the Assembly had assumed a definite obligation towards the peoples of the dependent territories. Lastly, there was the responsibility of the Special Com-



mittee and of each of its members, as defined in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 1654 (XVI). In his delegation's view it would be erroneous, and even dangerous, to ignore or underestimate any of the responsibilities he had mentioned, which were of the highest importance for the achievement of the purposes outlined in the Declaration.

62. He agreed that constructive co-operation in the Committee would be an important condition for its success. He had particularly in mind the co-operation of the Administering Members, both those represented on the Committee and those which were not represented there. He hoped that the Committee would be able to count on their co-operation; in particular, he hoped for the co-operation of the United Kingdom, the greatest colonialist Power in the world today. In the light of the achievements enumerated by the United Kingdom representative, the Committee was entitled to expect more constructive co-operation from that delegation than from certain other colonialist Powers. The basis of such co-operation could only be the spirit and letter of the two relevant General Assembly resolutions, coupled with the determination of all members of the Committee to make concerted efforts with a view to the strict application of the purposes set forth in those resolutions.

63. With regard to the methods and programme of work to be adopted, he agreed with the United States representative, who had mentioned a number of sources of information which might be useful to the Committee. His delegation also supported the suggestion that the Committee should hear petitioners. Moreover, visiting missions might in special cases render useful service. His delegation agreed with the opinion expressed by various speakers that it would be a mistake to attack all the problems at once and to treat all dependent territories on a footing of equality from the point of view of the importance and urgency of their problems. The Committee should draw up a list of priorities and in his view the first priority should be given to "Black" Africa, more especially to the Portuguese territories and to Southern Rhodesia, in connexion with which the General Assembly had recently adopted a resolution (1745 (XVI)).

64. His delegation was ready to give the utmost co-operation and to make constructive efforts which would assist the Committee in carrying out its task as speedily as possible and enable it to present a useful report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

65. With regard to the statement made by the Chairman at the 6th meeting, the representative of Yugoslavia explained that, with regard to visiting missions, the reference in the Chairman's statement to the need for securing the co-operation of the administering Powers concerned merely meant that the Committee would like to have the assistance of those authorities and did not confer any kind of veto power upon the administering Powers.

66. The representative of Poland stressed that the general views of his delegation on colonial problems had been expounded in the General Assembly, particularly during the debates on the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and on the implementation of that Declaration. He would like to think that there was universal agreement on the principal objective, which was to bring about the independence of all dependent territories as rapidly as possible, but he felt that it was right to be realistic regard-

ing the obstacles which had existed in the past and would doubtless continue to exist. The differences of approach to the question of implementing the General Assembly's decision sprang from the basic differences of policy and interest between the colonial Powers and the colonized peoples. It should be recalled that in the past independence had often been won only after a struggle and at the cost of many lives.

67. If the Committee was agreed on the need to bring about the peaceful implementation of the Assembly's Declaration, it must propose concrete measures to the Assembly for facilitating the process, always bearing in mind that the prime consideration must be the interests of the peoples concerned. Both the Declaration and resolution 1654 (XVI) provided the Committee with clear and precise terms of reference; there was no need to discuss whether or not, in a particular territory, immediate steps should be taken to transfer powers to the people, since the Assembly had already passed judgement on that issue. The question was how best to implement the Assembly's decision. The United States representative had rightly observed that there were marked differences between the problems in different territories. For that reason it would not be useful to discuss all the territories at once, but the Committee should, rather, decide what specific measures were called for in the case of specific territories. A general debate on abstract problems concerning the methods of transferring powers would serve no useful purpose.

68. Certain differences of approach had already become evident in the Committee. He agreed with the representative of Tanganyika that it would be helpful if the United Kingdom would abandon its paternalistic attitude toward the territories still under its administration; that attitude seemed to underlie the United Kingdom representative's statement at a previous meeting, in which he had spoken of preparing people for self-government and teaching them principles which had proved of value to the British people. What suited some people did not necessarily suit others, and history had shown that the newly emerging States did not necessarily adopt the systems prevailing in the former metropolitan countries. That was to be expected since they were faced with different problems, including economic and other problems which had been created by the policies of the colonial Powers.

69. He agreed that a list of priorities should be established and that consideration should first be given to the African territories. It was in Africa that the largest remaining dependent territories were to be found; a colonial war was being waged in Angola, and an equally dangerous situation might well arise in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee might begin immediately by considering the situation in Angola, Mozambique, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia and Ruanda-Urundi. He accepted the list of priorities proposed by the representative of Ethiopia, on condition that the Committee could amend it if necessary. By adopting the list forthwith the Committee would be able to embark immediately upon the real task before it. If it worked diligently the Committee might hope to submit the final results of its work to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session and thus belie the somewhat pessimistic prediction of one of the representatives, who seemed to expect the Committee to sit for another ten years or so, or even to become a permanent Committee.

70. In regard to the question of information, the representative of Poland stressed that the possible

sources of information were numerous. Resolution 1654 (XVI) made it clear that the Committee might use all methods available; as other representatives had said, it could profitably make use of practices which had been adopted in the Trusteeship Council and other bodies.

71. First there was the material already at the disposal of the Secretariat; in that connexion, it would clearly be an advantage if the territories were considered one by one, since otherwise the work of the Committee would be held up until the Secretariat had collected information on all the dependent territories.

72. Secondly, the help of the Trusteeship Council would be useful, though such help as well should be requested in connexion with each specific territory that the Committee was considering. Other bodies, such as the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola, could usefully be invited to co-operate with the Committee as suggested by the Soviet Union representative.

73. Thirdly, the information which could be obtained from administering Powers was extremely important, but that did not mean that the Committee could afford to postpone its work until such information was made available to it. In that connexion, he saw little profit in the proposal that all the States which had recently acceded to independence should be approached for their views. Such States were represented in the Committee and their experience would naturally be of value when specific territories were discussed.

74. Fourthly, he agreed with the representative of Tanganyika that the Committee should make use of any information available to it from representatives of various political groups in the dependent territories. If there was general agreement, he did not think that there would be any procedural difficulty about inviting and hearing petitioners from those territories, which the Committee wanted to investigate thoroughly.

75. Fifthly, his delegation strongly supported the suggestion that visiting missions should be sent to gather information on particular territories, since that method had proved useful in the past practice of the United Nations. He supported the view of the representative of Yugoslavia that it must be clearly understood that the administering Power had no right of veto with respect to the sending of visiting groups by the Committee.

76. He agreed that the procedure of the Committee should be modelled on the procedure of the General Assembly's Main Committees especially that of the Fourth Committee. As the representative of the United States had said, many of the problems before the Committee had already arisen in the Fourth Committee. He agreed also that every effort should be made to reach a consensus of opinion, though, naturally, each delegation would have the right to call for a vote if it disagreed with the general view or if it felt that the Powers immediately concerned were demanding unacceptable conditions. The Committee must not be afraid to admit to disagreements if they did in fact exist. Finally, he agreed with the representative of India that the Committee should be provided with verbatim records, as was the practice in the Trusteeship Council.

77. With regard to the statement made by the Chairman at the meeting, the representative of Poland felt that it should be made clear that the Special Committee was entitled not only to hear petitioners but also to ask them to speak on matters which it wanted to investigate

thoroughly. He also agreed that it must be clearly understood that the administering Power had no right of veto with respect to the sending of visiting missions.

78. The representative of Ethiopia hoped that the harmony which existed in the Committee would continue. His delegation's views with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples were determined by three basic considerations. First, it was determined by his country's history, which in the last hundred years had been one of constant struggle against the forces of colonialism, which twice in a generation had attacked his nation. If today independence was a reality, it was not achieved without great struggle, loss of precious human lives and destruction of property. It was not surprising, therefore, that his country's views on the problems before the Committee should be determined by its experience, by its historical heritage in the African continent.

79. The second essential consideration arose from his country's obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. The primary task of the United Nations, was the maintenance of international peace and security, and implicit in this was the duty of the Organization, and of each Member State, to remove the cause of the threat to peace. And in this regard the continued existence of colonialism was a threat to international peace and security. The history of the past decade was replete with examples of full-scale wars, armed struggles and endless heavy sacrifices which had their origin in the system of colonialism. His delegation could not therefore agree with the criticism levelled against some Member States that they had departed from the original purposes of the United Nations and had turned it into an instrument for the supervision of the liquidation of colonialism. His delegation took it as a maxim that indeed colonialism should be liquidated.

80. Thirdly, his delegation believed that Chapter XI of the Charter embodied the obligations of the international community towards the dependent territories and peoples and was an international convention on the policies that should be followed in advancing dependent territories to self-government and independence. His delegation believed that it had a responsibility to assist those Member States which had obligations towards dependent territories, as outlined in the Charter.

81. His delegation believed that by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) mankind had declared colonialism to be morally and legally indefensible. Mankind and history had pronounced themselves on the moral and legal values of colonialism, and their verdict was indeed incontestable and irreversible. His delegation did not view its role in the Special Committee as being that of a champion of an already triumphant cause. To reopen the question anew and show why colonialism as a system was morally and legally indefensible would be a setback to human progress. The Committee's essential role and function were to carry further and implement the moral and legal values of mankind as manifested in the Charter and in resolution 1514 (XV).

82. Turning to the specific mandate of the Special Committee as outlined in paragraph 4 of resolution 1654 (XVI), he said that that mandate was very positive, inasmuch as the Committee was to formulate precise suggestions on the granting of independence to the last remaining dependent territories in the world. That mandate should be viewed also in the context of Chapter XI of the Charter and Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

which contained principles that had been unanimously accepted by all Members of the Organization. Because of that unanimity on the principles concerned with the mandate of the Committee, he believed that a similar attitude of unanimity should guide and prevail in the deliberations of the Committee and that unless there was a request by a member, voting by division should be avoided as much as possible. He explained that by unanimity he meant a consensus of views. He added, however, that members should retain the right to insist that a vote be taken on any particular point, when necessary.

83. In view of the short time available to the Special Committee, it could not be expected to undertake a case by case study of all the dependent territories. He believed that the Committee should immediately take up as a matter of high priority the problems of the larger dependent territories, especially those in which the people themselves had risen against the colonial system. Those dependent territories were very well known and had already shown serious manifestations of a will to emancipate themselves which, if suppressed, would cause a threat to international peace and security. That should not be construed, however, as neglecting the smaller dependent territories; it simply meant giving immediate attention to the urgent matters. Among the territories to which his delegation attached great importance were Kenya, Mozambique, Angola, Zanzibar, South West Africa, the Rhodesias, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland; and possibly Ruanda-Urundi.

84. In explaining why he had not included any of the West African territories, he said that since there were not a great many settlers there, the Africans of West Africa had been able to acquire their independence with—and he used the word cautiously—relative ease. On the other hand, in East Africa there were many settlers, who, unfortunately, had not seen fit to grant to Africans the right to manage their own affairs. As a result, the granting of self-government in that part of Africa had not really been to the Africans but mostly to the settlers. Lately there had been trends such as those in Kenya, where the privileged position of the settlers was dwindling fast. But in other territories, such as the Rhodesias, the picture was different, and he believed it was the duty of the Committee to give urgent consideration to them. His list of territories was therefore based on considerations of urgency and importance. Moreover, as he came from that part of Africa, he had a special attachment to it. He believed that the Special Committee should hear petitioners. However, he felt that effective ways should be devised to avoid being overwhelmed by innumerable petitioners.

85. He also believed that the use of visiting missions should be accepted as a matter of principle which, if the circumstances arose, the Special Committee should be prepared to implement. It was the sincere hope of his Government that the authorities concerned would co-operate in the application of this method of implementing the resolution.

86. With regard to information concerning the various territories, the delegation of Ethiopia believed that the Special Committee should use the information which was already available, but that, in addition, questionnaires should be sent out. To avoid being tied down by a mass of information, the questionnaire should be brief and should be directed to the essential questions already stated in the Declaration, namely, the constitu-

tional progress of the peoples concerned—whether there was, for example, one vote to one man, and what the chances were for the territory to become independent as early as possible. He thought the Committee should be careful not to enter into a discussion of how a particular territory should accede to independence. Each territory had its own way. The test was when the people wanted it, and when they asked for it. That was their right, and when they asked for it, so far as his delegation was concerned, there was no need for further discussion about it.

87. Referring to the statement by the representative of the United Kingdom in which he had emphasized the sole obligation of the United Kingdom with respect to the territories under its jurisdiction, he said that while he accepted that point, it must be amended to include the obligations of all countries as members of the international community towards dependent territories and their peoples. The sacred trust of civilization, which was embodied in the United Nations Charter, entitled all countries to take part in the emancipation of those territories. He could not, therefore, agree that other countries had no responsibility whatsoever, that the territories in question were the exclusive concern of the United Kingdom and that the United Kingdom's co-operation was extended to the Committee on that basis. If that was the case, he would be compelled to assert his point of view on the interpretation of the Charter and the various relevant documents on the subject.

88. That point was of particular importance to his delegation, because there was a case in history which he was afraid might repeat itself elsewhere. There was a particular territory of Africa on the southern tip which had been granted independence. The independence enjoyed by that territory was the independence of the settlers and not the independence of the people themselves. Independence, in the Rhodesias for example, must mean independence for the Africans, for the simple reason that "one man, one vote" meant that every African could vote. This was the practice in all parts of the world and he did not see why it should not take place in the Rhodesias, in Nyasaland, in Kenya—in fact, everywhere in Africa.

89. The representative of Tunisia said that he would not speak of colonialism in general, which had been condemned in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It was now a matter of implementing that resolution, which, as was noted in the preamble of resolution 1654 (XVI), had not been applied satisfactorily. The Special Committee, established specifically to remedy that state of affairs, would not be able to work successfully unless it first defined its objectives, its tasks and its methods. The Committee's objectives were clearly stated in paragraph 5 of resolution 1514 (XV). Thus all the territories which were still dependent, whether Trust Territories, Non-Self-Governing Territories or others which had not yet acceded to independence, were within its competence. It would perhaps be useful, for the sake of clarity, to draw up a list of all those territories.

90. The whole task of the Committee was set out in paragraph 4 of resolution 1654 (XVI). In view of the little time the Committee had in which to accomplish that task, it was incumbent upon it to organize its methods of work as soon as possible, paragraph 5 of the resolution allowing it full latitude in that respect. Suggestions had already been made as to the various means that could be employed. It would no doubt be useful

for the Committee to draw up a list forthwith of all the means available to it, with the idea of using whichever were most suitable in each particular case. For information the Committee could draw on all the available sources, such as the documentation of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies or, as the United States representative had suggested, the experience of newly independent Member States or, again, the documents of the various African conferences. That did not mean that the Committee should transform itself into a mere information committee. It knew what data it needed, and it should embark forthwith upon the study of certain territories, chosen in order of urgency from the list to be prepared. On some particular problems it would be necessary to hear petitioners, and visiting missions could also supply valuable information. With regard to voting procedure, he agreed with the United States representative that it would be desirable to seek unanimous agreement and where possible to avoid taking a formal vote. But it remained the right of every delegation to ask for a vote on some occasions.

91. Above all, it was important to decide first of all whether the Committee would deal with dependent countries in general defining general principles and various types of situations each of which would require a different method, or whether, on the contrary, it would take up the most explosive situations immediately, in order to avoid the upheavals they might bring about. In the latter case, the Committee should certainly begin with the African countries, since that was where the delay in decolonization had created the most tragic situations. It was the Committee's duty to endeavour to prevent violent explosions and to save the peoples who had for so long been subject to foreign domination from further suffering. It was to be hoped that the former links forged by colonialism could rapidly evolve into a new kind of relationship. It was in that hope that President Habib Bourguiba had proposed, on 15 March 1958, that a round-table conference on decolonization should be held. The Special Committee should be imbued with that spirit.

92. The representative of Australia said that his country was participating in the Committee's work both as an Administering Member and as a Member of the United Nations and it therefore had obligations in each of these categories. He hoped that in its work the Committee would not split up into categories of Administering Members on the one hand and non-administering Members on the other but would work as one entity with a common objective. Australia had played a large part in inserting in the Charter the provisions directed towards bringing dependent countries to complete independence. Australia desired to co-operate as a member of the Committee in carrying out its objectives, and hoped that its procedures would develop in a way in which members could feel they were working together and not against one another. He did not think any member of the Committee would question that certain responsibilities devolved upon Administering Members which they could not abdicate. Administering Members might be unable to accept certain recommendations, but they were under an obligation to give them full and careful consideration. Australia's experience hitherto had been that, if an Administering Member were prepared to co-operate with a United Nations body and take full account of the views of other Members, it was possible to work to the advantage of everyone. It should be possible for the Committee to produce for the seventeenth session of the

Assembly a historic document indicating what had been done, what was being done, and what could be done. In some territories the difficulties arose not between the administering Power and the indigenous inhabitants, but between indigenous inhabitants themselves. The United Nations could not be indifferent to the outcome of negotiations in such circumstances but the role it could usefully play needed careful consideration. Regarding the Committee's procedure, he agreed with the outline given at a previous meeting by the representative of the United States. The Committee should be ready to use whatever sources of information were available and applicable in the situations it was to consider. Regarding the hearing of petitioners and the dispatch of visiting missions, his delegation felt that the Committee should not rule out any possible source of information. However, there was no need to take an immediate decision *in vacuo* concerning the particular sources of information it would use in any particular case. That question could be decided as the occasion arose. The Committee should also use the existing machinery of the United Nations where available and should as far as possible avoid duplicating what other bodies were doing. For example, the Assembly had established two committees specifically to deal with Portuguese territories (the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola and the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration). Perhaps the most useful role the Committee could play in respect of those territories would be to ascertain what progress was being made by the two bodies concerned and to take account of what they were doing. He agreed that the procedure for arriving at decisions could usefully be modelled on the procedure used in the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. That did not mean that votes would never be taken, but it did mean that the Committee should always endeavour to reach a consensus of opinion. On almost every issue, there would be some countries which for some reason or another took a special position and that fact must be recognized. In the colonial field, as in other matters, it was not simply a matter of counting heads but of enlisting support as far as possible of those countries whose actions were an essential part of giving effect to the decisions of the Committee. The Australian Government could go along with the consensus outlined by the Chairman of the Committee. This was, of course, a consensus and not a decision intended to be something that everyone was bound to accept in every word. It represented a form of words which allowed each member to maintain his position and yet allowed the Committee full freedom to act as it saw fit, as it went along. Some members believed that the Committee had a right to do things, although it might not be desirable for it to do them. Others might take the view that it might be desirable for the Committee to act in a certain way although it might not have an absolute legal right to do so. His delegation hoped that the Committee could deal with these problems as they arose without trying to lay down decisions in advance. It also seemed premature at the present stage to adopt any firm list of territories or an order of priorities. The aim should be to get a maximum area of agreement to make possible progress in a pragmatic way.

93. The representative of Madagascar said that his country, which had been under colonial domination until some three years earlier, was at present develop-



ing in complete independence and on excellent terms with France, the former administering Power. It had taken part in a number of conferences in Africa, the most important of which had been those at Monrovia<sup>4</sup> and Lagos.<sup>5</sup> On every occasion it had proclaimed the watchword of the African and Malagasy Union which was "Africa for the Africans". In September 1961, it had held a conference at Tananarive in which twelve Heads of State had participated.<sup>6</sup> The outcome of the conference had been a charter and declarations, the most important of which related to decolonization. In the eyes of his country and of the other members of the Union, the problem of decolonization should be dealt with by means of negotiation, reconciliation, arbitration or any other peaceful means in accordance with the Charter.

94. His delegation agreed with the suggestion that had been made regarding the methods of work to be followed by the Committee. In particular, he associated himself with the view that priority should be given to Africa and that the Committee should concentrate its efforts on the decolonization of that Continent. His delegation was glad to note that the United Kingdom had agreed to provide the Committee with complete information on the territories remaining under its administration. That information would be closely studied together with other information obtained by the Committee from different sources.

95. He agreed that the Committee should without delay draw up a list of countries to which it should for the time being confine its investigation. Such a list was particularly necessary since, as the representative of Mali had rightly pointed out, the Committee should not undertake its work with any preconceived ideas. Every country had its own particular characteristics and should be studied with care and good will. In that connexion, he expressed agreement with the remarks made by the representative of Yugoslavia with regard to the various forms of responsibility: the responsibility of the administering Powers, the responsibility of the United Nations and the responsibility of the Special Committee.

96. With regard to the proposal that visiting missions should be dispatched to the various territories, he agreed that the suggestion should be borne in mind but felt that the Committee should exercise prudence and should decide on each case individually, as the representative of Australia had suggested.

97. In conclusion, he was convinced that the Committee would be of service to humanity by abolishing colonialism in all its forms and that it would be able to appear before the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, conscious that it had carried out the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI).

98. The representative of Venezuela recalled that his country's policy on colonial questions had been clearly defined during the debate in the General Assembly at its sixteenth session which had resulted in the adoption of resolution 1654 (XVI). Venezuela

was anti-colonialist, for historical reasons and because of the nature of the Latin-American people who, having been under colonial rule until the nineteenth century, appreciated to the full the benefits of independence. His delegation did not think that, in the process of decolonization, one single target date could be set for all dependent territories. The date for the independence of each territory should be decided in relation to the particular circumstances which would enable it to accede to independence in conditions which would ensure its stability and viability as an independent State.

99. With regard to the organization of the Committee's work, it had of course to be based on resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1654 (XVI) and the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter. The Committee had been set up for a specific purpose: namely, to promote the independence of those peoples which had not yet attained full sovereignty; in other words, to put an end to colonialism in all its forms. The Committee's method of work would have to be established with that specific purpose in mind. It had been encouraging to note that all the previous speakers, the representatives of the administering Powers, those of the recently independent countries and those of the socialist countries, had manifested a sincere desire to co-operate in fulfilling the Committee's task.

100. In his delegation's view there were two fundamental questions to decide in relation to the organization of work: the sources of information and the procedure. The sources of information should include all information available to the Secretariat from the Trusteeship Council, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola and those of the specialized agencies which dealt with colonial territories; information received direct from the administering Powers; information supplied by persons or groups such as "petitioners", in cases in which the Committee might see fit to request such information; and information which might be collected by visiting missions appointed by the Committee in accordance with the provisions of the two basic resolutions and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

101. With regard to procedure, the Committee should first ask the Secretariat for all information available to it, in summarized form, including information submitted direct by the administering Powers. The Committee should not wait for the information to be collected before embarking on its work but should begin immediately to study the most urgent colonial problems, that is, the problems in areas where there were explosive situations which might threaten international peace and security or where the conditions of the colonized peoples were the most precarious, meriting immediate attention. He agreed that a list of priorities should be established, but it should be flexible: the Committee could decide upon the first case to be dealt with, and when that had been completed decide upon the second, and so on. He agreed that the Committee should begin with the African Continent and determine in due course which African territory required first consideration. With regard to the procedure for debate, it would be simplest to adopt the same rules of procedure as those used in other General Assembly committees, with any changes that might be appropriate. He agreed that ideally there should be no need for the Committee to take votes but that

<sup>4</sup> Conference of the Heads of African and Malagasy States, 8 to 12 May 1961.

<sup>5</sup> Conference of the Heads of African and Malagasy States, 25 to 30 January 1962.

<sup>6</sup> Conference of the African and Malagasy Union, 6 to 12 September 1961.

its decisions should be adopted by agreement among the members.

102. With regard to the statement made by the Chairman at the 6th meeting, the representative of Venezuela said that that statement should be used as a guide for the work of the Committee. He thought that the hearing of petitioners and the sending of visiting missions were two necessary sources of information. He was not, however, in favour of departing formally from the clear-cut provisions of the Charter and felt that it would be possible to avoid difficulties if the administering Powers, in a spirit of co-operation, agreed to the use of those two sources of information whenever the Committee decided to resort to them.

103. The representative of Uruguay said that his delegation was fully aware of the importance of the Committee's task, particularly in view of the fact that the hopes of some hundred million people were centred upon it. The Committee had a solemn duty to serve those people honestly in accordance with resolution 1054 (XVI). He was glad to note that that appeared to be the unanimous feeling of the Committee. His delegation had stated its view on the general problem of colonialism during the debates of the General Assembly. Nevertheless, since the representatives of the United Kingdom and Poland had touched on the matter incidentally, he wished to state that, as between two possible concepts of colonial enterprise, he would favour the kind which had an authentic sense of mission. He agreed with the representative of Poland that colonization was not justified by the fact of having transplanted institutions from the metropolitan country, even if those included the principle of representative government.

104. From the exchange of views which had taken place, it seemed that there was unanimous agreement on the objectives. The terms of reference were quite clear: the Committee was to implement a General Assembly resolution, and the limits of its competence were settled by the wording of that resolution, whose faithful servant it must be. Under paragraph 5 of that resolution, the Committee enjoyed wide powers to decide on the means it should use to discharge its functions. His delegation felt that any means which would promote the ultimate purpose should be used, the Committee selecting the most appropriate method for each particular case.

105. It was not essential for the Committee to obtain complete information on all the dependent territories before beginning its work. If there was sufficient information available on a particular territory, including information from the administering Power, there was no reason why the Committee should not consider that territory. It would of course be useful to obtain complete information on all territories in order to classify the types of territories, but it should be possible to carry out a preliminary and approximate classification as the basic data such as area, population, economic development, education and political advancement became available.

106. The first matter to be decided was the order of priority. He did not wish to discuss whether certain situations were a threat to international peace and security, for that was a matter within the competence of other organs and introduced a controversial element which should be avoided in the Committee. The elementary feeling of human sympathy would prompt the Committee to give priority to those territories where violence and unrest were rife. His country, which had

come into being long before the existence of Chapter IX of the Charter, had had to struggle to attain independence and was anxious to smooth the path for its brothers in Africa.

107. He agreed with the suggestions that the Committee should aim to achieve agreement without voting. His delegation reserved the right, however, to express reservations where necessary, or even to request a vote.

108. The representative of Syria noted with pleasure that the Committee was anxious to press on with its work. He hoped the administering Powers would give it full support, for it would only be successful if the colonial Powers co-operated in good faith. Some of those Powers had been in the habit of turning a deaf ear to General Assembly decisions. There had been cases where United Nations Commissions had been refused access to a territory; he hoped that that experience would not be repeated. It was important to find a solution to the problems of the Portuguese territories and South West Africa. He agreed that priority should be given to territories in Africa and that a time-table should be drawn up; it should, however, be a flexible one. He pledged his delegation's co-operation in the great work of promoting the emancipation of all the peoples of the world.

109. The representative of Italy said that the Committee was a permanent body whose work would not be completed when it submitted its report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session: colonialism would not disappear so quickly. He felt that an orderly and constructive approach was necessary and that before discussing the question of priorities the Committee should undertake some preparatory work. The Committee should not mark time but on the other hand it should avoid undue haste.

110. With regard to sources of information, he agreed with the members who had expressed the view that every source should be utilized. Naturally the information in the possession of the United Nations, and especially that to be supplied by the Administering Members, should come first. In that connexion he felt that the promise by the United Kingdom to transmit political and constitutional information was very important since the greater part of the territories which the Committee would have to consider were administered by the United Kingdom. The Committee would also have access to the reports of the Trusteeship Council and the specialized agencies. Other information could come from petitioners or visiting missions. Indeed, no source of information should be excluded *a priori*. He did not think, however, that a lengthy discussion of the principles involved would be helpful; the idea should be accepted and applied in the light of the conditions peculiar to each individual territory.

111. With regard to the question of procedure, he pointed out that the Committee should endeavour to obtain a consensus of opinion wherever possible. He thought that the provisions of Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the United Nations Charter should provide the guiding principles of the Committee's work: in his view the achievement of political independence, fundamental though it was, was not the only and ultimate goal. Accession to independence should not lead to political and economic isolation or to an outbreak of disorders; the Committee should bring happiness and not anarchy to the countries with whose independence it was concerned.

### Decisions

112. At its 8th meeting, on 5 March 1962, the Special Committee agreed that, with the explanations and reservations as contained in the records of its 7th and 8th meetings, the statement made by the Chairman at the 6th meeting, on 1 March 1962, summing up the views of the members of the Committee, would form the basis of the Committee's future work. The main points agreed upon are described below.

(a) *Rules of procedure.* The Special Committee should follow the rules laid down in the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. All members of the Committee agreed that it should endeavour to conduct its work in such a way that it would be able to reach agreement without need for voting. It was understood, however, that voting procedures would be resorted to whenever any member felt that that procedure was necessary in any particular case.

(b) *Collection of information.* Information relevant to the task of the Committee regarding territories coming under the Committee's consideration should be collected and necessary documentation prepared by the Secretariat in a precise and clear form. In order to assist in the submission of information by the Administering Authorities, the Special Committee should instruct a Sub-Committee to draw up a questionnaire that should be addressed to such authorities.

(c) *Written petitions and hearing of petitioners.* As additional and supplementary means of acquiring information on territories, the Special Committee might hear petitioners and receive written petitions. It was understood that petitioners would be heard at the discretion of the Committee and not as a matter of course and that the Committee would have the discretion to screen petitions. Suitable machinery should be established for the purpose of screening petitions.

(d) *Visiting groups.* The sending out of visiting groups to various territories was suggested as one of the means to be employed by the Committee under paragraph 5 of the basic resolution 1654 (XVI). The Committee agreed to consider this matter, if necessary, in respect of particular territories and concrete situations at the appropriate time. The Committee at the same time recognized the limitations to this procedure and the need for securing the co-operation of the administering Powers concerned.

(e) *Method of examination of territories.* The Special Committee agreed that in its examination of the application of the Declaration in respect of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories which have not yet attained independence, priority should be given to the territories in Africa. It was further agreed that an order of priorities should be drawn up in regard to the territories to be considered by the Committee.

(f) *Relations with other United Nations bodies.* The Special Committee took note of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) which requested the Trusteeship Council, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the specialized agencies concerned to assist the Special Committee in its work within their respective fields, and agreed to request them for such assistance as might be necessary in the course of the performance of its task. It was also agreed that suitable liaison should be established with other bodies such as the Sub-

Committee on the Situation in Angola, the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration and the Special Committee for South West Africa. The Chairman was authorized to get in touch with the Chairman of the other Committees with a view to ensuring necessary co-ordination.

### E. SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE

113. The Special Committee, at its 8th meeting, on 5 March 1962, decided that a sub-committee should draft a questionnaire to be addressed to the administering Powers. The matter was further discussed by the Committee at its 9th meeting, on 7 March 1962, when it decided that the Sub-Committee should be composed of India (Chairman), Mali, Syria and two other members to be nominated by the Chairman. At its 11th meeting, on 13 March 1962, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that he had nominated Uruguay and Yugoslavia. The Sub-Committee held four meetings and formulated the text of a draft questionnaire, which it recommended to the Special Committee for consideration and adoption. The draft questionnaire was considered by the Special Committee at its 27th meeting, on 29 March 1962. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted<sup>7</sup> the draft questionnaire with certain amendments.

114. The questionnaire provided that the Secretary-General, in transmitting it to the administering Powers, would indicate the dates by which the replies should be submitted and that those dates would be established by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the basis of the Committee's programme of work.

115. On that basis, the questionnaire was addressed to the following Administering Authorities: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Portugal and South Africa. Up to the time of the drafting of the present report, no replies had been received from any of these Authorities. The Government of the United Kingdom had provided the United Nations with certain information, including information on political and constitutional developments, on the territories for which it was responsible. However, such information had not been furnished on the basis of the Special Committee's questionnaire.

### F. SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

#### *Establishment of the Sub-Committee*

116. At its 8th meeting, on 5 March 1962, the Special Committee agreed that suitable machinery should be established to deal with petitions. The Special Committee further considered that matter at its 9th meeting, on 7 March 1962 when it decided to establish a Sub-Committee on Petitions, the composition to be left to the Chairman to determine after consultations with the members of the Committee. Accordingly, at its 11th meeting, on 13 March 1962, the Chairman stated that he had appointed the following seven member countries to constitute the Sub-Committee on Petitions: Australia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Poland, Tunisia, Venezuela.

#### *Procedure concerning requests for hearings and written petitions*

117. The Special Committee discussed at its 11th and 12th meetings the question of procedure con-

<sup>7</sup> A/AC.109/6.

cerning requests for hearings and written petitions. At the conclusion of the discussion (12th meeting), the Chairman summarized the points of agreement on the subject. Stressing that his suggestion was without prejudice to the right of the Committee to decide otherwise in any particular case for exceptional reasons, he proposed the following wording:

"All petitions, either for oral hearings or otherwise, should be examined by the Sub-Committee on Petitions in the first instance. After such examination the Sub-Committee will submit its report to the Committee, which will have the final authority to take decisions.

"Secondly, copies of all petitions for oral hearings should at the same time as they are circulated to the members of the Sub-Committee also be circulated to other members of the Committee, in both cases in the language in which the petition is submitted.

"Thirdly, with regard to other petitions, the Sub-Committee on Petitions should examine the matter of procedure, having regard to the observations made by the members of the Committee this morning and this afternoon, and make suitable recommendations to the Committee for adoption."

#### *Work of the Sub-Committee*

118. *Election of officers.* At its first meeting, on 14 March 1962, the Sub-Committee elected the following officers by acclamation: Mr. Kifle Wodajo (Ethiopia), *Chairman*; and Mr. Ignacio Silva Sucre (Venezuela), *Vice-Chairman*.

119. *Meetings of the Sub-Committee.* During the period covered by the present report, the Sub-Committee held twenty-five meetings and submitted twenty-three reports<sup>8</sup> to the Special Committee. Those reports dealt with the Sub-Committee's consideration of 109 written communications, which included forty-seven requests for hearings.

120. The Sub-Committee also considered the question of procedure concerning the handling of written petitions and requests for hearings on which it was called upon to make recommendations to the Special Committee. It had before it a working paper on a subject prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee. Discussion of that working paper was opened with a statement by the representative of Poland in which he expressed the view, *inter alia*, that the Sub-Committee should consider only those communications concerning territories referred to in paragraph 5 of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, namely, Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence. The Sub-Committee was not able to complete its consideration of that question and to make recommendations to the Special Committee.

#### G. RECORDS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

121. At its 8th meeting, the Special Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to provide it with verbatim records of its proceedings. In this connexion, reference was made to operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), which

<sup>8</sup> A/AC.109/L.1 to L.3, A/AC.109/L.7, A/AC.109/L.10, A/AC.109/L.15 to L.26, A/AC.109/L.29, A/AC.109/L.30, A/AC.109/L.32, A/AC.109/L.33, A/AC.109/L.35 and A/AC.109/L.36.

requested the Secretary-General "to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and the personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution".

122. The Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories informed the Special Committee at its 9th meeting that, in response to the desire expressed by it, the Secretary-General had decided, for the time being and as an exception to the existing rules, to provide the Committee with verbatim records in English and French for working purposes, whenever the Security Council was not meeting. However, as in the case of other General Assembly Committees, summary records would be the official records of the Special Committee.

123. The Special Committee found that verbatim records of its proceedings were useful and greatly facilitated its work. The Committee therefore hoped that that arrangement would continue.

#### H. PROGRAMME OF WORK

124. At the 5th meeting, on 1 March 1962, the representative of Ethiopia proposed that the Special Committee should first consider territories in Africa and that it should begin its work with the Rhodesias, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Kenya, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Angola, South West Africa and Ruanda-Urundi.<sup>9</sup> He also proposed that, after completing that list, the Committee could take up other territories, for example, the Pacific Islands. The representative of Mali proposed the addition of Portuguese Guinea to the list proposed by the representative of Ethiopia.

125. At its 8th meeting, on 5 March, the Special Committee agreed that the territories in Africa should be given priority consideration. It was also agreed at the same meeting that the territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, should be considered first, and that the Committee should later decide the order in which to consider the other African territories. In deciding to give priority to African territories, it was understood that, if circumstances warranted, subsequent additions or alterations in the order of priorities could be made.

126. The Special Committee began consideration of the Territory of Southern Rhodesia at its 9th meeting, on 7 March 1962. At its 20th meeting, on 23 March 1962, the Special Committee decided that, on completion of the consideration of Southern Rhodesia, the Committee should consider the remaining territories in the following order: Northern Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland; Mozambique and all other Portuguese territories in Africa, except Angola; Angola; Kenya, Zanzibar; and South West Africa.

127. The Special Committee at its 85th meeting, on 25 July 1962, decided that priority consideration should be given to the question of British Guiana.

#### I. RELATIONS WITH THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, OTHER COMMITTEES AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

128. As stated in paragraph 112 (f) above, the Special Committee at its 8th meeting authorized the Chairman to contact the Chairmen of other United

<sup>9</sup> A/AC.109/2.



Nations bodies concerned with Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or other territories which have not yet become independent, with a view to ensuring necessary co-ordination.

*Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration*

129. The Special Committee received a communication dated 2 May 1962<sup>10</sup> from the Chairman of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration stating that that Committee was collecting information on conditions prevailing in territories under Portuguese administration in order to formulate, in accordance with resolution 1699 (XVI) its observations, conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the Special Committee and the General Assembly. It was anticipated that the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration would be ready for submission to the Special Committee by mid-July. At its 80th meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration informed the Special Committee that he expected that the report on those territories would be completed by the end of July and that he would forward an advance copy as soon as it was available.

130. By a letter dated 9 August 1962,<sup>11</sup> the Chairman of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration transmitted to the Special Committee a mimeographed copy of that Committee's report to the General Assembly.<sup>12</sup>

*Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*

131. By a letter dated 19 June 1962<sup>13</sup> the Chairman of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted to the Special Committee an advance copy of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.<sup>14</sup>

*Trusteeship Council*

132. By a letter dated 20 July 1962<sup>15</sup> the President of the Trusteeship Council informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that the Council at its twenty-ninth session had examined conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration, and the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea under Australian administration and that its conclusions and recommendations, as well as the observations of the members representing their individual opinion only, were contained in its report to the Security Council<sup>16</sup> (for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) and in its report to the General Assembly (for Nauru and New Guinea).<sup>17</sup>

*Special Committee for South West Africa*

133. By a letter dated 3 August 1962<sup>18</sup> the Chairman of the Special Committee for South West Africa transmitted the report of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman on their visit to South Africa and South West Africa.<sup>19</sup> By a letter dated 4 September 1962,<sup>20</sup> the Chairman of the Special Committee for South West Africa transmitted a mimeographed copy of that Committee's report to the General Assembly.<sup>21</sup>

*J. MEETINGS HELD IN AFRICA*

134. By paragraph 6 of its resolution 1654 (XVI) the General Assembly authorized the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters, whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions, in consultation with the appropriate authorities. Availing itself of this provision, the Government of Morocco, by a letter dated 19 April 1962,<sup>22</sup> extended an invitation to the Committee to meet in Tangier and offered all necessary facilities. During the consideration of this invitation, a majority of the members expressed the view that a visit by the Committee to Africa would bring it into closer contact with the territories of Africa which were on its agenda and with their peoples, thus placing it in a more favourable position to get a realistic view of the nature of the problems besetting dependent peoples in their progress towards self-government and independence. Such a visit would also lighten the financial burden assumed by petitioners who might wish to appear before it and enable those who would otherwise have found it impossible to travel to New York to apprise the Committee of their views. In addition, the meetings in Africa would have a psychological impact on the African peoples who placed so much hope on the work of the Committee.

135. Subsequently, the Governments of Ethiopia<sup>23</sup> and Tanganyika<sup>24</sup> also invited the Committee to meet in Addis Ababa and Dar es Salaam, respectively. The Special Committee at its 47th meeting, on 9 May 1962, decided to hold meetings in Tangier, Addis Ababa and Dar es Salaam for a period of three weeks, beginning in Tangier on 21 May 1962.

136. The members of the Special Committee and the secretariat arrived in Tangier on 20 May 1962. The following representatives were present at the meetings held in Africa: Mr. Sori Coulibaly (Mali) as *Acting Chairman*, Mr. Najmuddine Rifai (Syria) as *Rapporteur*, Sir James Plimsoll and Mr. Warwick Mayne-Wilson (Australia), Mr. Caimeron Measketh (Cambodia), Mr. Kifle Wodajo (Ethiopia), Mr. Natwar Singh (India), Mr. Vincenzo Tornetta (Italy), Mr. Remi Andriamaharo (Madagascar), Mr. Kazimierz Smiganowski (Poland), Mr. A. Z. Nsilo Swai (Tanganyika), Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia), Mr. V. I. Oberemko and Mr. V. S. Polyakov (USSR),

<sup>10</sup> A/AC.109/10.

<sup>11</sup> A/AC.109/23 and Add.1.

<sup>12</sup> Subsequently issued in printed form. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 54 (document A/5160 and Add.1 and 2).

<sup>13</sup> A/AC.109/18.

<sup>14</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5215)*.

<sup>15</sup> A/AC.109/19.

<sup>16</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Seventeenth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*.

<sup>17</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/5204)*.

<sup>18</sup> A/AC.109/22 (Subsequently issued in printed form. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/5212)*, Part II, pp. 3 and 4).

<sup>19</sup> A/AC.110/2. *Ibid.*, pp. 3 to 8.

<sup>20</sup> A/AC.109/25.

<sup>21</sup> Subsequently issued in printed form. See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 12 (A/5212)*.

<sup>22</sup> A/AC.109/8.

<sup>23</sup> A/AC.109/11.

<sup>24</sup> A/AC.109/12.

Mr. J. A. Sankey (United Kingdom), Mr. Robert O. Blake (United States), Mr. Ignacio Silva Sucre (Venezuela), Mr. Sreten Ilić (Yugoslavia). As the Chairman, Mr. C. S. Jha, was unable to accompany the Committee, Mr. Sori Coulibaly presided over its meetings. The Special Committee was accompanied by a secretariat composed of Mr. M. E. Chacko, Secretary of the Committee, Mr. D. S. Chalyan, Mr. W. T. Mashler and Mr. Y. B. Turkson, Political Affairs Officers, and an additional administrative and technical staff of twenty-four.

137. The Special Committee met at the Palacio del Marchán, Tangier, from 21 to 25 May, at Africa Hall in Addis Ababa from 30 May to 1 June, and at the Msimbazi Community Centre in Dar es Salaam from 5 to 8 June. During its stay in Africa, the Special Committee held eighteen plenary meetings; the Subcommittee on Petitions held seven meetings. The Committee heard seventeen groups of petitioners concerning the territories of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, Zanzibar, Kenya, Mozambique and South West Africa. Another petitioner presented evidence concerning dependent territories in southern Africa in general. The Special Committee also completed its consideration of the territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Nyasaland and adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning them,<sup>25</sup> adopted an appeal concerning political prisoners in Zanzibar, addressed to the United Kingdom as administering Power.<sup>26</sup>

138. During its stay in Morocco the Special Committee was received by His Majesty King Hassan II. His Majesty said that it was a great honour for Morocco to have been the meeting place of the Special Committee. It was also a fitting honour as Morocco, under the late King Mohammed V, had been the first African country to show the way in the fight for liberation. Speaking of colonial problems, His Majesty said that the attainment of formal independence was not enough, and that, in order to give real meaning to independence, it was necessary to go through a phase of decolonization. Decolonization meant the ending of all forms of dependence, including dependence on former administering Powers for civil servants. One of the great problems faced by the newly independent African States was the lack of well-organized administrative cadres. For this reason, Morocco had proposed to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) the creation of a pool of African civil servants and cadres to be trained in a common institute. His Majesty suggested that the United Nations might assist UNESCO in implementing the proposed programme.

139. While in Ethiopia the Special Committee was received by His Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie. The Emperor stressed the importance and significance of the work carried out by the Special Committee under the aegis of the United Nations. His Majesty declared that his country had fought colonialism from its earliest days and that it was dedicated to its complete eradication from Africa and the world at large. The Committee's work had already evoked an affirmative response from colonial peoples, who were following its labours with eagerness and who had paid tribute to it at the recent Emergency Conference of the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central

Africa. The Emperor affirmed his own and his Government's sustained support for the Committee's endeavours.

140. In Tanganyika, Mr. Kambona, Minister for Home Affairs, who opened the Committee's first meeting in that country, stated that the establishment of the Special Committee was a milestone in the struggle against colonialism. The people of Tanganyika were solidly behind the Declaration. The patience of Africa's peoples, who had suffered the indignities of the colonial system more than the peoples of any other continent, was exhausted and they were ready to give their lives for freedom and equality. It was essential for world peace and security that the scourge of colonialism should be wiped out and the United Nations should concentrate on practical steps to that end.

141. The Special Committee's visit to Africa was of great value, both in terms of the experience gained by the Committee and the psychological effect on dependent as well as independent nations in that Continent. Its meetings were followed with enthusiasm and profound interest and served to enhance the hopes placed in its work and to reinforce the confidence of the peoples of Africa in the United Nations.

142. The Special Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the Governments of Morocco, Ethiopia, and Tanganyika for their initiative in extending invitations to it, thus making possible the series of meetings in Africa, and extends its sincere thanks for the assistance and hospitality extended to it during its stay in Africa.

#### K. CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

143. During the period covered by the present report, the Special Committee considered the following territories:

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
Southern Rhodesia .....	9th, 11th, 13th to 26th, 37th, 44th, 45th, 47th to 49th, 53rd, 71st and 107th.
Northern Rhodesia .....	28th to 43rd, 52nd, 53rd, 65th, 66th and 71st.
Nyasaland .....	61st to 64th and 70th.
Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland .....	49th to 51st, 57th to 60th, 64th, 69th and 70th.
Zanzibar .....	55th, 56th, 67th, 69th to 78th and 104th to 106th.
Mozambique .....	66th, 68th, 71st, 85th, 88th and 91st to 99th.
British Guiana .....	81st to 85th, 89th and 90th.
South West Africa .....	63rd, 71st, 95th, 96th, 99th to 103rd and 115th.
Kenya .....	61st, 68th, 71st, 99th, 106th to 110th and 115th.
Angola .....	113th and 114th.

144. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of each of the above territories and its conclusions and recommendations thereon are given in the separate chapters which follow. These territories include all those listed in paragraphs 126 and 127 above, except the Portuguese territories in Africa (other than Mozambique and Angola) which the Committee was not able to consider because of lack of time. It proposes to consider them as a matter of priority during its next series of meetings.

<sup>25</sup> See chap. IV and V below.

<sup>26</sup> See chap. VI below.

145. At the 2nd meeting of the Special Committee the representative of the United Kingdom surveyed recent constitutional progress in the advance of British colonial territories to self-government and independence. Subsequently this survey, together with a "Calendar of Constitutional Advance" covering the past twenty months, was incorporated in a letter dated 4 September 1962, addressed to the Chairman by the representative of the United Kingdom.<sup>27</sup> At its 116th meeting the Committee decided to reproduce that document as an annex to its report.<sup>28</sup>

#### L. FUTURE WORK

146. The General Assembly, in resolution 1654 (XVI) establishing the Special Committee, directed it to carry out its task by the employment of all means at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it might adopt for the proper discharge of its functions. The procedures and modalities which the Special Committee adopted in accordance with this directive are described in paragraph 112 above.

147. The Special Committee agreed that it should consider sending out visiting groups, if necessary, in respect of particular territories and concrete situations at the appropriate time. The Committee sent a six-member sub-committee to London to discuss with the United Kingdom Government the question of Southern Rhodesia. This visit proved to be a useful experiment in methods of talks and negotiation on behalf of the Special Committee with an administering Power. The Special Committee proposes to use these methods in future, whenever practicable and necessary.

148. The Special Committee, on the basis of its experience so far, is satisfied that the methods and procedures it has followed are most appropriate and effective in the discharge of its functions.

#### *Consideration of territories*

149. Since 20 February 1962, when the Special Committee began its work, it has held 117 meetings and examined the implementation in twelve territories of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including eleven territories in Africa to which it had decided to give priority consideration. In deciding to give priority consideration to the African territories, the Special Committee has had in mind that it is in Africa that the largest number of people are still living under colonialism, that it is in Africa that the largest colonial territories still exist and that it is in Africa where some of the most difficult problems are encountered. It also believes that its emphasis on Africa at the outset of its work has been in keeping with the urgent demands of the problems existing in the African colonies and the need for taking appropriate and urgent measures to avoid greater difficulties in the future.

150. The Special Committee feels that the wisdom of this decision has been amply borne out by the results of its work. By devoting a number of meetings to a thorough examination of the situation in each of the territories and by providing a forum for representatives of political parties of those territories and for

others to present their views, the Committee feels that it has been able to focus world opinion on the state of affairs in those territories and in that way to hasten the implementation of the Declaration. Furthermore, through its observations and recommendations on each of the territories, the Committee has provided the administering Powers with specific lines of action, based on the Declaration itself and the basic objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, which will materially assist in hastening the end of colonial rule in the territories concerned.

151. The Special Committee recognizes that it has by no means completed the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly and that there are many more territories concerning which the implementation of the Declaration remains to be considered. The Declaration applies to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories which have not yet attained independence. The Special Committee having decided to give priority consideration to the territories in Africa, did not find it necessary at the outset of its work to embark on the preparation of a complete list of all the territories coming within the scope of its work, although the drawing up of such a list may be necessary in the future.

#### *Relations with other United Nations bodies*

152. The Special Committee is charged with the task of examining the implementation of the Declaration in respect of all dependent territories including Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or other territories which have not yet attained independence. In addition to the Trusteeship Council, one of the principal organs of the United Nations, four other bodies established by the General Assembly are also concerned with territories coming within the scope of the Special Committee's work. These are (1) the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories; (2) the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Angola; (3) the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration; and (4) the Special Committee for South West Africa. Where a number of committees are working in closely related fields there are always problems of co-ordination. There is also a danger of duplication and consequently of a wastage of effort and funds. In the introduction to his annual report, the Acting Secretary-General has drawn attention to this situation in the following words which will no doubt receive the serious consideration of the General Assembly:

"... in the field of Non-Self-Governing Territories, some four committees and special committees are dealing with matters that might usefully be combined, thus relieving the concerned delegations of otherwise added burdens and at the same time reducing costs and staff requirements. It may perhaps be possible to concentrate all the work in this field under the Special Committee which was set up pursuant to resolution 1654 (XVI)".<sup>29</sup>

#### M. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

153. The present report as a whole was adopted by the Special Committee at its 117th meeting, on 19 September 1962.

<sup>27</sup> A/AC.109/26.

<sup>28</sup> See annex I below.

<sup>29</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 1A, p. 4.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1

LETTER DATED 4 SEPTEMBER 1962 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

I have on several occasions represented to the Committee that, in fulfilment of the obligation imposed upon us by our

terms of reference, we should give a full assessment of progress already made and a review of the stage now reached in the advance of colonial territories to self-government and independence. I have also urged that the Committee should give special attention to the practical measures necessary to prepare for independence.

The Committee has preferred to consider a number of territories one by one, and in a few instances has decided to vote

on resolutions which are now included in its draft report to the Assembly. You know the reservations and objections which my delegation has consistently made to this procedure.

It was recently suggested that our views and our contribution and our policy in respect of territories which were or are under British administration might be summarized in a written document. This is not easy to do in short compass since constitutional progress is taking place in all the territories for which the United Kingdom still has responsibilities. The steps taken must vary to meet different needs and circumstances. But the attached Calendar of Constitutional Advance, covering the past twenty months, indicates and summarizes the extent and the pace and the range of progress achieved in this short period and will, I trust, be of assistance to the Committee.

Since 1945 fifteen countries previously under British administration and with a population of over 600 million have achieved self-government and independence. This has, of course, been a continuing and developing process, and it will be seen from the Calendar that in the past twenty months alone the following countries with a population of fifteen million have attained independence: Sierra Leone; The British Cameroons; Tanganyika; Jamaica; Trinidad. Furthermore, the date for Uganda's independence (with a population of six-and-a-half million) has been set for 9 October 1962.

I also take this opportunity of emphasizing again the importance of the methods employed in attaining these results, and, in regard to preparations for self-government, I invite attention to the following extract from the speech I made in the Committee on Friday, 10 August 1962 (99th meeting).

"The aims and, to a large extent, the methods of our general policy have been the same in the three main areas: first in West Africa, comprising Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia, with a population approaching fifty million; second, in East Africa, comprising Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar, with a population of about twenty-three million; and thirdly, Central Africa, comprising Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with a population of about eight million.

"With all the striking differences which exist between the varying problems of these diverse territories, we have followed the same main policy and the same system of administration.

#### *"Representative government"*

"We created in each of the territories separate governments so that the people should gain experience in the management of their own affairs and so that the transition from bureaucracy to democracy could take place as quickly as possible by progressive and natural stages. With the people we worked out systems of representative government and established parliaments in every territory under our administration.

#### *"Career civil services"*

"We created public services owing allegiance not to a party and not to a tribe, but to all people of the country they serve.

#### *"Impartial courts"*

"We established impartial courts, free from interference by the Executive, dispensing justice without regard to party or race or politics, without regard to anything except the necessity to administer equal justice.

#### *"Local security forces"*

"We created local security forces, military and police forces, so that, when these countries attained independence, they had their own means at their own disposal to maintain law and order without recourse to outside assistance or intervention.

#### *"Education"*

"We gave special attention to the problems of education—first, by building up the basic structure of primary and secondary education, and also by giving early access to higher education so that the political and professional leaders of these new countries would be progressively and rapidly enabled to take over the leadership of their own countries. We

are proud of our tradition by which one out of every ten students of higher learning in England comes from overseas; two out of every three of them from the Commonwealth. We have in my country a much larger proportion of university places allotted to men and women from Asia and Africa than any other country in the world, and we followed this up by the establishment of one university after another in Africa itself. Not the least of these advances has been in East Africa where, following the fine tradition of Makerere in Uganda, branches of the new university of East Africa have been established in Kenya and Tanganyika too.

#### *"Economic aid"*

"On the economic side, it is well to recall that British aid and investment for developing countries since the war amounts to about £3,000 million, and that a higher proportion of our national income has been directed in such aid to under-developed countries even than that provided by the United States.

#### *"National unity"*

"While we have given ourselves through recent decades to these tasks, our overriding purpose in all these territories has been to bring people together in constructive effort. We recognize the value of diversity, remembering Lord Acton's famous phrase 'Liberty provokes diversity: diversity preserves liberty'. But, whether it was in Ghana or Nigeria or Sierra Leone or Tanganyika or Uganda or Zanzibar or Kenya, our purpose has been to overcome racial and sectional and tribal differences, and to foster a true national patriotism.

"Often we hear in this Committee the old worn-out phrase, 'Divide and rule'. In fact, the record shows that our purpose throughout has been to unite and to set free."

I have no doubt that both the Committee and the General Assembly will recognize the importance both of these results and of these methods, and I request that this communication and its enclosure should be circulated to members of the Committee and also form a part of our report to the General Assembly.

(Signed) Hugh Foot

*Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland to the United Nations*

#### CALENDAR OF CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE

*December 1960 to September 1962*

*July 1961*

Agreement was reached between representatives of Mauritius and Britain on further constitutional advance for the Territory, with the creation of a post of Chief Minister.

## ANNEX II

*List of representatives*

## AUSTRALIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Sir James Plimsoll.

*Alternate representative:*

Mr. J. D. L. Hood.

*Advisers:*

Mr. J. A. Forsythe;

Mr. T. W. White;

Mr. P. C. J. Curtis.

## CAMBODIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Koun Wick (February to May);

H.E. Mr. Nong Kimny (May to June);

H.E. Mr. Sonn Voeunsai.

*Alternate representative:*

Mr. Caimerom Measketh.

## ETHIOPIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy.

*Alternate representatives:*

Mr. Kifle Wodajo;

Mr. Girma Abebe.

## INDIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. C. S. Jha.

*Alternate representatives:*

Mr. A. B. Bhadkamkar;

Mr. M. Rasgotra;

Mr. K. Natwar Singh.

## ITALY

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Livio Theodoli (February to April);

Mr. Paolo Tallarigo.

*Alternate representatives:*

Mr. Ludovico Carducci-Artenisio;

Mr. Vittorio Ivella;

Mr. Vincenzo Zito.

## MADAGASCAR

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Louis Rakotomalala.

*Alternate representatives:*

Mr. Remi Andriamaharo;

Mr. Henri Jux Ratsimbazafy;

Mr. Gabriel Rakotoniaina.

## MALI

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Sori Coulibaly.

*Alternate representative:*

Mr. Mamadou Traoré.

## POLAND

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Bohdan Lewandowski.

*Alternate representative:*

Mr. Kazimierz Smiganowski.

*Adviser:*

Mr. Stanislav Soltysiak.

## SYRIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. Najmuddine Rifai.

*Adviser:*

Mr. Samir Mansouri.

## TANGANYIKA

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. V. K. Kyaruzi (February to March);

H.E. Mr. A. Z. Nsilo Swai.

*Alternate representatives:*

Mr. Christopher P. Ngaiza;

Mr. John S. Malecela;

Mr. Abbas Sykes.

*Adviser:*

Mr. W. E. Waldron-Ramsey.

## TUNISIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Taieb Slim.

*Alternate representatives:*

Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri;

Mr. Chedly Ayari.

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. V. A. Zorin.

*Deputy representatives:*

H.E. Mr. P. D. Morozov;

Mr. V. I. Oberemko.

*Adviser:*

Mr. V. F. Ulanchev.

*Experts:*

Mr. V. A. Antonov;

Mr. I. I. Andreev;

Mr. Y. E. Fotin.

## UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

*Representative:*

H.E. Sir Patrick Dean, K.C.M.G.

*Alternate representatives:*

Mr. C. T. Crowe, C.M.G.;

H.E. Sir Hugh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

*Advisers:*

Mr. J. A. Sankey;

Mr. K. C. Thom.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Representative:*

Mr. Jonathan B. Bingham.

*Alternate representative:*

Mr. Robert O. Blake.

*Adviser:*

Mr. Christopher Thoron.

## URUGUAY

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Carlos María Velázquez.

*Alternate representative:*

Mr. Aureliano Aguirre.

## VENEZUELA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez.

*Alternate representative:*

Mr. Ignacio Silva Sucre.

## YUGOSLAVIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Miso Pavićević

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Miroslav Kreačić;

Mr. Sreten Ilić.



United Nations  
**GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY**



Official Records

Addendum to agenda item 23

**ANNEXES**

**EIGHTEENTH SESSION**

NEW YORK, 1963

**Agenda item 23: Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

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**Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

New York, 25 October 1963

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1963.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Sori COULIBALY  
Chairman

His Excellency U Thant  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

## CHAPTER I

## ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its sixteenth session the General Assembly considered an item entitled "The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples", which referred to the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV), of 14 December 1960.<sup>1</sup> On 27 November 1961 the General Assembly adopted resolution 1654 (XVI) by which it decided to establish a Special Committee of seventeen members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly. The Special Committee was directed to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

2. On 23 January 1962, the President informed the General Assembly that pursuant to resolution 1654 (XVI), he had nominated the following seventeen countries to be members of the Special Committee:

Australia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

3. The Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) held 117 meetings during the period 20 February to 19 September 1962. The work accomplished by the Special Committee in 1962 is described in detail in its report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session (A/5238).

4. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration, in plenary meetings, of the report of the Special Committee of Seventeen, adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) on 17 December 1962 by which it decided to enlarge the membership of the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly. The text of the resolution, which sets out the terms of reference of the enlarged Special Committee, is reproduced below:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 by which it established a Special Committee of seventeen members on the implementation of the Declaration,*

*"Conscious of the fact that the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the subsequent establishment of the Special Committee have raised great hopes everywhere, in particular among peoples which have not yet attained independence, for the elimination of all forms of colonialism and foreign domination without delay,*

*"Having considered the report of the Special Committee,*

*"Noting with profound regret that, in spite of the efforts of the United Nations, the provisions of the Declaration have not been fully implemented in a large number of territories and that, in certain cases, even preliminary measures have not yet been taken to realize its objectives,*

*"Deeply concerned by the negative attitude and the deliberate refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee,*

*"Reaffirming its conviction that any delay in the implementation of the Declaration constitutes a continuing source of international conflict, seriously impeding international co-operation and creating in many regions of the world increasingly dangerous situations likely to threaten international peace and security,*

*"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for the work it has accomplished;*

*"2. Takes note with approval of the methods and procedures which the Special Committee has adopted for the discharge of its functions;*

<sup>1</sup> For background information and text of the resolution, see A/5238, chap. I, paras. 1-8.

"3. *Solemnly reiterates and reaffirms* the objectives and principles enshrined both in the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) and in resolution 1654 (XVI);

"4. *Deplores* the refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate in the implementation of the Declaration in territories under their administration;

"5. *Calls upon* the administering Powers concerned to cease forthwith all armed action and repressive measures directed against peoples who have not yet attained independence, particularly against the political activities of their rightful leaders;

"6. *Urges* all administering Powers to take immediate steps in order that all colonial territories and peoples may accede to independence without delay in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Declaration;

"7. *Decides* to enlarge the membership of the Special Committee established by resolution 1654 (XVI) by the addition of seven new members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly;

"8. *Invites* the enlarged Special Committee:

"(a) To continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence;

"(b) To propose specific measures for the complete application of the Declaration;

"(c) To submit to the General Assembly in due course, and not later than its eighteenth session, a full report containing its suggestions and recommendations on all the territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Declaration;

"(d) To apprise the Security Council of any developments in these territories which may threaten international peace and security;

"9. *Requests* all Member States, especially the administering Powers, to afford the Special Committee their fullest co-operation;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."

5. On 20 December 1962, at the 1202nd plenary meeting, the President informed the General Assembly that the additional members of the Special Committee would be announced at a later date. Subsequently, the President of the General Assembly informed the Secretary-General (A/5397) that the following additional Members had accepted his invitation, to serve on the Special Committee: Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone. (See resolution 1810 (XVII), *note*.)

6. In addition to resolution 1810 (XVII), the General Assembly at its seventeenth session adopted a number of other resolutions concerning territories to which the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples applies. These resolutions are dealt with in the appropriate chapters of this report.

#### B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1963

7. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1963 (its 118th meeting, on 20 February) was opened

by the Secretary-General. In his opening address, the Secretary-General recalled that at its fifteenth session the General Assembly had adopted the historic Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which was regarded as a landmark in the efforts of the United Nations towards the realization of the high principles and objectives of the Charter. At its sixteenth session the General Assembly had established the Special Committee, and at the Committee's opening meeting, on 20 February 1962, he had emphasized the importance of the task entrusted to it and had expressed the belief that its members would conduct their discussions in a spirit of co-operation, particularly in view of the fact that there was unanimity with regard to the final objective, namely the well-being of the inhabitants of the territories to which the Declaration applied. The report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session (A/5238) was a testimony to the constructive spirit in which its members had approached their task, and to their untiring efforts.

8. During the past year a number of other bodies had also been dealing with matters concerning dependent territories. In the introduction to his annual report (A/5201/Add.1) he had suggested that all work in that field might usefully be combined and brought under the Special Committee, and he was glad to note that the work performed by the other bodies had now to a great extent been entrusted to the enlarged Special Committee. That decision should avoid duplication of effort on the part of delegations and of the Secretariat.

9. The desire of the Members of the United Nations to bring about the final end of colonialism as speedily as possible by peaceful means was well known. It was generally recognized that the emancipation of all peoples still living in dependent status would not only remove one of the major obstacles to the maintenance of peace but would greatly contribute to the realization of the principles of equality enshrined in the Charter.

10. The Secretary-General earnestly hoped that the endeavours of the Special Committee would be fruitful and that it would play a useful and constructive role in speeding up the process of decolonization. He wished the Committee success in the difficult task it was about to undertake.

#### C. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

##### *Chairman*

11. At its 118th meeting the Special Committee elected Mr. Sori Coulibaly (Mali) Chairman by acclamation.

##### *Vice-Chairmen*

12. At its 120th meeting the Special Committee decided to elect two Vice-Chairmen. Following that decision, it elected Mr. Carlos María Valázquez (Uruguay) First Vice-Chairman and Mr. Voeunsai Sonn (Cambodia) Second Vice-Chairman, both by acclamation.

##### *Rapporteur*

13. At the same meeting Mr. Najmuddine Rifai (Syria) was elected Rapporteur by acclamation.

14. At the 205th meeting, on 6 September 1963, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that Mr. Rifai had been assigned by his Government to a post in his country and would therefore not be able to

continue as Rapporteur. The members of the Committee expressed regret at Mr. Rifai's departure and paid tributes to him for his valuable services, both as the representative of Syria on the Committee and as the Committee's Rapporteur since its beginning in 1962.

15. At the Special Committee's 206th meeting, on 9 September 1963, Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India) was elected Rapporteur by acclamation.

#### D. SESSIONS AND MEETINGS

16. The Special Committee held 101 meetings during 1963, as follows: First session, 118th-169th meetings, 19 February to 10 May; Second session, 170th-202nd meetings, 10 June to 26 July; Third session, 203rd-218th meetings, 5 September to 21 October.

17. The Sub-Committee on Petitions held 17 meetings (see paras. 21 to 23 below). In addition, the Special Committee established a Working Group (see paras. 25 and 26 below), and Sub-Committees on Southern Rhodesia, Aden and British Guiana (see appendices to chapters III, V and X below).

#### E. METHODS OF WORK AND PROCEDURES

18. Following extensive discussions at the beginning of the Special Committee's work in 1962, it agreed on its methods of work and procedures. These are described in the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session (A/5238, chap. I, para. 112). In the same report, the Special Committee stated that, on the basis of its experience during the year, it was satisfied that the methods and procedures it had followed were most appropriate and effective in the discharge of its functions (*ibid.*, para. 148).

19. The General Assembly, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1810 (XVII), took note "with approval of the methods and procedures which the Special Committee has adopted for the discharge of its functions".

20. At its 120th meeting, on 28 February 1963, the Committee decided to continue to follow these methods and procedures in the discharge of its functions.

#### F. SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

21. At its 121st meeting, on 1 March 1963, the Special Committee decided that the Sub-Committee on Petitions should continue to be composed of the same seven members as during 1962, namely, Australia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Poland, Tunisia and Venezuela.

##### *Election of officers*

22. The Sub-Committee elected the following officers by acclamation: Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia), Chairman and Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela), Vice-Chairman.

##### *Meetings of the Sub-Committee*

23. During the period covered by this report, the Sub-Committee on Petitions held 17 meetings (its 26th to 42nd meetings) and submitted 17 reports<sup>2</sup> to the

Special Committee. These reports dealt with the Sub-Committee's consideration of 306 written communications, which included 26 requests for hearings.

#### G. PROGRAMME OF WORK

24. At its 123rd meeting the Special Committee decided to begin its work with the consideration of Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa in that order.

##### *Establishment of the Working Group*

25. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to establish a Working Group, composed of the officers of the Committee and other representatives to be nominated by the Chairman, to consider and to make recommendations on the list of territories to be considered by the Committee and the order of priority for their consideration. At the 126th meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that he had nominated Bulgaria, Iraq, Italy and Sierra Leone to be members of the Working Group in addition to the officers of the Committee (see paras. 11 to 13 above).

##### *Recommendations of the Working Group*

26. During the period covered by this report, the Working Group held nine meetings and submitted six reports<sup>3</sup> in addition to an oral report given by the Chairman at the 179th meeting.

##### *List of territories to which the Declaration applies*

27. The first report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.44) to the Special Committee contains the following statements concerning the list of territories to which the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV) applies:

"4. The Working Group noted that General Assembly resolution 1810 (XVII) invites the Special Committee to submit to the General Assembly not later than its eighteenth session 'a full report containing its suggestions and recommendations on all the territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Declaration'. It also noted that in order to comply with this request, it would be necessary to have a list of the territories referred to in paragraph 5 of the Declaration, namely, 'Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence'. In the course of its consideration of this question, the Working Group recognized that the drawing up of a complete list of territories would involve detailed consideration by it of various factors requiring additional meetings of the Group. It therefore decided that, as a first step, a preliminary list of territories to which the Declaration applies should be prepared, which should include territories coming under the following categories:

"(a) Trust Territories;

"(b) The Territory of South West Africa;

"(c) Territories which have been declared by the General Assembly as Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter, but on which information is not transmitted under Article 73 e by the administering Powers concerned; and

<sup>2</sup> A/AC.109/L.39 to L.43, A/AC.109/L.45, A/AC.109/L.48 to L.51, A/AC.109/L.57, A/AC.109/L.59, A/AC.109/L.64, A/AC.109/L.66, A/AC.109/L.79, A/AC.109/L.87 and A/AC.109/L.93.

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.109/L.44, A/AC.109/L.60, A/AC.109/L.69, A/AC.109/L.76, A/AC.109/L.84 and A/AC.109/L.86.

“(d) Non-Self-Governing Territories on which information is transmitted by the administering Powers concerned.

“5. The preliminary list of territories drawn up by the Working Group in accordance with this decision is annexed to this report.

“6. The representative of Bulgaria reserved the position of his Government with regard to the inclusion of Macau and dependencies and Hong Kong in the list referred to in paragraph 5 above. He stated that his Government regarded these territories as integral parts of the People's Republic of China forcibly occupied in the past by Portugal and the United Kingdom, respectively.

“7. The Working Group further decided that it should consider the list of ‘all other territories which have not yet attained independence’, to be added to the preliminary list, at its future meetings and report to the Special Committee.”

28. At its 141st meeting, on 3 April 1963, the Special Committee approved the preliminary list of territories prepared by the Working Group. The preliminary list of territories approved by the Committee is attached to the present report as annex I.

29. With regard to the list of “all other territories which have not yet attained independence”, the Working Group in its sixth report (A/AC.109/L.86), submitted

to the Special Committee on 16 September 1963, stated as follows:

“6. The Working Group also considered its previous decision<sup>4</sup> to consider at a future date the list of ‘all other territories which have not yet attained independence’, to be added to the preliminary list of territories to which the Declaration applies. The Working Group decided to inform the Special Committee that because of lack of time it had been unable to consider this list. It also decided to suggest to the Special Committee that it should consider this question at its meetings next year.”

30. At its 211th meeting, on the same day, the Special Committee approved this suggestion of the Working Group.

#### *Priorities for the consideration of territories*

31. The order in which the Special Committee considered various individual territories, following the consideration of territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, to which the Committee itself had decided to give first priority, was determined on the basis of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Working Group referred to in paragraph 26 above.

#### H. CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES

32. During the period covered by this report, the Special Committee considered the following territories:

<i>Number of territories</i>	<i>Territory</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
1-7	Territories under Portuguese administration: Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, The Cape Verde Archipelago, São Tomé and Príncipe and their dependencies, Macau and dependencies, Timor and dependencies .....	124th to 130th, and 139th to 142nd.
8	Southern Rhodesia .....	130th to 140th, 143rd, 144th, 146th, 168th, and 171st to 177th.
9	South West Africa .....	142nd, 145th, 146th, 149th, and 167th to 169th.
10	Aden .....	149th to 164th, 169th, 170th, 187th to 189th, 191st, 193rd, 194th, 196th and 197th.
11	Malta .....	165th to 167th, and 169th.
12	Fiji .....	183rd to 187th, and 193rd to 197th.
13	British Guiana .....	125th, 160th, 170th, 171st, and 174th to 190th.
14-17	Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Zanzibar .....	187th to 193rd, and 196th to 198th.
18-20	Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland ...	198th to 202nd.
21	Gambia .....	205th to 210th.
22	Gibraltar ...	206th, 208th, 209th, and 211th to 215th.
23-26	Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara .....	206th, and 213th to 215th.

33. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the territories listed above, and its conclusions and recommendations thereon, are given in the following chapters.

34. In a letter, dated 10 September 1963, addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/54) the representative of the United Kingdom stated that, in the past twelve months, constitutional and

political progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under British administration had continued. Enclosed with the letter was a calendar of constitutional advance summarizing the main developments in the past twelve months. At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom, the Special Committee, at its 218th

<sup>4</sup> See A/AC.109/L.44, para. 7.

meeting on 21 October 1963, decided to reproduce this letter and its enclosure as an annex to the present report (annex II).

## I. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

### *The Security Council*

35. The General Assembly in its resolution 1810 (XVII) invited the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in the territories coming within the scope of its work which might threaten international peace and security.

#### (a) *Territories under Portuguese administration*

36. The Special Committee by paragraph 4 of its resolution on the Territories under Portuguese administration, adopted at its 142nd meeting, on 4 April 1963 (see chap. II, para. 251, below), decided "To draw the immediate attention of the Security Council to the present situation with the view to its taking appropriate measures, including sanctions, in terms of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 1819 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, to secure compliance by Portugal with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council". Paragraph 5 of the resolution requested the Secretary-General "to bring this resolution to the immediate attention of the Security Council and to transmit to the Council the records of the debate on this question in the Special Committee".

37. By letter dated 5 April 1963, the Secretary-General brought this resolution and the records of the debate on the question to the attention of the Security Council (S/5276). By letter dated 19 July 1963, the Chairman transmitted to the Security Council the Committee's report on the Territories under Portuguese administration (S/5356).

#### (b) *South West Africa*

38. By paragraph 5 of the resolution on South West Africa adopted by the Special Committee at its 169th meeting, on 10 May 1963 (see chap. IV, para. 213, below), it decided "to draw the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security". In paragraph 6 of that resolution, the Special Committee recommended "to the General Assembly and to the Security Council to invite all Member States to lend their support to the application of the measures advocated in this and the previous resolutions".

39. By letter dated 14 May 1963 the Secretary-General transmitted the text of this resolution to the Security Council (S/5322). By letter dated 26 July 1963, the Chairman transmitted to the Security Council the Special Committee's report on South West Africa (S/5375).

#### (c) *Southern Rhodesia*

40. By paragraph 5 of the resolution on Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee at its 177th meeting, on 20 June 1963 (see chap. III, para. 282, below), the Committee drew "the attention of the Security Council to the deterioration of the explosive situation which prevails in the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia".

41. On 21 June 1963 the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Security Council (S/5337). By letter dated 26 June 1963, the Chairman transmitted the Special Committee's report on Southern Rhodesia to the Security Council (S/5378).

### *The Trusteeship Council*

42. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, by letter dated 26 June 1963 (A/AC.109/46) addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, informed the Committee, that the Council at its thirtieth session had examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands under United States administration, and of Nauru and New Guinea under Australian administration. The letter stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, as well as the observations of the Members of the Council, representing their individual opinion only, were contained in its report to the Security Council (S/5340) (on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) and in its report to the General Assembly (A/5504) (on Nauru and New Guinea).

### *Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*

43. In paragraph 8 of resolution 1654 (XVI) the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to assist the Special Committee in its work. In paragraph 5 of resolution 1700 (XVI) the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to transmit to the Special Committee its report to the General Assembly and to provide it with the pertinent material available to it. The question of assistance by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was also referred to in General Assembly resolution 1847 (XVII), by which the Assembly decided to continue that Committee on the same basis as that established by General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI), particularly paragraphs 2 to 5 of the resolution, and to review at its eighteenth session the question of continuation of the above-mentioned Committee.

## J. FUTURE WORK

44. The General Assembly, in resolution 1810 (XVII), invited the Special Committee to submit to it in due course, and not later than at its eighteenth session, a full report containing its suggestions and recommendations on all the territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Declaration, namely, "Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence".

45. The historic Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) was adopted by the General Assembly almost three years ago, on 14 December 1960. As was pointed out by the Special Committee in its first report to the General Assembly, the Declaration was a declaration of faith, an inspiration to the people who were still under colonial rule and an expression of the universal desire to expedite the process of the liberation of colonial peoples. While taking note of the progress made since then in the field of decolonization, the Committee is aware that decoloniza-

tion in parts of Africa and elsewhere is not proceeding at a satisfactory pace. It is especially concerned at the dangerous situations existing in the Territories under Portuguese administration, in South West Africa and in Southern Rhodesia. It should be noted that the refusal of the Administering Members concerned to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and of the Special Committee has helped to aggravate this situation. The Committee notes that this was a matter of particular concern to the Heads of African States and Governments during their recent historic conference at Addis Ababa and that it had led them to adopt important decisions. The Committee hopes that its report will be of some assistance to the General Assembly in its consideration of this question which is one of serious concern to all Member States.

46. The task assigned to the Special Committee by the General Assembly was to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to "Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence". Accordingly, the Committee, on the recommendation of its Working Group, approved a preliminary list of territories comprising Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, including the Territory of South West Africa (see paras. 27 and 28 above, and annex I).

47. However, because of lack of time, the Committee was unable to consider "all other territories which have not yet attained independence" to be added to the preliminary list and thus to complete the list of territories coming within the scope of its work. The Committee decided to do this at its meetings in 1964, subject to any further directives which the General Assembly might wish to provide at its eighteenth session (see paras. 29 and 30 above).

48. As stated in paragraph 32 above, the Special Committee, in the course of its work in 1963, examined the implementation of the Declaration in respect of twenty-six territories. However, for lack of time, the Special Committee was not able to complete its consideration of five of them, namely, Gibraltar, Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara (see chap. XIII, paras. 110-113, and chap. XII, para 97). It is proposed to complete consideration of these territories as a matter of priority in 1964.

49. The Special Committee recognizes that it has not completed the task assigned to it by the General Assembly, although it has met almost continuously from February to October 1963. It will be realized that in view of the importance of its task, the Committee had to give thorough consideration to the situation in each of the territories examined by it. In many cases the Committee heard and questioned petitioners, and, in the cases of Southern Rhodesia, Aden and British Guiana, it was necessary to establish Sub-Committees. Moreover, the Committee has had to reopen its discussions on particular territories on account of the non-implementation by the administering Powers of the General Assembly's resolutions in regard to those territories. All these were time-consuming processes.

50. However, in relation to the territories already considered by the Special Committee, it is appropriate to point out the following:

(a) The Committee has considered all the territories in the continent of Africa included in the preliminary

list it had approved. As already pointed out in the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session, it is in Africa that the largest number of people are still living under colonial régimes, it is in Africa that the largest colonial territories still exist and it is in Africa that some of the most difficult colonial problems are encountered;

(b) Although the Committee was able to consider only twenty-six of the sixty-four territories included in the preliminary list, these territories together have an area of 2,377,229 square miles (6,167,315 square kilometres) and a population of almost 37 million, while the remaining territories together have an area of 225,747 square miles (584,586 square kilometres) and a population of almost 8 million.

51. With regard to the territories which still remain to be considered by the Special Committee, it is the Committee's intention to consider them as a matter of priority in 1964. In order to facilitate such consideration, the Secretariat has been asked to prepare the necessary documentation giving background information on the territories included in the preliminary list which have not yet been considered by the Special Committee and make them available to its members as soon as possible.

52. The Special Committee, in the performance of the task assigned to it by the General Assembly, continued to follow the methods and procedures it adopted in 1962 and which the General Assembly took note of with approval in resolution 1810 (XVII). As in the previous year, the Committee found that these methods and procedures were most appropriate and effective in the discharge of its functions.

53. One of the procedures approved by the General Assembly is the sending out of visiting groups, if necessary, in respect of particular territories and concrete situations at the appropriate time. In accordance with this, the Special Committee, during 1963, established three sub-committees, as follows:

(i) A Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia, composed of six members to visit London and to have discussions with the United Kingdom Government concerning Southern Rhodesia. This Sub-Committee visited London from 20 to 26 April 1963 and had discussions with the Ministers of the United Kingdom Government concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia in the context of the resolutions on Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly.<sup>5</sup>

(ii) A Sub-Committee on Aden, composed of five members, to visit Aden and, if necessary, other neighbouring countries to ascertain the views of the population concerning the situation in that territory and to hold talks with the administering Power. This was the first occasion on which the Special Committee had authorized a group of its members to visit one of the territories with which it was concerned. However, the Sub-Committee was unable to visit the Territory because of the refusal of the United Kingdom to co-operate with it in such a visit. The Sub-Committee therefore visited neighbouring countries during the period 25 May to 7 June 1963 and heard over fifty petitioners concerning Aden.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> For the report of the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia, see chap. III, appendix.

<sup>6</sup> For the report of the Sub-Committee on Aden, see chap. V, appendix.



(iii) A Sub-Committee on British Guiana, composed of five members to seek together with the interested parties the most suitable ways and means of enabling the Territory to accede to independence without delay. The Sub-Committee was authorized by the Special Committee to proceed to any place it considered appropriate for the successful performance of its work. The Sub-Committee considered that the most effective way of carrying out its task was to visit British Guiana and to hold talks with the leaders of the Territory there. However, the United Kingdom Government refused to agree to a visit to British Guiana by the Sub-Committee, although the leaders of the two major political parties had expressed themselves in favour of such a visit. Consequently, it was necessary for the Sub-Committee to invite the leaders to come to New York.<sup>7</sup>

54. The Special Committee wishes to express its appreciation to the United Kingdom for the opportunity afforded to the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia to discuss the question of Southern Rhodesia with the responsible Ministers and for the courteous reception afforded to it. However, it notes with regret that the refusal of the United Kingdom Government to agree to the visit by a group of the Special Committee to Aden and British Guiana. In both cases the refusal of the United Kingdom Government was based on its position that the presence of a visiting mission in a territory constitutes an interference in the affairs of that territory and that it could not share its responsibilities with the United Nations. The majority view in the Committee has been unable to accept the argument that a visiting mission, whose function is to ascertain the views of the population concerning a territory's future or is one of good offices in bringing together the different political elements in a territory and thus to assist them in achieving their independence, amounts to interference in the internal affairs of a territory. Nor can it accept the assertion that by agreeing to such a visit, the administering Power is sharing its responsibility for the internal administration of the territory: the United Nations has responsibilities with regard to Non-Self-Governing Territories deriving from the provisions of the Charter concerning these territories and from the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by the General Assembly.

55. The Special Committee wishes to point out that by refusing access to a visiting group of the Committee to a territory coming within the scope of its work, the administering Power concerned is denying it one of the most effective means of carrying out the task assigned to it by the General Assembly, namely the examination of the implementation of the Declaration

on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

56. The Special Committee therefore expresses the hope that all administering Powers will co-operate fully with the Committee in its work in future and in particular will enable visiting groups to go to territories where such visits are considered necessary and useful by the Special Committee.

57. In this connexion, the Committee wishes to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the need for making the necessary budgetary provisions to cover the expenses arising from its activities, including the expenses of visiting missions. It will be recognized that decisions concerning visiting missions are taken by the Special Committee in the course of its examination of the conditions in each territory. For that reason, it is not possible to provide in advance exact details of the expenditures that may arise on this account.

58. It may be recalled that, in connexion with the adoption of resolution 1810 (XVII), the Secretary-General had proposed that an amount of \$150,000 be provided in the 1963 budget estimates to meet expenditures arising from the activities of the Special Committee. However, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the Fifth Committee recommended to the General Assembly that, in the absence of any specific details to serve as a basis for firm cost estimates, the Committee was unable to comment on the figure of \$150,000 submitted by the Secretary-General and that, therefore, any expenditure resulting from the adoption of a draft resolution should be incurred solely under the terms of the resolution relating to unforeseen and extraordinary expenses with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee.

59. The Special Committee, taking into account the importance of the tasks still to be carried out, recommends to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly to make adequate provisions in order to facilitate the implementation of the Committee's mandate. The Committee requests them particularly to make provisions in the 1964 budget to cover the expenses of the activities of the Committee, including the cost of sub-committees or visiting groups.

60. In view of the valuable experience gained by the Committee during the last two years of its work and taking into account the fact that it was not possible to consider the situation in all the territories covered by the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the Special Committee considers that it would be desirable that its mandate should be continued.

#### K. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

61. The various chapters of this report were adopted by the Special Committee as indicated below:

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Document No. (draft)</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
I.	Establishment, organization and activities of the Special Committee .....	A/AC.109/L.92 and Add.1	217th and 218th	18 and 21 October 1963
II.	Territories under Portuguese administration .....	A/AC.109/L.67	196th	18 July 1963
III.	Southern Rhodesia .....	A/AC.109/L.72	201st	25 July 1963
IV.	South West Africa .....	A/AC.109/L.71	200th	25 July 1963

<sup>7</sup> For the report of the Sub-Committee on British Guiana, see chap. X, appendix.

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Document No. (draft)</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
V.	Aden .....	A/AC.109/L.82	213th	18 September 1963
VI.	Malta .....	A/AC.109/L.77	205th	6 September 1963
VII.	Fiji .....	A/AC.109/L.78	205th	6 September 1963
VIII.	Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Kenya and Zanzibar .....	A/AC.109/L.80	205th	6 September 1963
IX.	Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland .....	A/AC.109/L.81	213th	18 September 1963
X.	British Guiana .....	A/AC.109/L.83	217th	18 October 1963
XI.	Gambia .....	A/AC.109/L.89	217th	18 October 1963
XII.	Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara .....	A/AC.109/L.90	217th	18 October 1963
XIII.	Gibraltar .....	A/AC.109/L.91	217th	18 October 1963
XIV.	Other matters considered by the Special Committee .....	A/AC.109/L.94	217th	18 October 1963

62. The report as a whole was adopted by the Special Committee at its 218th meeting, on 21 October 1963.

## CHAPTER XIV

## OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## A. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

1. By paragraph 3 of its resolution 1850 (XVII), of 19 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to refer the report of the Secretary-General on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/5249 and Add.1) and the summary records of the discussion on that report to the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. By a note dated 1 February 1963 (A/AC.109/34) the Secretary-General transmitted to the Special Committee the report on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the relevant summary records of the discussion in the Fourth Committee.

3. At its 214th meeting, on 19 September 1963, the Special Committee adopted the following decision without objection.

"The Special Committee decides to inform the General Assembly that, during its examination of the application of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in respect to individual territories, it will continue to give special attention to the eradication of racial discrimination in those territories where such discrimination is prevalent."

## B. PETITIONS CONCERNING THE DECLARATION IN GENERAL AND TERRITORIES NOT CONSIDERED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

4. The Special Committee distributed the following written petitions concerning territories which it did not consider individually.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document No.</i>
<i>The Declaration in General</i>	Mr. Georges Vumi, Assistant Secretary-General, World Assembly of Youth...	A/AC.109/PET.95
<i>Bermuda</i>	Mr. Charles Brown, Chairman, Bermuda Constitutional Conference .....	A/AC.109/PET.145
<i>Cook Islands</i>	Mr. Ronald Syme .....	A/AC.109/PET.155 and Add.1
<i>Mauritius</i>	Mr. R. Julian Dashwood, Member of the Cook Islands Legislative Assembly .. (Petitioner's name withheld at his request) .....	A/AC.109/PET.156 A/AC.109/PET.176
<i>Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak*</i>	Mr. G. S. Sundang, President, United National Pasok Momogun Party of North Borneo ....	A/AC.109/PET.50
	The Secretary-General, Sarawak United Peoples Party .....	A/AC.109/PET.51
	Mr. Donald Stephens, Chairman, Executive Committee, Sabah Alliance Party	A/AC.109/PET.52
	Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, Secretary-General, Sarawak Alliance Party ...	A/AC.109/PET.76
	Mr. Achmad Fadillah .....	A/AC.109/PET.121
	Mr. A. M. Azahari Mahmud .....	A/AC.109/PET.133
<i>Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore*</i>	Mr. Kassim Ahmad .....	A/AC.109/PET.128 and Add.1
	Dr. Toh Chin Chye, Acting Prime Minister of Singapore .....	A/AC.109/PET.84
	Dr. Lee Siew Choh, Chairman, Barisan Socialist (three petitions) .....	A/AC.109/PET.85
	Mr. John Eber, General Secretary, Movement for Colonial Freedom .....	A/AC.109/PET.86
	Mr. S. Markandu, President, and Mr. Jamit Singh, General Secretary, Singapore Harbour Board Staff Association Trade Union .....	A/AC.109/PET.87

\* The petitions listed under this heading were circulated before 16 September 1963.

## ANNEXES

## Annex I

PRELIMINARY LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING  
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
RESOLUTION 1514 (XV)) APPLIES

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Area</i> (square kilometres)	(square miles)	<i>Population</i> (midyear 1962 estimates in thousands)
(d) <i>Non-Self-Governing Territories on which information is transmitted by the administering Powers concerned</i>			
AUSTRALIA			
13. Cocos (Keeling) Islands .....	13	5	1
14. Papua .....	234,498	90,540	540
FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM			
15. New Hebrides <sup>e</sup> . . . . .	14,763	5,700	63
NEW ZEALAND			
16. Cook Islands .....	234	90	18
17. Niue Island .. . . . .	259	100	5
18. Tokelau Islands . . . . .	10	4	2
SPAIN			
19. Fernando Póo . . . . .	2,034	785	67
20. Ifni .....	1,500	579	50
21. Río Muni . . . . .	26,017	10,045	188
22. Spanish Sahara .....	266,000	102,703	25
UNITED KINGDOM			
23. Aden . . . . .	287,684	111,075	1,220
24. Antigua . . . . .	442	171	58
25. Bahamas . . . . .	11,396	4,400	111

## Annex I (continued)

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Area</i> (square kilometres)	(square miles)	<i>Population</i> (midyear 1962 estimates in thousands)
UNITED KINGDOM ( <i>continued</i> )			
26. Barbados .....	431	166	232
27. Basutoland .....	30,344	11,716	708
28. Bechuanaland .....	574,980	222,000	335
29. Bermuda .....	53	20	46
30. British Guiana .....	214,970	83,000	598
31. British Honduras .....	22,963	8,866	96
32. British Virgin Islands .....	153	59	8
33. Brunei .....	5,765	2,226	90
34. Cayman Islands .....	259	100	8
35. Dominica .....	789	305	61
36. Falkland Islands .....	11,961	4,618	2.6
37. Fiji .....	18,272	7,055	421
38. Gambia .....	10,369	4,003	316 <sup>f</sup>
39. Gibraltar .....	6	2	27
40. Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	905	349	48
41. Grenada .....	344	133	90
42. Hong Kong .....	1,031	398	3,410
43. Kenya .....	582,646	224,960	8,676
44. Malta .....	316	122	329
45. Mauritius .....	2,096	809	702
46. Montserrat .....	83	32	13
47. North Borneo .....	76,115	29,388	470
48. Northern Rhodesia .....	746,256	288,130	2,550
49. Nyasaland .....	119,311	46,066	2,950
50. Pitcairn Island .....	5	2	0.1 <sup>g</sup>
51. St. Helena .....	419	162	5
52. St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	396	153	60
53. St. Lucia .....	616	238	92
54. St. Vincent .....	389	150	82
55. Sarawak .....	125,206	48,342	770
56. Seychelles .....	404	156	44
57. Singapore .....	581	224	1,740
58. Solomon Islands .....	29,785	11,500	128
59. Swaziland .....	17,363	6,704	275
60. Turks and Caicos Islands.....	430	166	6
61. Zanzibar .....	2,643	1,020	320
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
62. American Samoa .....	197	76	21
63. Guam .....	549	212	70
64. United States Virgin Islands .....	344	133	36

<sup>a</sup> Nauru is administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

<sup>b</sup> The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is designated as a strategic area under Article 82 of the Charter.

<sup>c</sup> General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV).

<sup>d</sup> General Assembly resolution 1747 (XVII).

<sup>e</sup> Administered jointly by France and the United Kingdom as a condominium.

<sup>f</sup> According to the 1963 census.

<sup>‡</sup> According to estimate of 1961.

## Annex II

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1963 ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Your Excellency will recall that, in a letter dated 4 September 1962, the representative of the United Kingdom on the Special Committee addressed a letter to the then Chairman,

Ambassador C. S. Jha, describing in outline developments in Non-Self-Governing Territories under British administration from December 1960 until August 1962. This letter, and the calendar of constitutional advance enclosed with it, was circulated as a document of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/26), and was included in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly (A/5238) as annex I.

In the past twelve months, constitutional and political progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under British administration has continued; Uganda, with a population of 6.5 million, attained its independence on 9 October 1962 and is now a Member of the United Nations, and dates for independence have been set for Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak, Kenya, Zanzibar and Malta, with a combined population of over 12 million, in the next few months.

In this connexion, I enclose with this letter a calendar of constitutional advance summarizing the main developments in the past twelve months, which my delegation hopes will be of assistance both to the Special Committee and to the General Assembly. I have the honour to request that this communication and its enclosure should be circulated to members of the Committee, and also form a part of our report to the General Assembly.

(Signed) C. E. KING

**Annex III**

## LIST OF DELEGATIONS

## AUSTRALIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. D. O. Hay

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. J. D. L. Hood

Mr. Dudley McCarthy

*Advisers:*

Mr. T. W. White

Mr. M. J. Cook

Mr. P. C. J. Curtis

Mr. A. C. Wilson

## BULGARIA

Mr. Détcho Stamboliev

Mr. Malin Molérov

Mr. Barouch M. Grinberg

## CAMBODIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Voeunsai Sonn

## CHILE

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Daniel Schweitzer

Dr. Humberto Díaz Casanueva

*Alternate Representative:*

Miss Leonora Kracht

*Adviser:*

Mr. Hernán Sánchez

## DENMARK

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Aage Hessellund-Jensen

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Kjeld Mortensen

Mr. Poul Boeg

## ETHIOPIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Kifle Wodajo

Mr. Girma Abebe

## INDIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. B. N. Chakravarty

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. A. B. Bhadkamkar

Mr. K. Natwar Singh

*Junior Adviser:*

Mr. J. J. Therattil

## IRAN

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. Mehdi Vakili

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Hassan Zahedi

Dr. Mohied Din Nabavi

## IRAQ

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. Adnan M. Pachachi

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Burhan M. Nouri

Miss Faiha Izrahim Kamal

Mr. Anis Zaki Hassan

## ITALY

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Vittorio Zoppi

Mr. Paolo Tallarigo

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Ludovico Carducci-Artenisio

Mr. Vincenzo Zito

## IVORY COAST

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Arsène Assoun Usher

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Siméon Aké

Mr. Julien Kacou

## MADAGASCAR

H.E. Mr. Louis Rakotomalala

Mr. Gilbert Ratsitohara

Mr. Rémi Andriamaharo

Mrs. Lucile Ramaholimihaso

## MALI

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Sori Coulibaly

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Mamadou Traoré

Mr. Ahmadou Baba Dicko

## POLAND

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Bohdan Lewandowski

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Kazimierz Smiganowski

## SIERRA LEONE

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Gershon B. O. Collier

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Donald E. George

*Adviser:*

Mr. Victor E. Sumner

## SYRIA

H.E. Dr. Salah El Dine Tarazi

H.E. Dr. Najmuddine Rifai

Mr. Izzet Oubari

Dr. Hassan Muraywid

Mr. Tarek Jabri

## TANGANYIKA

*Representatives:*

H.E. Chief Erasto A. M. Mang'anya

Mr. A. K. E. Shaba

Mr. Sebastian Chale

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. C. Y. Mgonja

Mr. J. B. Mkatta

*Adviser:*

Mr. W. E. Waldron-Ramsey

## TUNISIA

H.E. Mr. Taïeb Slim  
Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri  
Dr. Chedly Ayari  
Mr. Sadok Bouzayen

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. N. T. Fedorenko

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. V. A. Brykin

*Adviser:*

Mr. V. F. Ulanchev

*Experts:*

Mr. Y. E. Fotin

Mr. A. V. Grodsky

## UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

*Representative:*

H.E. Sir Patrick Dean

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. C. E. King

*Advisers:*

Mr. J. A. Sankey

Mr. K. C. Thom

Mr. D. J. Swan

Mr. G. K. N. Trevaskis

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Sidney R. Yates

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Richard F. Pedersen

Mr. Robert O. Blake

*Advisers:*

Mr. Christopher Thoron

Mr. Chauncey G. Parker, III

## URUGUAY

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. Carlos María Velázquez

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Aureliano Aguirre

Mr. Mateo Marques Seré

## VENEZUELA

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez

*Alternate Representative:*

Dr. Leonardo Díaz González

## YUGOSLAVIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Mišo Pavićević

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Miroslav Kreačić

Mr. Sreton Ilić

Mr. Alexander Božović

*Adviser:*

Mr. Nikola Cicanović



GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY

NINETEENTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1964-1965

Official Records



Annex No. 8 (Part I)

**Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:  
report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the  
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples\***

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\* Item 21 of the provisional agenda.

For the relevant meeting, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 1330th meeting.

## DOCUMENT A/5800/REV.1\*\*

**Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration  
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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

New York, 22 December 1964

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1964.

The report of the Special Committee concerning the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa, which was requested in General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, is being transmitted to you separately.

Accept, Sir, etc.

(Signed) Sori COULIBALY  
Chairman

His Excellency U Thant  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

## CHAPTER I

## ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, by resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. At its sixteenth session the General Assembly, following its consideration of the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 by which it decided to establish a Special Committee of seventeen members. The Special Committee was directed to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. The seventeen members of the Special Committee were: Australia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Syria, Tanganyika (now the United Republic of Tanzania), Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

3. At its seventeenth session the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee of Seventeen (A/5238), adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962 by which it enlarged the membership of the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members and invited the enlarged Special Committee to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence. The new members added to the Special Committee were:

Bulgaria	Iraq
Chile	Ivory Coast
Denmark	Sierra Leone
Iran	

4. At its eighteenth session the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four (A/5446/Rev.1) adopted resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 by which it requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session. The text of resolution 1956 (XVIII) is reproduced below:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 and 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962 by which the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,*

*"Having considered the report of the Special Committee,*

*"Taking into consideration the observations of the Special Committee regarding the list of territories to be examined by it,*

*"Noting with deep regret that, three years after the adoption of the Declaration, many territories are still under foreign domination and that, in some cases, not even preliminary measures have been taken towards the application of the Declaration,*

*"Deploing the negative attitude of certain administering Powers and their partial or complete refusal to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the Declaration,*

*"Deploing further the assistance given to some administering Powers by certain States, which enables those Powers to persist in their refusal to apply the Declaration,*

"*Having adopted* resolutions on Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration, Aden, Malta, Fiji, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and British Guiana,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI) and 1810 (XVII);

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses its methods and procedures;

"3. *Approves* the report of the Special Committee and calls upon the administering Powers to implement the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

"4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence, and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session;

"5. *Deeply regrets* the refusal of certain administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

"6. *Invites* the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any territory examined by it which may threaten international peace and security;

"7. *Requests* all States to refrain from any action which may jeopardize the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee for the application of the Declaration;

"8. *Further requests* the administering Powers to give their full co-operation to the Special Committee and to facilitate the task of the sub-committees and visiting groups instructed by the Special Committee to go to the territories under its mandate;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."

5. By resolutions adopted at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, the General Assembly also entrusted to the Special Committee the following additional functions previously performed by other Committees concerned with the dependent Territories which had been dissolved:

(a) By resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI), taking into consideration the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to the Territory of South West Africa. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa. By resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue its efforts with a view to discharging the tasks assigned to it by resolution 1805 (XVII).

(b) By resolution 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to give high priority to an examination of the

situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration. By resolution 1809 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese administration.

(c) By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. By the same resolution, the General Assembly invited Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General information as prescribed under Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development. It requested the Special Committee to study this information and take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it may consider necessary in addition to its activities under General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) and 1810 (XVII).

6. With the dissolution of the Committee on Information, the Special Committee is now the only body responsible for matters relating to dependent territories, with the exception of the Trusteeship Council, which is responsible for the three remaining Trust Territories.

7. This report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 25 February to 15 December 1964, during which it held 101 plenary meetings and its Working Group and Sub-Committees held over 140 meetings.

## B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1964

### *Opening statement by the Secretary-General*

8. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1964 (219th meeting), held on 25 February, was opened by the Secretary-General. In his opening address, the Secretary-General recalled that, during the first two years, the Special Committee had concerned itself mainly with decolonization in Africa, for it was in that continent, as the Committee had noted in its report, that the largest colonial Territories and some of the most difficult colonial problems still existed. In 1964, the Committee would no doubt give special attention to recent developments in the Territories which it had considered in 1963: South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the three Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, the Territories under Portuguese administration, particularly Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Spanish Sahara, Ifni, Fernando Póo, Río Muni, Gambia, Gibraltar, Malta, British Guiana, Aden and Fiji. While some of those Territories were well on their way to independence, others still presented problems which the Committee would have to examine.

9. Although in the past two years a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories had acceded to independence and were now Members of the United Nations, there were still some sixty dependent Territories, many of which, though small in area and population, nevertheless came within the purview of the Declaration on decolonization. Those small Territories included many

groups of sparsely populated islands scattered in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans. During its 1964 session the Committee would be faced with problems which it had not so far been called upon to solve; it would have to seek the most effective ways of enabling those small Territories to attain the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV). The task would not be an easy one but there could be no doubt that the experience gained by the members of the Committee would prove helpful in the forthcoming deliberations.

10. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 1970 (XVIII), had dissolved the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and had entrusted some of its former functions to the Special Committee. By virtue of that decision, the Special Committee had become the only body other than the Trusteeship Council concerned with matters relating to dependent Territories. He had issued a note (A/AC.109/L.97) setting out the implications of the dissolution of the Committee on Information and had requested the Special Committee to express its views on the manner in which it proposed to carry out the functions devolving upon it.

11. He was convinced that the Special Committee would approach with its usual objectivity the many problems with which it would have to deal during the present session and that it would have the co-operation of the Administering Powers concerned.

#### *Election of officers*

12. At its 219th meeting, following the opening statement of the Secretary-General, the Special Committee decided to re-elect the following officers who were elected in 1963: Mr. Sori Coulibaly (Mali), Chairman; Mr. Carlos Maria Velázquez (Uruguay), First Vice-Chairman; Mr. Voeunsai Sonn (Cambodia), Second Vice-Chairman; Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India), Rapporteur.

#### *Statement by the Chairman*

13. The Chairman thanked the Secretary-General for having opened the meeting of the Special Committee and said that the Secretary-General had always shown great interest in the work of the Committee and the latter could count on his co-operation and understanding.

14. The problem of decolonization was now one of the major tasks of the United Nations and the means required to carry out that task would doubtless be made available to the Committee in accordance with the wish expressed by the General Assembly.

15. In adopting resolution 1514 (XV) and subsequently resolution 1654 (XVI) establishing the Special Committee, the United Nations General Assembly had sought to express its firm determination rapidly to put an end to colonialism in all its manifestations. Nevertheless, three years after the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, despite the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, despite the recommendations of the Special Committee, despite the debates in the Security Council and despite the struggle, often armed, which had been waged by the subject peoples, many territories were still under foreign domination. The stubborn contempt shown by the colonial Powers for the aspirations and legitimate rights of the colonial peoples and the failure of those Powers to heed United

Nations resolutions constituted grave threats to international peace and security.

16. As the Special Committee was not a permanent organ of the United Nations, the process of decolonization must of necessity be accelerated. If the Special Committee was to perform the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the colonial Powers would have to reconsider their attitude towards it. The Assembly's resolution 1956 (XVIII) expressly requested the administering Powers to give their full co-operation to the Special Committee and to facilitate the task of its sub-committees and visiting groups. In the majority of cases, both in Territories where an explosive situation existed and in the small, sparsely populated Territories, the Special Committee could help the administering Powers in overcoming many difficulties to the extent that the real and sincere objectives of those Powers was to lead the peoples under their administration to independence. The Special Committee's activities should not be regarded by the colonial Powers as interference by the Committee in what they considered to be their domestic affairs. Under the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the international community could not remain indifferent to the tragic fate of millions of people deprived of their inalienable rights. He therefore appealed again to the colonial Powers to co-operate sincerely with the Special Committee, so that the latter might be in a position to submit to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session a complete report, including recommendations regarding the accession to independence of every colonial Territory in conformity with the wishes of the populations concerned. The crises which had occurred recently in certain newly independent States were attributable in certain cases to the existence of unsuitable structures inherited from the former colonialist régime, while in other cases they were the culmination of practical problems created and left unresolved by the former administering Powers. However, just as the older nations had experienced and overcome similar crises, the young States which were currently undergoing them would also succeed in finding ways and means of surmounting them.

17. The exercise of sovereignty was an inalienable right of all peoples, and no conditions should be attached to it. All peoples should enjoy full sovereignty and determine themselves the conditions of their national existence.

18. The struggle against colonialism had become a permanent watchword of all Governments which believed in justice and regarded human dignity as a universal concept. In that respect, the Special Committee was not alone in its endeavours. At the second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, which was then meeting in Lagos, the liquidation of colonialism was one of the key items on the agenda. The decisions which would be taken there would no doubt contribute to the speedy achievement of the aims of the Special Committee.

19. Although the pace at which the colonial Territories were attaining independence was very slow, owing to the obstinacy of the colonial Powers, the Committee must not be discouraged, but must on the contrary plan its work so as to press the attack on the last remnants of colonialism and submit to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session a report covering all the Territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of resolution 1514 (XV).

20. He also drew the Committee's attention to General Assembly resolutions 1899 (XVIII) and 1970 (XVIII), which had entrusted new responsibilities to the Committee, and to the statements which had been made at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly during the debate on the 1963 report.

21. He welcomed those representatives who were newcomers to the Committee and expressed the hope that the latter's work would be conducted in an atmosphere of courtesy, mutual understanding and co-operation.

### C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

22. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work at its 219th to 222nd meetings, at which general statements were made by members.

#### *Statements by members*

23. The representative of Cambodia said that in considering how its work should be organized, the Committee should bear in mind resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, in which the General Assembly requested "the Special Committee to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence", and resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which the Assembly, while deciding to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, requested "the Special Committee to study this information and take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories".

24. The working methods and procedures which the Special Committee had adopted in 1962 and which had been approved by the General Assembly in resolutions 1810 (XVII) and 1956 (XVIII) could be followed. In that connexion, however, he wished to remind the Committee that it was agreed that decisions should be reached as far as possible without having recourse to voting, but that the Committee could always decide to resort to a vote if, in a particular case, a representative felt that course to be necessary.

25. The documentation to be submitted by the Secretariat concerning the territories which the Committee planned to consider would contain, not only political and constitutional information, but also—owing to the dissolution of the Committee of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories—all the other information supplied by the administering Powers under Article 73, paragraph 3, of the Charter.

26. He proposed that the Sub-Committee on Petitions should be kept in being. The question of the freedom of access of all petitioners to United Nations Headquarters would have to be studied with the Secretariat, in the light of the discussion on that subject in the Fourth Committee during the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. On the other hand, the recourse to visiting missions was commendable. The Secretary-General's report on financial implications (A/C.5/999) and the thirty-first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/5628) had allowed for the possible dispatch in 1964 of a certain number of those visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories. Needless to say, the

co-operation of the administering Powers would be necessary for that purpose.

27. The order of priority for consideration of the Territories could be determined, in consultation with the Committee, by a working group similar to the one set up in 1963. The Committee might also establish study groups to consider the smaller Territories. Lastly, the principle that any administering Power which was not a member of the Committee must be invited to take part in the discussion of the Territories for which it was responsible should be generally applied.

28. In 1963 the Committee had completed consideration of twenty-six Territories. It still had to consider thirty-five Territories and to complete consideration of five others. He suggested that they might be grouped as follows: Group A, Territories in Africa and adjacent Territories and Territories in Asia; group B, Caribbean Territories and Western Atlantic Territories; group C, Pacific Territories. The Trust Territories could be considered after the meeting of the Trusteeship Council in June 1964. With regard to the Territories which had been considered in 1963, a preliminary discussion could be held within the context of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, and in the light of the important events which had taken place since then. They could be considered in detail a little later, after the new Territories were taken up. The task of completing the list of Territories with respect to which the Special Committee was competent, as defined in operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1514 (XV), might be entrusted to a working group.

29. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the hope that the Special Committee would, at the current session, find specific and effective solutions for the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, so that the colonial régimes which still existed in some parts of the world might be speedily and completely liquidated.

30. The national liberation movements had affected all the Territories enslaved by colonialism. As the result of a heroic struggle, more than 50 million human beings had shaken off the yoke of the colonial system since 1960. New States, established on the ruins of former empires, now played an active part in international political life. In a desire to determine their own destinies, they were not content with political independence, but were seeking to achieve economic autonomy. The decisions taken by the United Nations had played, and continued to play, an important role in that process. The Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples provided considerable moral backing for the peoples fighting for independence and freedom; it implied that the United Nations recognized the legitimacy and justice of their struggle and condemned the action of the colonial Powers to suppress it.

31. Over 50 million other human beings were still under the yoke of colonialism. The colonial Powers continued stubbornly to oppose the implementation of the Declaration in Angola, Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, British Guiana, South West Africa, Aden and a number of other Territories. There were also many other Territories in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans, which were still in colonial status. The colonialists flouted the decisions taken by the General Assembly and the Security Council for the application of the Declaration because of their desire to maintain their military,



strategic, political and economic interests and to perpetuate their exploitation of the colonial peoples. Colonialism was unwilling to recognize the historical factors which prompted the awakening of the peoples of colonies and semi-colonies, or the naturalness of that process; it was unwilling to abandon—to use the expression of Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism—its zoological outlook, and contended that nature itself made masters and slaves, exploiters and exploited. Colonialism was unwilling to retire from the arena of history, and therefore resorted to the use of armed forces, bases, and economic and political pressure. When the colonialists were obliged to withdraw from a colony, they sought to keep roots in the country by all possible means, using every kind of device and stratagem—imposing elections whenever, as in British Guiana, it served their purpose, but refusing them when, as in Malta, elections were not to their advantage; creating artificial federations; stirring up tribal wars; encouraging separatist movements; instigating territorial or border disputes; creating problems where none existed; and so forth.

32. If the total liquidation of the colonial system was to be achieved, the United Nations, and all States which truly desired the end of colonialism, must redouble their efforts. The main task of the Special Committee in 1964 must be to devise specific measures to ensure that the Declaration on the granting of independence would be fully and speedily implemented in all colonial territories, without exception, before 1965, which would be International Co-operation Year. To that end the Special Committee should lay down for each Territory precise time-limits, which should be as short as possible, for the liquidation of the colonial régime notwithstanding the argument, which was sure to be advanced by the administering Powers, that the people were “not yet ready” or were “incapable” of governing themselves. Such an argument was daily disproved in the countries which had recently become independent, where the process of staffing every sphere of public and cultural life with indigenous personnel was tens of times more rapid than under colonial rule.

33. The Soviet Government considered that the Committee of Twenty-Four should concentrate primarily on examining the manner in which the colonial Powers had carried out the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the granting of independence to the Portuguese colonies (Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea), Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, British Guiana, Aden and other colonial Territories. The Soviet Union agreed with the Secretary-General that the Committee should give special attention to developments in the colonial Territories since its 1963 session, bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. It should invite the colonial Powers to state unequivocally what specific measures they proposed to take in the immediate future to give effect to United Nations decisions, and in the light of those statements it should consider what functions it had to perform as a result of the abolition of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The colonial Powers should submit to the Committee, not information regarding individual minor reforms that they intended to carry out in the Territories under their administration, but information on the specific measures which they had taken or proposed to take in the immediate future in order

to grant independence to their colonial possessions. It was the Committee's duty to call upon the colonial Powers to submit reports on the implementation of the aforementioned decisions and, where necessary, to dispatch special missions to the Territories in order to verify facts of the situation prevailing there. It should also, if the circumstances warranted, refer to the Security Council, for its consideration, questions relating to non-compliance with United Nations decisions on the granting of independence to particular colonies.

34. He drew the Special Committee's particular attention to the question of Southern Rhodesia. The tense situation existing there constituted a threat to peace in Africa. Scorning the interests of the African population, and despite the appeals of the United Nations and world public opinion, the United Kingdom had transferred to a handful of white racists the armed forces of the former Central African Federation, thus aggravating a situation already fraught with danger. The Special Committee must do all in its power to thwart the machinations of the United Kingdom, which was awaiting the propitious moment to declare Southern Rhodesia independent. In his view, consideration of that Territory should be given priority in the Committee's work.

35. He recalled that at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly it had been suggested that the Committee should postpone consideration of the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in the case of Territories which were the subject of litigation between certain States. The Soviet Union considered that any delay by the Committee in dealing with those Territories would be exploited by the colonialists, who would find in it a pretext for postponing indefinitely the granting of independence to their peoples.

36. Turning to the problem of small colonial Territories, he noted that the General Assembly had devoted considerable attention to them at its eighteenth session. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, the numerically smaller peoples had as much right to freedom as any others. The principles enunciated in the Declaration must be applied equally to all Territories, including the small colonial possessions scattered about in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans and in other regions of the world. It seemed a sound idea, therefore, that the Committee of Twenty-Four should set up sub-committees and send them, in particular, to the small colonial Territories to examine the situation there and to make contacts with the people and their representatives. The membership of the sub-committees should consist of the representatives of countries which had demonstrated their interest in the speedy application of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. It was to be hoped, moreover, that the Committee would receive the full co-operation of the administering Powers, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1566 (XVIII), in which the Assembly requested the administering Powers “to give their full co-operation to the Special Committee and to facilitate the task of the sub-committees and visiting groups instructed by the Special Committee to go to the territories under its mandate”. It was likewise to be hoped that there would be no repetition of the experience that had brought shame on the colonial Powers in 1963, when members of United Nations bodies duly authorized by the Special Committee had been denied admittance

to colonial Territories and treated like criminals, as had been the case with the members of the Subcommittee on Aden.

37. His delegation, like many others, attached great importance to the Committee's mission of studying the problem of foreign monopolies in South West Africa and their possible effects on the development of that Territory. It should be remembered that the international companies operating there were closely linked to similar companies established in other parts of southern Africa and frequently were merely branches of larger monopolistic groups which had their headquarters outside the African continent. It was important, therefore, that the Committee's approach to that study should be as broad as possible in order to evaluate properly the effects of those monopolies on the political, economic and social development of the colonial Territories and on the situation of the indigenous inhabitants.

38. The Special Committee had a great and responsible task to perform in compliance with the decisions and with the terms of reference conferred on it more than a year previously, under which it was to submit to the General Assembly a full report on the implementation of the Declaration in all colonial Territories. The Committee could perform that task only if all its members were fully aware of their responsibilities. The Soviet Union wished to state, for its own part, that its policy fully conformed to the principles and objectives of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples; it was not content to support them in theory but applied them actively. As Mr. Khrushchev has said on 22 December 1963, the peoples fighting for their independence could rely firmly on the support of the Soviet Union.

39. The representative of Syria said that the Committee should consider the situation even in those Territories which it had already dealt with at its two preceding sessions, and particularly the Territory of Aden. If priority could not be given to the question of Aden, it should be considered after that of Southern Rhodesia, for the people of Aden and the people of Yemen were suffering from the existing situation and the atrocities committed by the United Kingdom imperialists.

40. The representative of Yugoslavia said that the struggle of colonial peoples for freedom and independence would always receive the support of the peoples of Yugoslavia. The Special Committee was resuming its work in an atmosphere of relative relaxation of international tension and there was reason to hope that many international problems could be solved more rapidly. Mankind could then turn to the problems of raising the standard of living throughout the world. International peace and security were frequently threatened by the outdated policies of the colonialists. The implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) could, therefore, greatly contribute to the creation of conditions for a lasting peace based on freedom and equality.

41. During the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, two countries, Kenya and Zanzibar, had achieved independence, and it was to be hoped that the Organization would welcome other new Members during the current year. In 1963 the Committee had considered twenty-six Territories and made recommendations concerning them, but in spite of its efforts, thirty-five Territories still remained on the preliminary list of those to be studied.

42. The experience of the past two years showed that the Committee must devote particular attention to its methods of work. In his statement at the preceding meeting, the Secretary-General had pointed out that particular attention must be given to the latest developments in some of the Territories which had already been considered by the Committee and in which the situation had deteriorated. The Chairman of the Committee had emphasized that fact at the same meeting. He had also emphasized that three years after the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and in spite of many resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, no essential progress had been made in applying them in certain cases. The Yugoslav delegation shared those views. It also felt that the Declaration should be applied irrespective of the size or population of a Territory. Furthermore, in some Territories, such as Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese administration, Aden, British Guiana and others, the situation required the Committee's constant attention. All necessary measures must be taken to prevent the aggravation of any explosive situation which threatened international peace and security. Provision should therefore be made for the possibility of considering those Territories if the need arose.

43. The situation in Southern Rhodesia was particularly tense. According to the latest press reports, there had been an intensification of the repressive measures taken against the leaders of progressive movements, coinciding with the talks held by Mr. Winston Field in London. The white minority might proclaim their own independence at any moment, and it was the responsibility of the administering Power to prevent such an eventuality. The situation in Aden was such that it required renewed consideration as soon as possible in order to recommend new measures for a final solution. Under General Assembly resolution 1949 (XVIII), it was the Committee's duty to act. As to the smaller Territories, they could not be considered individually, owing to their number and the shortage of available time. They might be grouped according to their geographical position. The working group might make proposals on that subject and on the methods for studying the situation in those Territories.

44. The representative of Iraq said that perhaps more than in the two previous years the Special Committee was pressed for time, because the General Assembly had reaffirmed its desire for the Committee to report to it on all the Territories that had not yet achieved their independence. A determined effort was therefore required in the current year to discharge the request of the General Assembly.

45. The Committee had two concrete proposals before it. One, put forward by the Soviet Union representative, was that it should take up as a matter of priority the question of Southern Rhodesia. His delegation supported that proposal because the situation in Southern Rhodesia had reached the danger point and the question of that Territory's independence was now imminent. The other proposal, which had been made by the Syrian representative, was that the Committee should take up the question of Aden after that of Southern Rhodesia. The situation in Aden was fraught with danger; what was more, the General Assembly had requested the Committee, in a specific resolution, to examine the question again in 1964 and to report on it at the Assembly's nineteenth session. The procedure

would therefore be to take up Southern Rhodesia first, at the next meeting if possible, and then Aden.

46. The Working Group might meet when the Committee was not in session in order to consider the following matters: the agenda and the programme of work for Territories other than Southern Rhodesia and Aden; the method of work including the possible grouping of Territories or the setting up of sub-committees; and the preparation of a complete list of all Territories coming under the Committee's mandate. The Working Group might consider all aspects of the organization of work, especially in the light of General Assembly resolution 1556 (XVIII), and submit a report to the Committee.

47. The representative of Venezuela recalled that during the first year of its existence the Committee had adopted working methods which had been approved by the General Assembly in resolution 1810 (XVII). Furthermore, since in the same resolution the Assembly had invited the Committee to submit to it a report containing its recommendations on all the Territories mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Declaration on the granting of independence, the Committee had, in 1963, approved a preliminary list of the Territories to which the Declaration applied. In view of the satisfactory results of the methods it had followed during its first session, the Committee had decided to adopt the same methods in 1963. Now, as it began its work for the 1964 session, it had before it three different tasks, which it would have to carry out by different methods.

48. To begin with, the Committee must continue its efforts with regard to the Territories which it had already studied during the last two years and for which it had proposed specific steps to enable the Declaration to be applied rapidly and completely. There was no point in starting another long debate about them; the Committee should rather observe the development of the situation in those Territories, as the General Assembly had specified, and, should the need arise, consider what action was necessary. For that task it need only set up a sub-committee which would observe the situation in those Territories and bring it to the attention of the Committee when that became necessary. It was obvious that that group of Territories did not include those which, by special request of the General Assembly, were to be examined again by the Committee, as in the case of Aden.

49. The Committee's second task was to complete its study of the Territories included on its preliminary list. So far it had studied only twenty-six of them, and among those there were five which had not been given a complete study. The Committee had promised to give priority to those five Territories (A/5446/Rev.1, chapter I, paragraph 48). With regard to the Territories which it had not yet started to study, it had expressed its intention to consider them without delay (*Ibid.*, paragraph 51). For the study of those Territories the Committee would have to revise the methods it had followed hitherto. As had been seen, the difficulties which the Committee had encountered in the cases it had studied so far had arisen, not from the application of resolution 1514 (XV), but from the more or less inflexible attitude of the Administering Powers. In the case of most of the Territories that had been studied, the measures recommended could be based on operative paragraph 5 or 6 of the Declaration, but in the case of others there were special reasons which made it necessary for the Committee to make a special study in order to draw up a satisfactory formula within the

framework of the Declaration. Any proposal along those lines would have the support of the Venezuelan delegation.

50. Thirdly, the General Assembly had entrusted the Committee with the functions hitherto performed by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee must do the work requested of it in General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVIII), and for that task the note by the Secretary-General appearing in document A/AC.109/L.97 would appear to be very helpful. The Committee would not have time to study the documentation transmitted to it on the Non-Self-Governing Territories and its best course would be to entrust that task to a small group, which would subsequently report to it on the steps to be taken. Furthermore, under General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) on the question of South West Africa the Committee was requested to consider the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa. There again its best course would be to entrust the study of that question to a small group which would subsequently report to the Committee.

51. The representative of Poland said that his country, by virtue of its historical traditions as well as by the very nature of its being a socialist State, was opposed to any form of racial oppression and to colonialism. Poland regarded decolonization as one of the major problems of the day, together with that of disarmament and that of economic development. Colonialism was indeed retrograde and was a source of tension and conflict. The situation prevailing in the colonial world, in particular in the southern part of the African continent, confirmed the wisdom of resolution 1514 (XV) and of the subsequent General Assembly resolutions to the effect that the perpetuation of colonial domination was an ever-growing danger to international peace and co-operation. As could be seen from the joint programme proclaimed at Addis Ababa in May 1963 by the Heads of African States, the situation was fraught with real danger, for in the modern world peace was indivisible. That was why Poland was so vitally interested in the speedy liquidation of colonialism. The Declaration on the granting of independence had strengthened the fight of the peoples against colonialism. During the three years that had elapsed since its adoption, many countries had attained independence and had been admitted to the United Nations. Nevertheless the results attained were but partial results. There were still colonies in Africa, Asia, the Western Atlantic, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. As was stated in resolution 1556 (XVIII), in some cases not even preliminary measures had been taken towards the application of the Declaration.

52. The principal cause of that slow progress in decolonization was the negative attitude of the colonial Powers, which was not justified either on moral or on legal grounds. The process of national liberation had ceased to be an internal concern of the colonial Powers, and had become a great international problem. The administering Powers were in duty bound to fulfil the obligations that they had assumed under the Charter and which had been reaffirmed in numerous resolutions. Moreover, in granting independence to the colonial countries the administering Powers would bring full freedom to their own peoples, for no one who continued to subjugate others could be truly free. The

Polish people regarded the liberation of colonial peoples as an act of justice, whatever might be the political and economic system chosen by the newly independent States. It could not agree with any argument in favour of postponing the independence of those peoples, in particular the claim that the dependent peoples were not yet ready for independence. Its attitude was in keeping with the provisions of paragraph 3 of resolution 1514 (XV). The argument that some peoples were not ready for independence was refuted by the fact that former colonial peoples were now participating in many international activities, in the United Nations and elsewhere. Only independence could release all the creative forces of nations. It was certain that the efforts of the colonial Powers to impede the process of decolonization would fail, but that did not make the tasks to be performed by the Committee any less important.

53. During its 1964 session the Committee should adopt firm decisions outlining concrete measures designed to accelerate the implementation of the Declaration. The Polish delegation would give priority to the following steps among those to be taken by the Administering Powers: immediate cessation of all military activities and repression directed against dependent peoples struggling for freedom and independence; amnesty for all political prisoners; the granting to the colonial peoples of all democratic rights and freedoms, including the right to vote according to the principle of "one man, one vote"; the holding of free general elections for the purpose of setting up representative governmental bodies and the transfer of all powers to those democratically elected institutions. It must be borne in mind that the Declaration envisaged the immediate transfer of powers to the peoples of all the Territories mentioned in paragraph 5. The time had come to fix dates for the granting of independence, in consultation with the peoples concerned and, where possible, with the Administering Powers. The twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations should be commemorated by the final liquidation of colonialism.

54. It was essential for the Committee to find effective means for the implementation of the recommendations, which had been approved by the General Assembly, regarding the territories it had examined in 1962 and 1963. Many of those recommendations, which referred to important and urgent colonial problems, had not been put into effect. The Committee should have recourse to the Security Council in all cases of persistent non-implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the part of the Administering Powers, for that attitude of non-compliance threatened international peace and security.

55. The Polish delegation unreservedly endorsed the Secretary-General's observation that, in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its eighteenth session, the Committee should give special attention to recent developments in the Territories which it had considered in 1963 (A/AC.109/SR.219). The Committee should give priority to the Territories whose situation called for urgent examination; it should study first Southern Rhodesia, then Aden and subsequently British Guiana, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration. It could then turn its attention to the Territories which it had not yet studied. It should also carry out the task entrusted to it in connexion with the activities of foreign mining countries and other international mo-

nopolies, which were powerful tools of the colonialist system.

56. In view of its heavy agenda the Committee might think it advisable to set up sub-committees to deal with certain Territories or groups of Territories. The information furnished by the Administering Powers was often one-sided and out of date. The Committee itself should therefore obtain information on the implementation of the Declaration and the methods of work followed during the past two years should be completely applied. The Committee's greatest concern should be to ascertain the wishes of the indigenous peoples. For that purpose it should make direct contact with petitioners, local leaders and so forth and dispatch visiting missions to the Territories concerned. General Assembly resolution 1956 (XVIII) expressly requested the Administering Powers to facilitate the task of the sub-committees and visiting groups set up by the Special Committee. It was to be hoped that they would respond to that appeal and reconsider their attitude towards the Committee.

57. The representative of Ethiopia recalled that the General Assembly's request, in resolution 1956 (XVIII), that the Special Committee should report to the nineteenth session, meant that the Committee should work hard and formulate immediate recommendations for the attainment of independence by each of the Territories it considered. The twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, which was not far off, should provide an opportunity for all Members to consider to what extent the Charter has been put into effect so far. Under the Charter, the Members of the United Nations which had assumed responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples had not yet attained a full measure of self-government were bound to recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories were paramount and had accepted a sacred trust where they were concerned.

58. Since the end of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly grave developments had occurred in certain African colonial Territories; the situation in Southern Rhodesia, for example, had deteriorated in recent weeks. It had now reached an extremely critical point and the Committee should therefore begin immediately to examine it. While recognizing that Southern Rhodesia and Aden should be the first Territories to be considered, his delegation felt that the situation in Angola, Mozambique, South West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, the so-called High Commission Territories, Malta, British Guiana, Gambia and other colonies should be studied without delay.

59. The representative of the United States of America said that in his delegation's view the work of the Special Committee was very important. He agreed with the statement by the representative of Iran in the General Assembly in 1961 (1071st meeting, para. 93) that the United Nations should tirelessly pursue its ideal of a world in which no people would be ruled by any other. In a speech in the United States Senate on 2 July 1957, the late John F. Kennedy, then a Senator, had said that the most important single force in the world was neither communism nor capitalism, neither the H-Bomb nor guided missiles; it was man's desire to be free. The most important test of American foreign policy was what the United States did to further man's desire to be free. The United States Government subscribed to those great principles. Its foreign policy was directed towards helping to end colonialism by

enabling dependent peoples to choose for themselves, freely and by democratic processes, the type of government they wished to run their affairs.

60. That was the essence of the Committee's task: to help to find ways and means of expediting the attainment of self-determination by the peoples still under colonial rule. That would be achieved, not merely by debates but by making practical recommendations that would command the respect of the peoples of the Territories concerned, of the Administering Powers and of the General Assembly. As President Johnson had said in addressing the last session of the General Assembly (1284th meeting), there was need for a peaceful revolution in the world through the recommitment of all Member States to the basic principles of human welfare and human dignity.

61. Every effort should be made to establish effective communication between those who sought self-determination and those who resisted. The Committee should seek the co-operation of the Administering Powers, and it was to be expected that such co-operation would be obtained. Most of the Administering Powers were working in good faith to carry out their responsibilities under the Charter. For example, they reported annually on the administration of their Territories with regard to social and economic development and in many cases voluntarily submitted information on political development.

62. The United States delegation considered that the question of setting up sub-committees to examine the affairs of Territories within designated regions should be given more thorough study. It was not convinced that such a procedure would accelerate the Committee's work. Moreover, it wondered whether that type of procedure fell within the concept of the General Assembly in establishing the Committee. It was inclined to think that Territories which were within the Committee's jurisdiction, particularly those about which little was known, should be considered by the whole Committee. Up to the present the General Assembly had approved the Committee's report without much discussion, the confidence thus shown in the Committee was based on its representative character. It was therefore doubtful whether the bulk of the work should be done by sub-committees and merely reviewed by the Committee as a whole. He did not suggest that sub-committees should not be set up to deal with important procedural questions, as was done by the Working Group and the Sub-Committee on Petitions. As for visiting groups, they could be valuable tools but they could do little without the co-operation of the Administering Power. If the Administering Power refused to accept a visiting group, his delegation would not support the idea of sending such a group.

63. One of the most important questions that would come before the Committee was the largely unexplored constitutional area which lay between sovereign independence and colonial dependency, namely the very small dependencies which were remnants of the colonial period. It would be for their inhabitants to choose what type of self-determination they wanted and the Committee should not decide their range of selection in advance. Association with another State might bring the blessings normally associated with independence and in addition an economic viability which might not otherwise be obtainable. The achievement of classical independence might not be practicable in a number of the cases which fell within the Committee's jurisdiction. That possibility was recognized in General Assembly

resolution 1541 (XV), which stated that a Non-Self-Governing Territory could be said to have reached a full measure of self-government by emergence as a sovereign independent State, free association with an independent State or integration with an independent State. Some of the former Territories of Africa had selected integration rather than independence. As the representative of Chile had said at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly (1267th meeting), those peoples should be given not liberty to live in poverty and uncertainty in a world of super-States but true freedom based on progress and the dignity of man.

64. The representative of Iran noted with satisfaction that the chief concern of all members of the Special Committee was to make the best possible use of the relatively short time available in which to carry out a very heavy agenda. The application of the rapid and effective procedure suggested by the representative of Cambodia and a stricter organization of meetings might enable the Committee during its current session to examine the Territories on the list drawn up in 1963. Thus it would be able to submit to the next session of the General Assembly a comprehensive report on the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) to the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories.

65. The preliminary list drawn up in 1963 had enumerated sixty-four Territories to which the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples was applicable. Since that list had been drawn up Kenya and Zanzibar had achieved independence and the Committee had examined the situation in twenty-six Territories, most of them in Africa, with a total population of some 37 million. Most of the thirty-five remaining Territories were small Territories or small islands scattered about the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, whose total population did not exceed 10 million. The implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) where those small Territories were concerned should be given special attention by the Committee, as had been pointed out by the delegations of Ceylon and Chile in the General Assembly. In the opinion of the Iranian delegation the Working Group should examine that problem and submit suggestions on the subject. The situation in those Territories could be examined by a number of sub-committees each of which would concern itself with one group of Territories and would report to the Committee, or alternatively the Committee itself could proceed directly to the examination of groups of Territories on the basis of geographical areas. He endorsed the suggestion by the representative of Cambodia that those Territories should be classified into three groups corresponding to the classification already established by the Committee.

66. Since it was in the African Territories that the most difficult colonial problems arose, the Committee should carefully and continually watch the evolution of the situation there and take suitable measures whenever new events so required. That continuing watch over the situation could be entrusted either to the Working Group or to a sub-committee specially established for that purpose. In regard to South West Africa, the Committee had been requested, under resolution 1899 (XVIII), to consider, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the agencies of the United Nations, the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation. The Iranian delegation suggested



that the Secretary-General should be invited forthwith to prepare, with the aid of all the resources available to him, as complete as possible a report on that subject, which the Committee could use as a basic document.

67. As to the way in which the Committee should fulfil the new functions devolving upon it as a result of the dissolution of the Committee on Information, the Iranian delegation supported the suggestion made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 8 of his note (A/AC.109/L.97).

68. He hoped that the Administering Powers would modify their attitude with regard to the Committee, and that they would help it to discharge its task by letting visiting groups go to the colonial Territories under those Powers' administration and by conforming with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, especially resolution 1956 (XVIII). The Iranian delegation also thought that priority should be given to the question of Southern Rhodesia and to that of Aden.

69. The representative of Australia speaking as a representative both of an Administering Power and of a Member State, hoped that no differences of view would arise in the Special Committee primarily because of the fact that some of its members were Administering Powers and the others were not. The obligations and objectives laid down by the Charter were the outcome of many countries' work, and Australia, for instance, had helped to work out the Charter provisions designed to secure complete independence for the countries which at that time had been dependent. It was ready to co-operate, at the current new session, with the other members of the Committee for the attainment of the Charter objectives common to all Members.

70. The Committee's responsibility was a heavy one, since through its voice it was the voice of the United Nations itself which reached the population of the Territories under the Committee's mandate. In discharging its task, the Committee should not forget that it was those populations themselves which should make their voice heard for the purpose of determining their own future. While it was not for the Committee to decide the fate of those peoples, it could greatly influence their choice of a form of government or political association. They were not necessarily bound to adopt the form of democracy which to the members of the Committee might seem the best. The Australian delegation did not consider that the United Nations was entitled to compel a people to adopt a given form of government if that people did not wish to do so.

71. Given both the ethnic and the geographic diversity of the populations which were still dependent, it seemed to the Australian delegation that the problems of each of those peoples should be approached in a different way, according to the people concerned. Account should be taken of their varying historical pasts. It must be realized that Africa was not Asia, that Asia was not the Pacific, that each people in those areas was simply itself and that each group of persons having its own history and its own problems must evolve its own solutions. Accordingly, it was the Committee's duty to ensure that the solutions contemplated corresponded to the particular circumstances of each group of population concerned; it would therefore need to take as a basis the information previously supplied to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. That information was valuable since it had bearing, not only on the political aspects of development, but on the economic and social spheres by which political independence

was governed. The Soviet Union representative had observed that it was important for the colonial territories to accede to economic as well as to political independence. Progress towards independence should certainly be based so far as possible on economic and social progress, without, however, the latter becoming a determining factor. The Trusteeship Council would also constitute, for the Committee, an important source of information. But whereas the Trusteeship Council had over the years adopted detailed resolutions, the Committee could avoid that procedure and expedite its work by registering, as often as possible, consensuses of opinion.

72. With regard to the smaller Territories, he thought it would be well to study them by groups, as that might facilitate objective consideration. It would be unrealistic not to recognize that many such Territories had problems peculiar to them, deriving, for example from a Territory's small size, its position and the small numbers of its population. It must be conceded that certain functions could not be discharged by small national groups, whereas with larger groups it might be otherwise. Thus in the case of Gambia the maximum degree of independence could be attained only if there were some degree of interdependence. In that eventuality, every restriction on absolute independence likewise involved restriction of the independence of the other Territory or Territories concerned, for there could be no association without the abandonment of certain rights by all the groups which had opted for that formula.

73. It was therefore difficult to define what true independence was, and to determine the moment at which the desired self-government was secured. The Committee would probably have to define the way in which the self-determination of peoples could be expressed. The Australian delegation thought it could best be expressed through a parliament elected by universal adult suffrage. Given all those difficulties, he considered that the Committee should never forget that there could be no uniform solution for the very varied problems presented by the smaller Territories.

74. As for the basic question of relations between races in the Territories administered by his country, he pointed out that, in those Territories, Australia had eliminated every form of racial discrimination. In Papua and New Guinea, the populations of all races worked together, and in equal freedom, to frame the common destiny of the country which they regarded as their motherland. In the political sphere, they were in process of electing, with no distinction of race, creed or colour and on the basis of a single electoral list, a parliament in which the majority would be an indigenous one. That showed that the administering Power had constantly concerned itself with the populations as human beings and not as members of a given race. Australia thought that that was the angle from which the Committee should work.

75. The representative of Italy said that, because of the short time available to the Special Committee, it was to be feared that the latter would be unable to examine in detail all the Territories under its mandate. It should however make as complete an inventory as possible of the current problems of decolonization, in order that the General Assembly should have, at its nineteenth session, the necessary information enabling it to decide on a further course of action towards the application of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

76. The first problem before the Committee was to establish a list of priorities; it should decide whether to deal first of all with the Territories which had never been considered, or whether it would be better to deal with important problems which had already been examined by the General Assembly and the Special Committee but had not yet been solved and constituted serious obstacles to complete decolonization. The report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly had emphasized that the Territories still to be examined would have priority in 1964. In the Italian delegation's view, the Committee should, while beginning the consideration of new Territories, deal with those examined at previous sessions and follow their political and constitutional evolution.

77. As for the procedure to be adopted during the session, it might be well to study all the Territories in plenary meeting, as had been done at the first two sessions. However, given the special nature of the Territories that remained to be examined, there might be a certain value in the establishment of sub-committees. It might for example be decided to regard as small Territories those whose population was less than 500,000 and to entrust their consideration to sub-committees, while larger and more populated Territories would be studied directly in plenary meeting. The sub-committees would have the task of making a preliminary study of the situation in a group of territories and would submit a report to the Committee. Each sub-committee should be asked to study a group of Territories which belonged to a given geographical region, in which similar political and economic conditions prevailed, and which, perhaps, were administered by the same Power. Each sub-committee would be given a specific time-limit in which to complete its task and report to the Committee. He thought that, if the method of work he proposed were followed, the Committee could finish its business before the next session of the General Assembly.

78. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that it had been customary in the past for the United Kingdom delegation to make a general statement on its colonial policy at the outset of its work. He did not believe that it was necessary or appropriate for him to do so in any detail at the current session, particularly as the basic features of United Kingdom policies, both towards the Special Committee and towards the British Territories remained the same. Nevertheless, in view of the somewhat distorted picture painted by the representative of the Soviet Union at the previous meeting, he would like to recall one or two salient features. In the first place, the policy of the United Kingdom Government rested squarely on Article 73 of the Charter. Although that Article was no longer quoted or referred to as often as in former years, it remained fundamental to any consideration of colonial questions by the Organization. Subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly including resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV), significant though these were, could not supersede it or diminish its effect.

79. The two main points which emerged from Article 73, and which were the basis of his Government's policy were, first, that the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories were paramount, and secondly that the responsibility for their political, economic, social and educational advancement was that of the Administering Power concerned. That was a grave responsibility and one which was fully

accepted by his Government; but it was a responsibility towards the people of the Territories concerned and not towards some other country or group of countries.

80. Thus the United Kingdom Government accepted, as a sacred trust, the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. But the process of bringing Territories to self-government, and the speed at which that could be achieved, varied with factors such as their size and geographical position, their natural resources and stage of economic development. Those factors were crucial and it served no useful purpose to pretend that they did not exist or that reference to them constituted an attempt to raise obstacles to independence. It was such factors as those that had determined that Ceylon should become independent before Malaya, Malaya before Nigeria and so on. Those formerly dependent Territories had attained independence before resolution 1514 (XV) had been passed; others had done so since, and would continue to do so.

81. In his statement at the previous meeting, the representative of the Soviet Union had noted that some 50 million of the 100 million people under colonial rule at the time of the adoption of the Declaration in 1960 had now achieved their independence. He thanked the representative of the Soviet Union for his unexpected tribute to the success of British colonial policy, for he was sure that it would not have escaped his notice that most of the Territories which had achieved independence since the adoption of the Declaration had been British ones.

82. There was nothing surprising in the fact that the process of advancement to self-government and independence was a gradual one. In view of the responsibilities embodied in the Charter it could not be otherwise. The United Kingdom Government had no interest in retaining those responsibilities for longer than was necessary. But, on the other hand, it would not be rushed into taking hasty decisions which would be harmful to the interests of the peoples concerned.

83. The representative of the Soviet Union had once again stated that preparations for independence were unnecessary. The Soviet representative liked to have it both ways. If a Territory was not yet independent, he attacked measures taken by the administering Powers to train indigenous personnel for administrative posts and to promote economic development as means designed to delay their independence; on the other hand, after a Territory had become independent, he attacked the continued presence of expatriate officers and the provision of economic and technical assistance as neo-colonialism.

84. The representative of the Soviet Union had noted that suggestions had been made in the General Assembly that the Committee might postpone discussion of Territories in dispute between individual countries and had rejected this because, he said, the interests of the indigenous inhabitants might suffer. While agreeing with him that the interests of the indigenous inhabitants must be paramount, the United Kingdom delegation also believed that, in the case of some Territories, those interests might be better served if discussion of the Territory in question was, in fact, postponed. He would also like to remind the representative of the Soviet Union that the course he proposed might, in certain instances, prove to be rather embarrassing to the Soviet Union, as in the case of the island Territories in the Pacific, acquired by the Soviet Union after the last war.

85. His delegation was rather surprised that the representative of the Soviet Union should have raised the question of what he described as "unequal and devious treaties" and would like to reply to him with a quotation:

"In raising questions of this kind, do you intend to raise all the questions of unequal treaties and have a general statement? Has it even entered your heads what the consequences would be? Can you seriously believe that this will do any good?"

That quotation, which the Soviet representative no doubt recognized, was from the newspaper *People's Daily* published in Peking on 8 March 1963, and referred to certain treaties under which China was forced to cede vast areas to Russia. The representative of Yugoslavia, in his statement, had recalled that his country had fought for centuries for its freedom and independence against the domination of more powerful neighbours; and it was salutary to be reminded that imperial rule had not been confined to domination over the seas, but could be extended over land as well.

86. With regard to the question of methods and procedures, and the organization of the Committee's work, his delegation considered that the methods and procedures followed by the Committee in previous years had, in general, proved satisfactory, and that the Committee should not lightly consider changing methods which had been tested and found to be suited to needs of the Committee. He recalled that the Committee had originally agreed that it should endeavour to conduct its work in such a way that it would be able to reach agreement without the need for voting.

87. On the question of petitions and the hearing of petitioners, his delegation wished to reaffirm its objection in principle to such procedures, which it believed were only applicable to petitions and petitioners from Trust Territories. However, he did not wish to repeat that reservation in regard to each request for a hearing, and would like the present statement to be taken as covering any requests which would be considered in the course of the Committee's work in 1964.

88. With regard to the way in which the Committee should tackle its task in 1964, including the order of priority for the various Territories on the list, his delegation understood from the course of preliminary discussions with various members of the Committee, before the formal meetings began, that there was a general desire, reflecting to a large extent the views expressed in the General Assembly, to take up new Territories, particularly those in the Caribbean and Pacific areas, which had not previously been considered by the Committee; and that after the Committee had disposed of those Territories, it might then review developments in those Territories which it had already considered in 1963. As there was a considerable body of feeling in the Committee which would prefer to break new ground rather than retrace old paths, he thought it would be of great assistance to the Committee if, before taking any decision on the order of priority, it requested the Working Group to consider the whole list of Territories and make recommendations.

89. However, to judge from the views that had been expressed at the previous meeting, a number of delegations had already reached rather different conclusions about the order of priority. The representative of the Soviet Union had proposed that, before taking up any of the new Territories, the Committee should review developments in all the Territories previously

considered by the Committee, and had mentioned a number of them by name, including Southern Rhodesia. The United Kingdom delegation had to state frankly that it did not consider that to be a profitable course for the Committee to follow or one that would allow it to make significant progress with its work. In particular, it did not see any reason to accept the suggestion that the situation in Southern Rhodesia required the Committee's urgent attention. There had been no change in the position over the constitutional future of Southern Rhodesia which would warrant such urgent attention; the question remained a matter for negotiation between the United Kingdom and Southern Rhodesian Governments; and no decisions on that had been taken by his Government. Needless to say, his delegation's position on the competence of the Committee to discuss Southern Rhodesia, which was well known to members of the Committee, remained unchanged from previous years.

90. In any case, he would have thought that it was quite sufficient for the present for a decision to be taken on the first Territory to be discussed, and that that would give time to the Working Group to make recommendations about the second and subsequent items, after due consideration of the various factors involved. However, a proposal had been made at the previous meeting in a cursory fashion by the representative of Syria, that the Committee should also, and without delay, decide that the second Territory to be discussed should be Aden.

91. The situation in Aden was quiet; all but three of the persons detained after the bomb incident had been released; and the person accused of throwing the bomb had been formally charged and was in custody awaiting trial. Daily life in Aden was proceeding normally; local political parties and trade union movements were functioning freely.

92. His delegation wished to co-operate with the Committee. That was why they had agreed to serve on the Committee, to provide it with information on the basic political structure and on the recent constitutional developments in the British Territories. His delegation had taken careful note of the views and suggestions which had been put forward by members of the Committee, and had co-operated in various other ways; for example, his Government had on two occasions received sub-committees of the Committee in London at the highest level, and Mr. Amachree, the Under-Secretary of the Department of Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories had recently visited a number of British Territories in Africa at the invitation of the British Government.

93. His delegation had made it clear from the outset that they extended that co-operation in the confidence that they would find ready understanding of what they were hoping to achieve in the British Territories, and a general recognition of what they had already done. Unfortunately, that confidence had not been reciprocated in the past by all members of the Committee. If the Committee had no confidence whatsoever in the *bona fides* of any of the administering Powers, and if it was dedicated to the proposition that all colonial rule, irrespective of the administering Power or of the Territory concerned, was based on violence, injustice and exploitation, then clearly the prospects of fruitful co-operation between the administering Powers and the other members of the Committee were not good.

94. The views of the Committee, and particularly those of its Chairman, were carefully considered by



the United Kingdom Government, and he felt bound to say that some of the statements that had been made so far at that session were not likely to commend themselves to his Government. Nevertheless, his delegation would continue to co-operate with the Committee, on the same basis as before, and as a full, equal and voluntary member of it. The objective of his delegation, and that of most members of the Committee, was the promotion of the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and members should work together with that consideration always uppermost in their mind.

95. The representative of Tunisia said that the Special Committee should evaluate the application of its previous work and take a new approach to its activities in the light of General Assembly resolutions 1956 (XVIII) and 1970 (XVIII). Although he recognized that visiting missions were an extremely useful means of learning more about the situation in the various Territories, they should not be brought into being, even though the necessary funds were available, unless the circumstances so required. Recalling that some visiting missions had in the past been unable to fulfil their purpose because of the attitude of the administering Powers, he expressed the hope that those Powers would be able to overcome their reluctance and would heed the appeals that had been addressed to them by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session. He referred in particular to resolution 1956 (XVIII) in which the administering Powers had been requested to facilitate the task of the Sub-Committees and visiting groups instructed by the Special Committee to go to the Territories under its mandate. If organized with the assistance of the administering Powers, visits of that kind could not constitute interference in the internal affairs of those Powers. Furthermore, in order to be nearer to the petitioners and spare them travel which was costly and which sometimes involved risks, the Committee might give thought to holding its final session away from Headquarters. The time and place of that session should be decided on fairly far in advance so that those who might be able to provide the Committee with information and facilitate its task could do so.

96. It was important that the Committee should be able in 1964 to deal with all the Territories coming within the scope of resolution 1514 (XV). The Working Group should therefore draw up as complete a list of those Territories as possible without delay, and in so doing should take into account its previous work, the information furnished by the administering Powers and the petitions received by the Secretariat. In order to save time for the Committee, the Working Group might examine all the small Territories and report to the Committee on its recommendations and conclusions. The administering Powers and any other delegation which for special reasons might be interested in that work should, of course, be invited either to become part of the Working Group or to apprise the Group of its views.

97. With regard to the Territories which the Committee had considered in 1963, it was important to determine to what extent the resolutions, whether passed by the General Assembly or the Security Council, had been complied with and whether the process of their liberation was making satisfactory progress. Priorities would have to be established in the light of the General Assembly resolutions and the happenings in the Territories in question.

98. He was in favour of immediate attention being given to the situation in Southern Rhodesia and Aden and in any other Territory where events were running counter to the implementation of the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV).

99. The representative of Tanganyika congratulated the Chairman on his opening statement and assured him that Tanganyika would relentlessly pursue its efforts for the abolition of colonialism and racialism. Unambiguous statements, such as those which had been made by the representative of the Soviet Union and certain other representatives, gave new hope to the millions of persons whom the colonialists continued to terrorize in Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, South West Africa and elsewhere. He hoped that before the end of 1964 the colonial Powers would match their words with deeds by abolishing the shameful colonial system.

100. He felt that the Special Committee should give priority to its consideration of the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Aden. The Working Group could in the meantime establish priorities for the consideration of the other Territories. With regard to South West Africa, it must be plain to everybody that the racist Government of South Africa was increasing its repression and exploitation of the indigenous population.

101. The representative of Syria said that the colonial Powers were trying to postpone the inevitable demise of colonialism by aggravating the situation in the dependent Territories. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), some progress had been made but the majority of the colonial Territories had still not attained their goal of independence. His delegation supported the idea of establishing sub-committees and sending visiting missions to the Territories concerned. It could agree with the United States delegation that visiting missions should be sent only if the agreement of the administering Power was obtained. Opposition by the administering Power would be contrary to the provisions of the Charter and should not prevent the Special Committee from fulfilling its mandate. If necessary, petitioners from the Territories could be heard in neighbouring countries.

102. The arguments put forward by the United Kingdom representative at the preceding meeting were unconvincing. The proposal that the Territory of Aden should be discussed after Southern Rhodesia was not the idea of the Syrian delegation alone but had been supported by the majority of delegations in the Committee. The United Kingdom delegation had not given any valid reasons to support its opposition to the discussion of Aden. It seemed that the conscience of the United Kingdom Government was not clear on that score. The General Assembly had given the Committee a definite mandate to discuss Aden; moreover, the Territory had been discussed at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. The continued existence in Aden of an unconstitutional régime preventing free expression and the attainment of independence was a matter which called for consideration by the Committee. The United Kingdom could not hope by its attitude to alter the ethnic composition of the population of Aden. That Territory was an integral part of Yemen, from which it had been separated by unequal treaties.

103. The representative of Mali said that while the Special Committee had made a notable contribution to the process of decolonization, many tasks still awaited

it. In tackling those tasks, the Committee should follow a flexible procedure suited to the changing methods and forms adopted by colonialism. His delegation supported the remarks made by the Cambodian representative on the organization of work. A complete list should be made of all the dependent Territories, divided into geographical groups, and the Committee should give priority to the Territories it had not yet considered. The situation in the other Territories could be kept under review by sub-committees and brought to the attention of the Committee if necessary.

104. His delegation supported the idea of appointing study groups to consider Territories in different geographical areas, provided that the groups were open to all members of the Committee who wished to participate in their work. Whenever possible, the groups should work in the Territories concerned or in neighbouring countries, with the agreement of the Governments of the countries concerned. The success of previous visits to the Territories and the difficulties encountered by petitioners who wanted to come to New York showed the desirability of such visits. In that connexion, it was essential to have the full co-operation of the administering Powers. Petitioners who were able to come to New York should be heard and questioned by the Committee and then put into contact with the study groups dealing with their Territories. The recommendations of the study groups would be analysed at plenary meetings of the Committee, at which proposals would be drawn up for submission to the General Assembly.

105. The representative of Sierra Leone noted that in the past the response of some of the administering Powers to the spirit and letter of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) had been disappointing. He appealed for co-operation during the present session of the Special Committee. The conscience of mankind was offended by the spectacle of the conditions prevailing in the Territories which were not yet independent, and the situation in Southern Rhodesia, in particular, was a travesty of democracy. Full and complete independence should be granted to all the Territories.

### Decisions

106. At the 220th meeting, the Special Committee decided that the Working Group, composed of the officers of the Special Committee (Mali, Uruguay, Cambodia and India) and the representatives of Bulgaria, Iraq, Italy and Sierra Leone, established in 1963 (A/5446/Rev.1, chapter I, paragraph 25) should be continued in 1964 with the same membership.

107. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the Sub-Committee on Petitions established in 1962 and continued in 1963 should be further continued in 1964 with the same membership, namely Australia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Poland, Tunisia and Venezuela.

108. At the 222nd meeting, the Special Committee decided to consider Southern Rhodesia and Aden as the first two items on its agenda for 1964. It further decided that the Working Group should consider and make recommendations concerning the procedures and priorities for the consideration of other Territories included in the preliminary list approved by the Special Committee in 1963, taking into account the suggestions made during the debate on the organization of work.

109. On the recommendation of the Working Group contained in its seventh report (A/AC.109/L.104), the Special Committee, at its 234th meeting, decided that the Territories already considered by the Special Committee in 1962 and 1963 should be considered by the Special Committee directly in plenary meetings. These, including Southern Rhodesia and Aden referred to above, are:

- (1) Southern Rhodesia
- (2) Aden
- (3) South West Africa
- (4)–(10) Territories under Portuguese administration:
  - Angola, including the Enclave of Cabinda
  - Mozambique
  - Guinea called Portuguese Guinea
  - Cape Verde Archipelago
  - São Tomé and Príncipe and their dependencies
  - Macau and dependencies
  - Timor and dependencies
- (11) Malta
- (12) Fiji
- (13) Northern Rhodesia
- (14) Nyasaland
- (15)–(17) Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland
- (18) British Guiana
- (19) Gambia
- (20) Gibraltar
- (21)–(24) Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara.

110. The Special Committee decided further that the Territories not yet considered by it should be divided into three groups as follows, and referred to three Sub-Committees for consideration and report to the Special Committee:

#### *Group I referred to sub-Committee I*

- (1) Mauritius
- (2) Seychelles
- (3) St. Helena

#### *Group II referred to Sub-Committee II*

- (4) Trust Territory of Nauru
- (5)–(6) Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea
- (7) Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- (8) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- (9) Guam
- (10) American Samoa
- (11) Cook Islands
- (12) Niue
- (13) Tokelau Islands
- (14) New Hebrides
- (15) Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- (16) Pitcairn Islands
- (17) Solomon Islands
- (18) Brunei
- (19) Hong Kong

#### *Group III referred to Sub-Committee III*

- (20) British Honduras
- (21) Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

- (22) Bermuda
- (23) Bahamas
- (24) Turks and Caicos Islands
- (25) Cayman Islands
- (26) Antigua
- (27) Dominica
- (28) Grenada
- (29) Montserrat
- (30) St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
- (31) St. Lucia
- (32) St. Vincent
- (33) Barbados
- (34) British Virgin Islands
- (35) United States Virgin Islands

111. On the recommendation of the Working Group the Special Committee also decided to entrust to Sub-Committee I the task of considering, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the agencies of the United Nations, the implications of the activities of the mining industry and the other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation, and of reporting to the Special Committee. This study was requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1899 (XVIII).

#### D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ITS WORKING GROUP AND SUB-COMMITTEES

##### *Special Committee*

112. The Special Committee held 101 meetings during 1964, as follows: First session, 219th to 278th meetings, 25 February to 3 July 1964. Second session, 279th to 319th meetings, 8 September to 15 December 1964.

##### *Working Group*

113. During the period covered by this report, the Working Group held thirteen meetings and submitted eight reports.<sup>1</sup>

##### *Sub-Committee on Petitions*

114. The Sub-Committee re-elected Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia) and Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela) as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. From 22 May 1964 when Mr. Mestiri left New York, Mr. Díaz González acted as Chairman.

115. During the period covered by this report, the Sub-Committee on Petitions held fifteen meetings and submitted fifteen reports to the Special Committee.<sup>2</sup> These reports dealt with the Sub-Committee's consideration of 428 communications, which included thirty-two requests for hearings.

116. In its fifty-fifth report the Sub-Committee also recommended the adoption by the Special Committee of

<sup>1</sup> A/AC.109/L.104, A/AC.109/L.106, A/AC.109/L.123, A/AC.109/L.131, A/AC.109/L.146, A/AC.109/L.149, A/AC.109/L.158 and A/AC.109/L.172/Rev.1.

<sup>2</sup> A/AC.109/L.100 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/L.101, A/AC.109/L.109, A/AC.109/L.110, A/AC.109/L.112, A/AC.109/L.113, A/AC.109/L.115, A/AC.109/L.116, A/AC.109/L.121, A/AC.109/L.127, A/AC.109/L.130 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/L.134, A/AC.109/L.147, A/AC.109/L.157 and Corr.1 and 2, A/AC.109/L.165 and Corr.1.

a draft resolution on petitions concerning South West Africa.

117. At its 319th meeting on 15 December 1964, the Special Committee decided that the Sub-Committee on Petitions should be continued with the present membership and terms of reference in order to handle any petitions or requests for hearings received before the next session of the Special Committee.

##### *Sub-Committee I*

118. Sub-Committee I held fifteen meetings and submitted three reports on the items referred to it for consideration.<sup>3</sup>

##### *Sub-Committee II*

119. Sub-Committee II held forty meetings and submitted six reports on the items referred to it for consideration.<sup>4</sup>

##### *Sub-Committee III*

120. Sub-Committee III held thirty-nine meetings and submitted four reports on the items referred to it for consideration.<sup>5</sup>

##### *Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia*

121. The Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia established by the Special Committee was in London from 30 May to 5 June 1964 and submitted a report to the Special Committee in June 1964.<sup>6</sup>

122. At its 295th meeting on 27 October 1964 the Special Committee decided to invite the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia to keep the situation in Southern Rhodesia under review, to establish renewed contacts with the United Kingdom Government, and to report to the Special Committee as soon as possible.

123. At its 315th meeting on 17 November 1964, the Special Committee considered an oral report submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee. By taking note of this report, the Special Committee agreed to authorize the Sub-Committee to keep the situation under review and to maintain contact with the United Kingdom with a view to the fulfilment of its mandate.

##### *Sub-Committee on Aden*

124. By a resolution adopted at its 243rd meeting on 9 April 1964 (A/AC.109/64), the Special Committee established a Sub-Committee on Aden. The Sub-Committee visited Cairo from 4 to 11 July 1964, where it heard a number of petitioners. It submitted its report to the Special Committee on 30 October 1964.<sup>7</sup>

125. At its 314th meeting, following its consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee on Aden, the Special Committee adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/108) by which it decided to maintain the Sub-Committee with the same terms of reference.

##### *Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana*

126. By a resolution adopted at its 270th meeting on 23 June 1964 (A/AC.109/86), the Special Com-

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.109/L.119, A/AC.109/L.140 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/L.154.

<sup>4</sup> A/AC.109/L.136, A/AC.109/L.136/Add.1, A/AC.109/L.136/Add.2 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/L.136/Add.3 to 5.

<sup>5</sup> A/AC.109/L.125 and Corr.1 to 3, A/AC.109/L.125/Add.1 and Corr.1, A/AC.109/L.125/Add.2 and 3, and Corr.1, Add.4.

<sup>6</sup> For details, see chapter III.

<sup>7</sup> For details, see chapter VI.

mittee established a Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana.<sup>8</sup> At its 315th meeting on 17 November 1964 the Special Committee considered an oral report submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee. By taking note of this report, the Special Committee agreed to authorize the Sub-Committee to keep the situation under review and to offer its good offices, if it was acceptable to the parties concerned, with a view to the

implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee on British Guiana.

#### E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES

127. During the period covered by this report the Special Committee considered the Territories mentioned in Section C, paragraph 109 in the following order:

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
(1) Southern Rhodesia .....	223 to 233, 245 to 249, 252, 254 to 255, 258 to 259, 262 to 263, 268 to 269, 271 to 273, 277 to 278, 286, 294 to 296, 315
(2) Aden .....	232, 234 to 243, 253 to 254, 256, 258, 262, 303, 312
(3) South West Africa .....	244 to 245, 252 to 253, 255, 257, 259 to 262, 276
(4) Malta .....	246, 250 to 252
(5) British Guiana .....	254, 256, 264 to 270, 292
(6)-(12) Territories under Portuguese administration .....	264, 268, 272, 274 to 277, 283 to 285
(13) Gibraltar .....	280 to 288, 291
(14)-(17) Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara .....	284 to 285, 288 to 291
(18)-(20) Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland .....	287, 292 to 294, 296 to 299
(21)-(22) Northern Rhodesia and Gambia....	293
(23) Fiji .....	293, 296 to 303
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee I</i>	
(24)-(26) Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena	245, 299 to 300, 302 to 304
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee II</i>	
(27)-(29) Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands .....	244, 301, 303 to 304
(30) American Samoa .....	301, 303 to 306
(31) Guam .....	301, 303 to 304, 306 to 307
(32)-(35) Trust Territory of Nauru, Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea and Cocos (Keeling) Islands	253, 255, 301 to 304, 308 to 309
(36)-(39) New Hebrides, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn Islands and the Solomon Islands .....	301 to 304, 309
(40) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands .....	301 to 304, 309 to 311
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee III</i>	
(41) Falkland Islands (Malvinas) .....	253, 303, 307, 311
(42)-(51) Virgin Islands of the United States, British Virgin Islands, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Barbados	303, 311, 312
(52)-(55) Bermuda, Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands .....	258, 260, 286, 303, 312

128. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the above Territories and its conclusions and recommendations thereon are given in chapters III to XX and XXIII to XXV of this report.

129. Nyasaland was not considered by the Special Committee since it acceded to independence as Malawi on 6 July 1964.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> For details, see chapter VII.

<sup>9</sup> See Twelfth Report of the Working Group, A/AC.109/L.149, para. 4.

130. Because of lack of time, Sub-Committee II was unable to consider two of the sixteen Territories referred to it. Statements concerning these two Territories, namely Brunei and Hong Kong, made in the Special Committee, are given in chapters XXI and XXII respectively.

131. Of the sixteen Territories referred to Sub-Committee III one, namely British Honduras, was not considered by it because of lack of time. Information on this Territory is contained in chapter XXVI.

## F. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER QUESTIONS

132. The General Assembly, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963, requested the Special Committee to consider, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the agencies of the United Nations, the implications of the activities of the mining industry and the other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation, and to report on these questions to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.

133. The Special Committee, at its 234th meeting on 25 March 1964, decided to request Sub-Committee I to consider this question and to report to it.

134. After considering the report of Sub-Committee I, the Special Committee, at its 306th meeting on 10 November 1964, adopted its report on this question to the General Assembly. This report has been submitted to the General Assembly in a separate document (A/5840).

135. The Special Committee, in its resolution on Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/90) adopted on 3 July 1964, requested Sub-Committee I of the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to study the activities of foreign economic and other interests, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in the Territories under Portuguese administration. The Special Committee expects to complete this study in 1965.<sup>10</sup>

136. The General Assembly, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and entrusted its functions to the Special Committee. In this connexion, the Special Committee considered an item on Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter II of this report.

*List of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable*

137. The Special Committee, in its report to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session, drew the Assembly's attention to a preliminary list which it had prepared, of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. At the same time the Assembly was informed that, because of lack of time, it was unable to consider the list of "all other Territories which have not yet attained independence" and that the question would be considered during 1964.<sup>11</sup>

138. The Working Group of the Special Committee devoted a number of meetings to the consideration of this question. It was, however, not able to make recommendations on specific Territories to be included in the list.

139. In its fourteenth report,<sup>12</sup> the Working Group informed the Special Committee of its consideration of this question and recommended that the Special Committee take due note of the following two documents:

(1) Letter dated 12 November 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia, requesting the

Special Committee to include the question of French Somaliland on the agenda of its current session (A/AC.109/107);

(2) Declaration adopted by the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries which has been circulated as a document of the General Assembly (A/5763).

140. In the same report the Working Group also informed the Special Committee that it had decided to continue consideration of the question and to report to the Special Committee.

141. The fourteenth report of the Working Group was considered by the Special Committee at its 317th meeting. After discussion, the Special Committee approved the report as a whole by a roll-call vote of 15 to 3 (United Kingdom, United States and Australia) with 6 abstentions (Chile, Denmark, Iran, Italy, Madagascar and Venezuela).<sup>13</sup>

142. The Special Committee, in approving the report, took due note of the two documents referred to above and agreed to the Working Group continuing consideration of the question of preparing the list of "all other territories which have not yet attained independence".

## G. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

*The Security Council*

143. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, invited the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any Territory examined by it which may threaten international peace and security.

(a) *Southern Rhodesia*

144. By operative paragraph 9 of its resolution of 23 March 1964 (A/AC.109/61) the Special Committee drew "the immediate attention of the Security Council to the explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 26 March 1964 (S/5626).

145. By operative paragraph 4 of its resolution of 26 June 1964 (A/AC.109/83 and Corr.1), the Special Committee drew "the immediate attention of the Security Council to the report submitted by the Sub-Committee on 17 June 1964 and particularly to the conclusions and recommendations contained therein". The text of this resolution and the report of the Sub-Committee were transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 30 June 1964 (S/5789).

146. In a statement of consensus adopted on 27 October 1964, the Special Committee drew "once again... the attention of the Security Council to the question of Southern Rhodesia". The report of the Special Committee concerning Southern Rhodesia, in which this statement of consensus is contained (chapter III, paragraph 617) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 22 December 1964.

(b) *Aden*

147. By operative paragraph 3 of its resolution of 11 May 1964 (A/AC.109/74) the Special Committee

<sup>10</sup> See chapter V.

<sup>11</sup> A/5446/Rev.1, chapter I, paras. 27 to 30 and annex I.

<sup>12</sup> A/AC.109/L.172/Rev.1.

<sup>13</sup> Prior to the vote on the report as a whole, the Special Committee voted on a United States amendment to paragraph 4 and took a separate vote on paragraph 5. For details of the voting and reservations made by individual delegations, see A/AC.109/SR.317.

called "the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation prevailing in the area as a result of recent British military actions against the people of the Territory". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 12 May 1964 (S/5693).

(c) *South West Africa*

148. By operative paragraph 6 of its resolution of 21 May 1964 (A/AC.109/77 and Corr.1), the Special Committee drew "the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in South West Africa, the continuation of which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security and a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 27 May 1964 (S/5722).

(d) *Territories under Portuguese administration*

149. By operative paragraph 4 of its resolution of 3 July 1964 (A/AC.109/90), the Special Committee drew "the immediate attention of the Security Council to the deteriorating situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration with the view to its taking appropriate measures to secure compliance by Portugal with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 7 July 1964 (S/5803).

*The Trusteeship Council*

150. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, in a letter dated 1 July 1964 (A/AC.109/89) addressed to the Chairman, informed the Special Committee that the Council at its thirty-first session examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands under United States administration, and of Nauru and New Guinea under Australian administration. The letter stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, as well as the observations of the members of the Trusteeship Council representing their individual opinions only, were contained in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/5783) and in its report to the General Assembly on Nauru and New Guinea.<sup>14</sup>

*The specialized agencies*

151. Collaboration of the specialized agencies with the Special Committee has been established by the presence of representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at meetings of the Special Committee.

H. REVIEW OF WORK<sup>15</sup>

152. By resolution 1956 (XVIII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to con-

tinue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence and to report to the Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session. By the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the administering Powers to give their full co-operation to the Special Committee.

153. During the debates at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, which led to the adoption of resolution 1956 (XVIII), several delegations expressed concern at the delay in the implementation of the Declaration which, as had been pointed out by the Special Committee in an earlier report, was an expression of the universal desire to expedite the process of the liberation of colonial peoples. The hope was expressed by some that full implementation of the Declaration might be achieved by 1965, the twentieth year of the United Nations, which has been designated as International Co-operation Year. The attention of the Special Committee was also drawn by many delegations to the need for it to give particular consideration to the small, island, colonial territories which had not been previously examined and to recommend ways and means for the speedy implementation of the Declaration in this regard.

154. The Special Committee wishes to report to the General Assembly that, in the course of its work in 1964, it examined the implementation of the Declaration in respect of fifty-five territories. These include several small territories to which the Committee's attention was drawn at the eighteenth session and which had never before been considered individually. However, the Special Committee recognizes, that, in spite of its having met almost continuously from February to December 1964, it has not been able to complete the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

155. The Special Committee noted with satisfaction the attainment of independence during the year by three of the Territories which had been the subject of consideration by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee, namely Nyasaland (Malawi), Malta, and Northern Rhodesia (Zambia). However, the serious concern, previously expressed in General Assembly resolution 1956 (XVIII), regarding the delay in the total application of the Declaration continued to be felt. This has also been reflected in important resolutions and declarations concerning decolonization in general and in relation to individual territories by the Assembly of Heads of African States and Governments at its first ordinary session in July 1964, and by the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in October 1964.

156. At the outset of its work, the Special Committee considered that its examination of the Territories would be facilitated by full information on the steps taken by the administering Powers to implement the Declaration. Accordingly, the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee wrote identical letters to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America requesting information on the constitutional progress that had been made in the Territories under their administration since the adoption of the Declaration and on the measures which have been taken, or were being contemplated, to implement the Declaration. With the exception of the Government of South Africa, from which no response has

<sup>14</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/5804).

<sup>15</sup> For details of the views or reservations of individual delegations on matters reviewed in this section, see chapters III to XXV relating to specific Territories.



been received, and the Government of Portugal, whose response was negative in character, the administering Powers submitted information or indicated their readiness to furnish information at the appropriate time in statements to the Committee.<sup>10</sup> This information was taken into account by the Special Committee in its consideration of the Territories concerned.

157. By letter dated 20 October 1964 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee the representative of the United Kingdom transmitted to the Committee a calendar of constitutional advance summarizing the main developments in the Territories for which the United Kingdom Government was responsible covering the period September 1963 to October 1964. At its 319th meeting the Special Committee decided to reproduce the letter of the representative of the United Kingdom and the enclosed calendar of constitutional advance as an annex to the present report (annex I).

158. As in previous years, the Special Committee gave extensive consideration to the larger Territories in Africa as well as to Aden and British Guiana which represent some of the most difficult colonial problems.

159. The question of Southern Rhodesia was thus the subject of priority consideration and of several resolutions adopted by the Committee. While the United Kingdom Government continued to participate in the work of the Committee and received the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia in London for discussions, it maintained its initial position that it had not the competence to implement the various resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the question. At the same time, the United Kingdom Government reaffirmed its intention of granting independence to Southern Rhodesia only on a basis acceptable to the people of the Territory as a whole, and recently announced measures it would take if the present Southern Rhodesia Government resorted to a unilateral declaration of independence. No progress has, however, been made by the United Kingdom Government towards the basic objectives of the resolutions of the General Assembly and Special Committee; namely, the establishment of complete democratic freedom and equality of political rights, and the convening of a fully representative conference to devise constitutional arrangements, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, for independence at the earliest possible date. In view of the continuing deterioration of the already explosive situation in the Territory to which it has drawn the attention of the Security Council, the Special Committee is convinced of the urgent need to take effective steps to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and Special Committee.

160. As regards the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal persisted in its refusal to implement the measures called for in the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and it continued to disregard its obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter. Further, it again rejected the invitation of the Special Committee to co-operate with it in its consideration of the Territories. On the basis of its previously-expressed position regarding the status of these Territories, that Government recently carried out certain changes which, however, only affect representation in local legislative and administrative organs, the competence of which is rigidly circumscribed, and participa-

tion of territorial representatives in certain central bodies, the role of which is purely consultative. Thus these changes did not effect any modification of the constitutional relationship between Portugal and the Territories. Nor do they represent any progress in the direction laid down in the resolutions. Further, the Portuguese Government has not taken any steps to discontinue its acts of repression or to establish conditions for the free functioning of political parties in the Territories. In the view of the Special Committee, this grave situation requires consideration, by the Security Council, of appropriate measures to secure compliance by Portugal with the resolutions. Meanwhile, the Special Committee has initiated a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the application of the Declaration in these Territories and their accession to independence.

161. With regard to South West Africa, the Government of South Africa maintained its refusal to co-operate in the work of the Special Committee. In flagrant disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly concerning South West Africa, the South African Government intensified the application of *apartheid* policies in the Territory. It also declared its intention to proceed with the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs 1962-1963, the ultimate effect of which would be the partition and disintegration of the Territory, and its absorption into South Africa. Further, the South African Government refused to permit the establishment in the Territory of an office of a United Nations Technical Assistance Representative. Some of the responsibility for South Africa's continued violation of the United Nations Charter and the Mandate, as well as the resolutions of the General Assembly, must rest with those States which have failed to take the measures envisaged in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII). Those States which also condone and acquiesce in the support given to South Africa by their nationals who own and operate mining and other international companies in the Territory bear an additional share of the responsibility. In this connexion, the Special Committee has submitted a separate report in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and other international companies having interests in South West Africa. The Special Committee has drawn the attention of the Security Council to the critical situation in the Territory which continues to be a serious threat to international peace and security.

162. The non-implementation of the Declaration in certain other Territories and the conditions of grave tension consequently prevailing in them were also a matter of serious concern to the Special Committee. In Aden, the maintenance by the United Kingdom Government of a state of emergency and the carrying out of military operations caused a deterioration in the situation and led to increased tension in the area. However, the United Kingdom Government refused to agree to a visit to the Territory by the Sub-Committee on Aden and, moreover, declined to receive it in London for discussions with a view to implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly and Special Committee concerning the Territory. Consequently, the Sub-Committee was denied the opportunity to discharge effectively the tasks entrusted to it. The Constitutional Conference held in June and July 1964, from which

<sup>10</sup> For text of Chairman's letter and replies thereto, see A/AC.109/71, and Add.1 to 4.

representatives of several important sections of the population were excluded, was not in keeping with the resolutions on Aden; nor were the subsequent elections, which were held on the basis of a restricted franchise and in an atmosphere characterized by constraint and restriction of political freedom. In this connexion, it may be recalled that the establishment of an effective United Nations presence before and after these elections as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 1949 (XVII) has also not been possible. In order to resolve the present dangerous situation and to ensure the prompt application of the Declaration, immediate measures require to be taken by the United Kingdom Government to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the Territory.

163. Again, as regards British Guiana, the United Kingdom Government declined to permit a visit to the Territory by the Sub-Committee of Good Offices established by the Special Committee and failed to take the necessary measures to grant immediate independence to the Territory. Meanwhile, the conditions of disharmony, unrest and conflict in the Territory persisted. While noting that it is the intention of the United Kingdom Government to convene a constitutional conference as soon as possible after the elections to decide on a date for independence, the Special Committee considers that the solution to the problems of the Territory lies in the complete and immediate implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and Special Committee.

164. Another important question affecting the implementation of the Declaration, which engaged the attention of the Special Committee, related to the smaller Territories in the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean areas and in the Caribbean. The Special Committee is convinced that the provisions of the Declaration are fully applicable to these Territories and that appropriate measures to this end should be taken without delay, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people. At the same time, as was apparent during the Committee's consideration of these Territories, the task of formulating concrete recommendations for the total application of the Declaration was sometimes hampered by the lack of adequate information on the political, economic and social situation in the Territories concerned and as to the opinions, wishes and aspirations of the people. This consideration is of particular significance in view of the problems arising from the small size and population, geographical location and limited natural resources of many of these Territories.

165. For this reason, the Special Committee wishes to lay special stress on the importance of sending out visiting groups. Visiting missions would be of invaluable assistance to the Special Committee in obtaining first-hand information on the political, economic and social situation in the Territories concerned, in ascertaining the views of the people as regards their future and, where necessary, in bringing together through the use of good offices different political elements and thus to help them in attaining the goals laid down in the Declaration. As pointed out in the last report of the Special Committee, the carrying out of such functions by visiting missions does not amount to interference in the internal affairs of a Territory, nor does it detract from the responsibility of the administering Power for the internal administration of that Territory. On the contrary, it flows from the responsibilities of the United

Nations deriving from the provisions of the Charter and from the Declaration. The Special Committee, therefore, wishes to reiterate that, by refusing access to a visiting group established by the Special Committee to a Territory to which the Declaration is applicable, the administering Power concerned is denying the Special Committee one of the most effective means of discharging the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly.

166. Another question affecting the implementation of the Declaration, which the Special Committee had to deal with, was that raised by disputes regarding sovereignty over certain Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Special Committee is convinced that the Declaration is fully applicable to such Territories and believes that such disputes can be peacefully resolved through negotiation, in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration and bearing in mind the interests of the peoples.

### I. FUTURE WORK

167. In the light of the considerations set out above and taking into account the tasks still to be carried out, the Special Committee is of the opinion that the General Assembly should provide for the further examination during 1965 of the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in the Territories already considered by the Special Committee as well as in those Territories that have not yet been considered. To that end, and in view of the valuable experience gained by the Special Committee during the last three years, the Special Committee considers that it would be desirable that its mandate be continued.

168. In this connexion, the Special Committee recommends to the Secretary-General and to the General Assembly to make the necessary provisions in order to facilitate the work of the Special Committee. In particular, provision should be made in the 1965 budget to cover the expenses of the activities of the Special Committee, including the cost of sub-committees or visiting groups, and for United Nations supervision of elections and other forms of consultation of the wishes of the inhabitants of colonial territories. In its conclusions and recommendations on specific territories contained in the various chapters of the report, the Special Committee has made reference to the need for visits to several of the Territories considered by it.

169. In its report on the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands under New Zealand administration, the Special Committee has recommended that the people of these Territories should be enabled to express their wishes in accordance with the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) through well-established democratic processes under United Nations supervision. At the general elections, scheduled to take place in the Cook Islands in early 1965, the chief issue will be the future status of the Territory. If the General Assembly approved that these elections be supervised by the United Nations, it would be necessary to make the necessary arrangements for such supervision as a matter of urgency.

170. The administering Powers should once again be requested to afford the Special Committee their fullest co-operation and, in particular, to facilitate visits to Territories, as the Committee may consider necessary, by Sub-Committees and visiting groups. The Special Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should urge the administering Powers concerned to co-operate with the United Nations with a view to the



establishment of United Nations presence, as called for in the relevant resolutions, in South West Africa and Aden as well as in such other territories as the General Assembly may consider necessary and desirable.

171. With regard to the Territories to which the Declaration is applicable, which have not yet been considered by the Special Committee, it is the intention of the Committee to consider them next year as a matter of priority. The Special Committee would also review the situation in the Territories already considered by

it in the light of the resolutions that might be adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session and taking into account further developments in each of these territories.

#### J. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

172. This report as a whole was adopted by the Special Committee at its 319th meeting, on 15 December 1964.

### CHAPTER II

## INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER AND RELATED QUESTIONS

1. By its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly dissolved the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and transferred certain of its functions, notably in regard to the study of information transmitted in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, to the Special Committee of Twenty-Four.

2. In a note (A/AC.109/L.97) of 14 February 1964, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Special Committee to resolution 1970 (XVIII) and made suggestions concerning the procedures which the Committee might wish to follow. This note was considered by the Special Committee at its 219th and 220th meetings.

3. In compliance with the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1970 (XVIII) and in accordance with the procedures suggested by the Secretary-General, the latest information transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter was used in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee. This information was taken into account by the Committee in its examination of the Territories concerned and is reflected in the chapter of the Committee's report dealing with each Territory.

4. At its 315th meeting on 17 November 1964 the Special Committee resumed its consideration of the Secretary-General's note, together with a report by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/L.155) on the information which had been transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 30 September 1964 and on the action which had been taken in implementation of resolution 1970 (XVIII).

5. In the course of the debate the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America drew attention to further information which had been transmitted after 30 September 1964.

6. The representative of India said that the Committee had, in his opinion, adequately and completely discharged the responsibilities entrusted to it by making use of the information transmitted under Article 73 e in its working papers on the various Territories which would be included in its report to the General Assembly. The debates clearly indicated that the Committee had paid close attention to this information and the resolutions which it had adopted reflected the interest which it had taken in the economic, social and educational problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

7. He regretted that the Government of Portugal had again failed to transmit any information in pursuance of Article 73 e of the Charter and of the resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the transmission of information by Administering Members. The Special Committee had once again to take note of the disregard by the Portuguese Government of the requests and resolutions of the United Nations. He hoped that the Government of Portugal would change its attitude and co-operate with the United Nations.

8. The representative of India also hoped that all Administering Members, which were required to do so, would transmit full and complete information on all the Territories under their administration which were declared by the United Nations to be Non-Self-Governing Territories.

9. At the 315th meeting, the Special Committee approved the Secretary-General's note and took note of the report, both of which it decided to include in its report to the General Assembly. These documents are reproduced as appendices I and II below.

### APPENDIX I

#### Functions entrusted to the Special Committee relating to information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

##### Note by the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) adopted on 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the same resolution, the General Assembly:

"4. *Invites* Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General information as prescribed under Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development;

"5. *Requests* the Special Committee to study this information and take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it may consider necessary in addition to its activities under General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) and 1810 (XVII);

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution."

2. The attention of the Special Committee is drawn to the following points, which it may wish to take into account in carrying out the additional functions entrusted to it by resolution 1970 (XVIII).

#### I. TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION BY ADMINISTERING MEMBERS

3. Operative paragraph 4 of resolution 1970 (XVIII) invites the Administering Members to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General information as prescribed under Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development.

4. According to previous General Assembly resolutions,<sup>a</sup> Members transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter are required to send to the Secretary-General annually the most recent information at their disposal, as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

5. The Secretary-General proposes to submit to the Special Committee each year a report giving the dates on which information under Article 73 e as well as information on political and constitutional developments is transmitted by the Administering Members concerned.

6. The Special Committee may wish to consider at an appropriate time in the course of its work during the year, the question of fulfilment by all Administering Members concerned of their obligation under Article 73 e. For this purpose, it may wish to include in its agenda an item entitled "Transmission of information under Article 73 e: Report of the Secretary-General".

#### II. STUDY OF THE INFORMATION TRANSMITTED BY ADMINISTERING MEMBERS

7. In operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1970 (XVIII), the Special Committee is invited to study the information transmitted and to take it fully into account in examining the situation in each Territory with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

8. Under the procedures established by the Special Committee, the Secretariat is required to submit to it working papers giving information on each of the Territories coming within the scope of its work. In the past, these working papers contained information mainly on political and constitutional developments, although information on economic matters was also included in some cases. Since the Special Committee is now called upon to study the information transmitted by the Administering Members and to take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the working papers on individual Territories will be expanded to include, in a concise form, information on economic, social and educational conditions transmitted by the Administering Members.

9. In addition, information transmitted by the Administering Members, in its original form, will be made available on request to the Members. It will also be made available to the specialized agencies as necessary.

10. If the above procedure in regard to the treatment of the information is approved by the Special Committee, it is suggested that preparation of full summaries<sup>b</sup> of the Article 73 e information be discontinued.

#### III. SPECIAL STUDIES AND SPECIAL REPORTS

11. General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) also invites the Special Committee to undertake, in respect of the information transmitted by the Administering Members, any special study and prepare any special report which it may consider necessary in addition to its activities with regard to the

implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The Special Committee may wish to consider the need for special studies or reports in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories in general or in respect of individual Territories, as and when necessary.

#### IV. COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

12. Under Article 73 of the Charter, Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, undertake:

"to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this Article".

The paragraphs which follow describe in outline the collaboration between United Nations organs and the specialized agencies.

##### A. Economic and Social Council

13. From an early date liaison was established with the Economic and Social Council in connexion with information relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories, and an interchange of information between the Council and the Committee set up by the General Assembly to examine the information transmitted under Article 73 e was formalized in resolution 220 (III) of 3 November 1948. It subsequently became the practice to inform the former Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories of relevant studies and decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and for the Assembly to transmit to the Council the Committee's special reports on economic, social and educational conditions.

##### B. Specialized agencies

14. The agreements between the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization which came into effect on 14 December 1946, and the agreement between the United Nations and the World Health Organization, which came into effect on 10 July 1948, each contain an article whereby the agency "agrees to co-operate with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories".

15. Since 1946, the General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions inviting the collaboration of the specialized agencies in regard to the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. In resolution 66 (I), for instance, the General Assembly invited ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO to send representatives in an advisory capacity to the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee which met in 1947.

16. In 1947 and 1948, a general pattern was established providing for the collaboration of the specialized agencies in the work relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories. In resolution 145 (II) of 3 November 1947, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to enter into relations with the secretariats of the specialized agencies in order to provide for the continued assistance of the specialized agencies in dealing with the information transmitted under Article 73 e.

17. Since 1948, representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO have continued to participate in the work of the former Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

18. As a further step in ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge and experience of the specialized agencies would be used to the best advantage, the General Assembly also invited them to communicate to the United Nations information within their fields of competence. Under resolution 221 (III) of 3 November 1948, for example, the General Assembly invited the specialized agencies to inform any special committee,

<sup>a</sup> Resolutions 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, 142 (II) of 3 November 1947 and 218 (III) of 3 November 1948.

<sup>b</sup> See resolutions 142 (II) and 218 (III).

which the General Assembly may appoint, of the progress of any work undertaken by them which includes within its scope economic, social and educational conditions affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories. In resolution 330 (IV), the General Assembly requested UNESCO to inform it annually of measures taken towards the elimination of illiteracy in the Territories. Again, under resolution 331 (IV) of 2 December 1949, the General Assembly requested the appropriate international bodies to take full account of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in work undertaken by them in the economic, social and educational fields, and invited the specialized agencies concerned to communicate annually to the United Nations information on the progress of the work in these fields which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on the extent to which their services have been provided for any of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

### C. Technical assistance

19. In 1948, by resolution 220 (III), the General Assembly drew the attention of the Administering Members to the arrangements for technical assistance approved by the Economic and Social Council, and invited the Secretary-General "to inform any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint of the extent and nature of such technical assistance rendered to the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the request of the Administering Members".

20. Following the establishment of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Secretary-General was requested, in resolution 336 (IV) of 2 December 1949, to keep the Committee on Information informed of the nature of the technical assistance which was accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories by specialized international bodies.

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21. The various reports called for in the resolutions mentioned in paragraphs 13 to 20 above were in the past considered by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories which reported on them to the General Assembly. The Special Committee may wish to continue the collaboration with the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies, as envisaged in these resolutions, to consider any reports received by it on matters covered by these resolutions, and to report to the General Assembly as necessary.

22. It may be recalled in this connexion that a number of activities undertaken by the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies are of special interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including, for instance, those relating to industrialization, training of personnel for administration and other duties, housing and urban development as well as activities in connexion with the United Nations Development Decade, the promotion of agrarian reform, literacy campaigns and the supply of food, the world campaign for universal literacy and the world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance. The Special Committee may therefore wish to invite the Economic and Social Council and the specialized agencies concerned to continue to give particular attention to the needs of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in connexion with these and other activities in the economic, social and educational fields, and to extend their assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories in all possible ways.

## APPENDIX II

### Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted Under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions Report of the Secretary-General

#### Introduction

1. At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly, by resolution 1970 (XVIII), adopted on 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-

Self-Governing Territories. In the same resolution, it requested the Special Committee of Twenty-Four to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter. The relevant operative paragraphs of resolution 170 (XVIII) read as follows:

"4. *Invites* Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General information as prescribed under Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development;

"5. *Requests* the Special Committee to study this information and take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it may consider necessary in addition to its activities under General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) and 1810 (XVII);"

2. In a note (A/AC.109/L.97) of 14 February 1964, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Special Committee to resolution 1970 (XVIII) and made suggestions concerning the procedures which the Special Committee might wish to follow in discharging the additional functions devolving upon it as a result of the dissolution of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

3. In his statement at the 219th meeting of the Special Committee, the Secretary-General referred to the above note and requested the Committee to express its views on the manner in which it proposed to carry out these additional functions. During the ensuing discussion on the organization of the Special Committee's work, some representatives referred to the note and endorsed suggestions contained therein.

4. This report deals, under separate headings, with each of the topics contained in the Secretary-General's note and also gives the dates on which information was transmitted by Administering Members as stipulated in Article 73 e of the Charter.

#### TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

5. Member States transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter are required to send to the Secretary-General annually the most recent information at their disposal, as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

6. The administrative year varies in different Territories. In Territories administered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Spain it corresponds with the calendar year, but in Territories administered by New Zealand it extends from 1 April to 31 March, while in the case of Territories administered by Australia and the United States of America it extends from 1 July to 30 June. The table at the end of this report shows the dates on which the information called for in Article 73 e was transmitted to the Secretary-General during the period 1 January 1963 to 30 September 1964. The Territories included in the table are those listed in the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.<sup>a</sup>

7. The information transmitted under Article 73 e follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population, economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of territories under the administration of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, the annual reports of the Territories, which also included information on constitutional matters, were transmitted. Additional information on political

<sup>a</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5514), part one, annex II.

and constitutional developments in Territories under United Kingdom administration was also transmitted in 1963.<sup>b</sup>

#### STUDY OF THE INFORMATION

8. In compliance with the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1970 (XVIII) and in accordance with the procedure suggested in paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Secretary-General's note (A/AC.109/L.97), the information transmitted by Administering Members under Article 73 c of the Charter was used in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee. Since it is the practice of the Special Committee to take into account the latest information available on each Territory at the date of its examination, and since the Committee is in session during a large part of the year, this procedure enabled the Special Committee to take into account information which was transmitted during 1963 and 1964.

#### SPECIAL STUDIES AND SPECIAL REPORTS

9. Up to 30 September 1964, the Special Committee had not made any special studies or prepared any special reports which involved the use of information transmitted under Article 73 c.

#### COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

10. It was the practice for the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to transmit to the Economic and Social Council any special reports on economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by it and to receive information on any studies or decisions by the Council which were relevant to the Committee's work. Up to 30 September 1964, the Special Committee had not completed any study of this nature, although a study on the implications of the mining industry and of other international companies having interests in South West Africa was being prepared by Sub-Committee I. Likewise, although many of the items discussed by the Council at its thirty-seventh session were of concern to developing countries in general, none was specifically related to matters under consideration by the Special Committee.

11. Collaboration of the specialized agencies with the Special Committee has been established by the presence of representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) at meetings of the Special Committee.

12. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 330 (IV) of 2 December 1949, UNESCO transmitted the text of its annual report for 1963-1964 on measures taken towards the elimination of illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The report on this subject for the period 1962-1963 is contained in document A/AC.35/L.373.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*

13. Since the subject matter does not relate to any specific item on the agenda of the Special Committee, the report by UNESCO for the period 1963-1964 has not been circulated pending a decision by the Special Committee on the procedures for dealing with reports of this nature.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

14. In resolutions 220 (III) of 3 November 1948 and 336 (IV) of 2 December 1949, the General Assembly requested that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories be kept informed of technical assistance rendered to these Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

15. Details of the technical assistance rendered to Non-Self-Governing Territories during 1963 under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance are available in the annual report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee (E/3871/Rev.1). It was stated in the report that the total cost of projects in operation under the Expanded Programme in 1963 amounted to \$39,498,502, of which \$1,311,144 was expended on projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The cost of regional projects, many of which were of interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories, amounted to \$1,426,035 in the case of Africa, \$1,063,733 in the case of Asia and the Far East, \$1,503,883 for the Americas and \$542,992 for the Middle East. Inter-regional projects accounted for \$2,039,904.

16. Technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories by specialized agencies under regular and other programmes, including the malaria eradication programme of WHO, amounted to \$580,837 in 1963. Detailed information on the assistance furnished to the three Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, which are the object of special concern in the light of General Assembly resolution 1954 (VIII) of 11 December 1963, is set out in document A/AC.109/98.

17. Apart from the Expanded Programme and the regular programmes of technical assistance referred to above, there are special programmes established by the General Assembly specifically for the purpose of providing training for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The first of these was established by General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, whereby the General Assembly invited Member States to extend to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities for study and training not only at university level but also, and in the first place, at the post-primary, technical and vocational levels. Other programmes were established under General Assembly resolutions 1808 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1973 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, for the training of indigenous people of Territories under Portuguese administration, and under resolutions 1705 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1901 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 for the training of South West Africans.

18. The special programmes referred to in the preceding paragraph are the subject of separate items on the provisional agenda of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, when reports by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the several resolutions will be examined.

TABLE

DATES OF TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 c<sup>a</sup>

(1 January 1963 to 30 September 1964)

(This table includes all Territories listed in Annex II of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly (A/5514)).

	Date of transmission	
	for 1962	for 1963
Australia (1 July-30 June):		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands.....	24 May 1963	13 February 1964
Papua .....	6 February 1964 <sup>b</sup>	
France (calendar year):		
Comoro Archipelago <sup>c</sup> .....	—	
French Somaliland <sup>c</sup> .....	—	
New Hebrides (Condominium with the United Kingdom) .....	23 April 1964	
New Zealand (1 April-31 March of following year):		
Cook Islands .....	29 January 1964	
Niue Island .....	29 January 1964	
Tokelau Islands .....	29 January 1964	
Portugal:		
Angola, including Cabinda.....	—	
Cape Verde Archipelago.....	—	
Guinea (Portuguese) .....	—	
Macau and dependencies.....	—	
Mozambique .....	—	
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies....	—	
Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies.....	—	
Spain (calendar year):		
Fernando Póo .....	26 February 1963	29 June 1964
Ifni .....	26 February 1963	29 June 1964
Río Muni .....	26 February 1963	29 June 1964
Spanish Sahara .....	26 February 1963	29 June 1964
United Kingdom (calendar year):		
Aden .....	28 October 1963	
Antigua .....	5 September 1963	14 September 1964
Bahamas .....	22 August 1963	
Barbados .....	18 June 1963	
Basutoland .....	18 July 1963	
Bechuanaland .....	6 December 1963	20 August 1964
Bermuda .....	25 September 1963	
British Guiana .....	17 July 1963	14 July 1964
British Honduras .....	29 July 1963	22 June 1964
British Virgin Islands.....	16 December 1963	
Brunei .....	3 July 1963	30 June 1964
Cayman Islands .....	5 April 1963	
Dominica .....	29 July 1963	21 August 1964
Falkland Islands .....	3 July 1963	23 June 1964
Fiji .....	9 April 1963	12 May 1964
Gambia .....	12 August 1963	
Gibraltar .....	29 April 1964	20 August 1964
Gilbert and Ellice Islands.....	6 May 1963	17 June 1964
Grenada .....	14 June 1963	10 September 1964
Hong Kong .....	7 June 1963	
Jamaica .....	—	
Kenya .....	3 July 1963	
Malta .....	—	
Mauritius .....	19 June 1963	22 June 1964
Montserrat .....	23 October 1963	20 August 1964
New Hebrides (condominium with France) ..	2 August 1963	23 June 1964
North Borneo .....	1 July 1963	
Northern Rhodesia .....	25 July 1963	
Nyasaland .....	30 July 1963	
Pitcairn Islands .....	25 May 1963	13 May 1964
St. Helena .....	29 May 1963	12 June 1964

Table (continued)

	Date of transmission	
	for 1962	for 1963
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	2 March 1964	
St. Lucia .....	18 December 1963	
St. Vincent .....	9 September 1963	10 September 1964
Sarawak .....	—	
Seychelles .....	14 June 1963	14 September 1964
Singapore .....	—	
Solomon Islands .....	21 June 1963	23 June 1964
Southern Rhodesia .....	—	
Swaziland .....	20 March 1964	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	—	
Turks and Caicos Islands .....	18 July 1963	
Uganda .....	—	
Zanzibar .....	26 September 1963	
United States of America (1 July-30 June):		
American Samoa .....	18 February 1964	
Guam .....	30 April 1963	
Virgin Islands of the United States .....	30 April 1963	
<i>Information transmitted between 30 September and 30 November 1964</i>		
	Date of transmission	
	for 1963	
Australia:		
Papua .....		25 November 1964
New Zealand:		
Cook Islands .....		27 November 1964
Niue Island .....		27 November 1964
Tokelau Islands .....		27 November 1964
United Kingdom:		
Aden .....		28 October 1964
Bahamas .....		28 October 1964
Barbados .....		20 October 1964
Basutoland .....		10 November 1964
Bermuda .....		13 October 1964
British Virgin Islands .....		9 October 1964
Cayman Islands .....		9 October 1964
Gambia .....		13 October 1964
Hong Kong .....		30 October 1964
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....		30 October 1964
St. Lucia .....		23 November 1964
Swaziland .....		30 November 1964
Turks and Caicos Islands .....		2 November 1964
United States of America:		
Guam .....		13 November 1964
Virgin Islands of the United States .....		13 November 1964

<sup>a</sup> Includes Territories which have since become independent.

<sup>b</sup> For period 1961-1962.

<sup>c</sup> On 27 March 1959, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that this Territory had attained internal autonomy and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon had ceased as from 1957.

## CHAPTER XIV

## MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES AND ST. HELENA

## A. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORIES

1. *Mauritius**Introduction*

1. Mauritius, an island of volcanic origin, lies in the Indian Ocean about 500 miles east of Madagascar. It has an area of 720 square miles (1,865 square kilometres), excluding its four dependencies, which have an aggregate area of 89 square miles (231 square kilometres). The northern part of Mauritius is a flat plain rising to a fertile central plateau. Bordering the plateau are three main mountain ranges with rocky peaks, the highest of which is 2,711 feet (831 metres). There are many short, swift rivers with waterfalls, some of them used to generate hydro-electric power.

2. At 30 June 1962, the date of the latest census, the population of Mauritius totalled 680,305 bringing population density to an average of 945 per square mile. Over-population and the continued high rate of population increase are a major problem on the island. Approximately 67 per cent of the population is Indo-Mauritian; 29 per cent is referred to as the "general population", consisting of a mixed population of French and African origin, and Europeans (approximately 10,000) mainly of French origin; and 4 per cent is Sino-Mauritian or Chinese.

3. Port Louis, with an estimated population of 89,900 in December 1960, is the capital of Mauritius. Other main towns are Curepipe, Beau Bassin/Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes.

4. The most important of the dependencies is Rodrigues, a mountainous island of volcanic origin with an estimated population of 17,467 inhabitants, situated 350 miles to the east of Mauritius. The other three dependencies, which had a total estimated population of 1,900 in 1960, are the Chagos Archipelago, 1,180 miles north-east of Mauritius, Agalega, 580 miles north of Mauritius, and Cargados Carajos, 250 miles north of Mauritius.

*Status*

5. Mauritius is a Colony and has been under British control since 1810. The Island of Mauritius was reportedly first settled in 1638, when a small Dutch settlement was established. The settlement was abandoned in 1710 and France claimed the island in 1715, introducing a new settlement beginning in 1722. Mauritius was later captured by a British expedition in 1810.

6. A Council of Government was first established in the Territory in 1825, and in 1886 the first Legislative Council with elected members was established.

*Constitution*

7. The present Constitution of Mauritius, set out in the Mauritius (Constitution) Orders in Council 1958 to 1962, embodies the first of two stages of constitutional change proposed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies at a conference held in London during June and July 1961 (see paragraphs 20-28 below). Its main provisions are set out below.

8. *Governor.* The Governor is the Queen's representative and the formal head of the Government. Except as otherwise specifically provided, he is required to seek and act on the advice of the Executive Council. His assent is required for laws passed by the Legislative Council.

9. *Executive Council.* The Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consists of thirteen ministers: the Chief Minister, who is the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Council, nine other ministers appointed by the Governor from the elected or nominated members of the Legislative Council; and three *ex officio* ministers (Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary). In the present Executive Council, all ministers except the Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary are Mauritians. Six of the appointed ministers, including the Chief Minister, are members of the Labour Party, two are members of the Muslim Committee Action, one is a member of the Independent Forward Bloc and one is a nominated member of the Legislative Council. The ministers are responsible for the administration of specified departments or subjects and accept the rules of collective responsibility.

10. The Executive Council is the principal instrument of policy in the Territory, being responsible for the direction and control of the Government. Except in specified matters, including external affairs, defence, internal security and public service appointments, the Governor is required to consult the Council and normally to act in accordance with its advice. He is authorized to act against the advice of the Executive Council if he has obtained the prior approval of the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies, or in cases of urgent necessity, provided he reports his action to the Secretary of State.

11. *Legislative Council.* The Legislative Council is composed of a Speaker appointed by the Governor from



outside the Council and fifty-five members, of whom forty are elected by universal adult suffrage, three are *ex officio* (Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary), and twelve, the maximum allowed under the Constitution, are nominated by the Governor. The normal life of the Legislative Council is five years.

12. The Legislative Council has power to legislate for all aspects of the internal affairs of the Territory, including its budget and taxation, subject to the proviso that the Council may not proceed on any Bill imposing or increasing a tax or increasing expenditure from revenue or other territorial funds except on the recommendation of the Governor or with his consent. All laws passed by the Legislative Council are subject to the assent of the Governor. The Governor's assent to certain types of bills is subject to his receipt of prior instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or, in cases of urgent necessity, subject to report to the Secretary of State. Such bills include those affecting the currency of the Territory, those imposing differential duties, those affecting the control of naval, military or air forces, those inconsistent with United Kingdom treaty obligations, and those of an extraordinary nature and import which might prejudice United Kingdom prerogatives, the property rights of British subjects not residing in the Territory, or trade, transport or communications of any part of the dominions or any territory under United Kingdom protection. The Governor, if he considers it expedient in the interest of public order, public faith or good government, may declare in effect a bill or motion introduced in the Legislative Council if it fails to pass or be carried; he is required in such cases to report to the Secretary of State, and to forward any objection to his action made by any member of the Legislature. Any law or motion thus declared in effect by the Governor is subject to revocation by the Secretary of State. Any law passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor is subject to disallowance by Her Majesty acting through a Secretary of State.

#### *Electoral system*

13. Universal adult suffrage was introduced under the 1958 Constitution. The forty elective members of the Legislative Council are elected in single-member constituencies, the candidate polling the largest number of votes winning the seat. Elections are normally held every five years.

14. New elections were held in October 1963, after the dissolution of the old Legislative Council by the Governor (see paragraph 30 below). The results of these elections were as follows:

		Previous membership of the Legislative Council
Mauritius Labour Party.....	19	23
Parti Mauricien .....	8	3
Independent Forward Bloc.....	7	6
Muslim Committee of Action.....	4	5
Independents .....	2	1
Trade Unionists .....	—	2
TOTAL	40	40

#### *Judiciary*

15. The laws of Mauritius are mainly based on old French codes (Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code of Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure).

However, a number of more recent laws are based on English precedents, such as the Bankruptcy Law, the Company Law, the Law of Evidence, the Law of Criminal Procedure and the Labour Laws. The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court, which has similar powers, authority and jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in England. It consists of a Chief Justice and three puisne judges. Appeals lie to the Court of Criminal Appeal (which is constituted by three of the judges of the Supreme Court) and in certain cases to the Privy Council in England.

16. There is an Intermediate Criminal Court consisting of three senior magistrates, which has jurisdiction to try criminal cases and power to impose sentences of up to five years of penal servitude. In addition, there are eleven magistrates who preside over the several district courts which deal with less serious offences.

17. All the judges and all the magistrates are of local origin.

#### *Public Service*

18. Appointments to the Public Service are made by the Governor at his discretion. He is advised by a Public Service Commission, but is not bound by its advice. At the end of 1962, there were 66 pensionable overseas officers in the Public Service, comprising 19 local officers who were members of the Overseas Civil Service, and 47 other officers. Non-pensionable overseas officers numbered 31, and local and other officers totalled 338. Non-overseas local and other officers of all categories, excluding daily-paid staff, numbered 10,585.

#### *Local government*

19. There is a well-established system of local government in Mauritius. The capital is a municipality with a wholly elected membership of sixteen. In the three other main towns, there are town councils with a majority of elected members. The franchise for municipal and town council elections is on the basis of universal adult suffrage, and certain taxpayers' qualifications. Rural local government is based on village councils consisting of 7 to 9 elected members with 3 members appointed by the Governor. There are more than 100 village councils, which undertake such functions as road repairs, construction of bridges and markets, improvement of water supplies, etc., with funds provided by the central Government. District councils co-ordinate and supervise the work of village councils in their area. These consist of 15 members, including 10 chairmen of village councils elected by and from village councils in the district, and 5 persons appointed by the Governor. In 1962, government servants ceased to be members of village councils while the civil commissioners changed their role from member of district councils to that of adviser. Local government elections were held in the Territory in December 1963.

#### *Recent political and constitutional developments*

20. A two-stage plan for the constitutional advance of Mauritius towards full internal self-government was proposed by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies at a Conference held in London from 26 June to 7 July 1961. The Conference was attended by the main political parties in the Territory, namely, the Mauritius Labour Party, the Independent Forward Bloc, the Muslim Committee of Action, and the Parti



*Mauricien*, as well as by two independent nominated members of the Mauritius Legislative Council.

21. According to the first stage of the plan, which was brought into effect in 1961 and 1962, the leader of the majority party in the Legislature would have the title of Chief Minister. He would be consulted by the Governor on such matters as the appointment and removal of ministers, the allocation of portfolios, and the summoning, proroguing and dissolution of the Legislative Council. While not in general bound to accept the Chief Minister's advice, the Governor would act on his advice in the appointment or removal of ministers belonging to the Chief Minister's party. The number of unofficial ministers in the Executive Council would be increased to ten, and the Colonial Secretary would be re-styled Chief Secretary.

22. Under the proposed second stage, the Executive Council would be called the Council of Ministers, and the Chief Minister would be given the title of Premier. The Chief Secretary would be the only official member of the Council; he would also become Minister for Home Affairs and an unofficial Deputy Minister for Home Affairs would be appointed. Provision would be made for the post of Attorney-General to be filled by either an official or unofficial minister. If the former, while ceasing to be a member of the Council, he would be available to attend meetings as an adviser. If the post were filled by an unofficial minister, a new official post of Director of Public Prosecutions would be created, with sole responsibility for the initiation, conduct and discontinuance of prosecutions.

23. The Legislature, to be renamed the Legislative Assembly, would contain forty elected members as before, but the maximum number of nominated members would be increased from twelve to fifteen; it was contemplated that two or three of these appointments should be held in reserve. The Financial Secretary and, if an official, the Attorney-General, would cease to be members of the Legislative Assembly.

24. The Speaker would be elected by the Legislative Assembly from among its members rather than appointed by the Governor from outside of the Legislature as at present. Provision for the election of the Speaker was not to become effective until the retirement of the present Speaker, who is not required to vacate his office by reason of the dissolution of the Legislature.

25. In the second stage of the plan, the existing Public Service and Police Service Commissions and a proposed Judicial and Legal Service Commission would remain advisory to the Governor, who would, however, be required to consult the Premier in respect of the appointment of the senior administrative officer in a ministry and heads of departments. Later, during the life of the Legislative Assembly following the next general election, the commissions would become executive. At that time, while the Governor would continue to appoint the chairman and members of each commission in his discretion, he would be required to consult the Premier in respect of these appointments.

26. Under the constitutional proposals, external affairs, defence and internal security would remain within the responsibility of the Governor, but he would consult with the Premier on these matters. Operational control of the police and special forces would continue to be the responsibility of the Commissioner of Police under the authority of the Governor. The proposed constitution would also include provision for safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms and

for the redress of infringements of these rights and freedoms in the courts.

27. According to a communiqué issued at the end of the Conference, the proposals were unacceptable to the Independent Forward Bloc and the *Parti Mauricien*. The Mauritius Labour Party considered that the proposals did not provide the measure of advance which they were fully justified in claiming, and the Muslim Committee of Action did not consider that they adequately safeguarded the interests of the Moslem community. These two parties nevertheless reluctantly accepted the proposals as a compromise. The communiqué stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had informed the Conference that, while it was clear that unanimous agreement could not be reached, in his view a sufficient measure of acceptance had been indicated to justify his recommending the adoption of his proposals.

28. The second stage of the plan was to be implemented after the next general elections, if the constitutional proposals were then approved by the new Legislative Council and recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Chief Minister. The new Legislative Assembly was to meet on 3 March 1964.

29. In July 1963, the Chief Minister, Dr. S. Ramgoolam, stated that his country should achieve independence by the middle of 1964.

30. On 14 September 1963, the Legislative Council which had been in existence since 1959, was dissolved by the Governor. In the elections which took place on 21 October 1963, the Labour Party headed by Dr. Ramgoolam was returned to power as the party receiving the highest percentage of votes. It was supported in the Council by the Muslim Committee of Action.

#### *Political parties*

31. The main political parties in the Territory are now the Mauritius Labour Party, whose leader, Dr. S. Ramgoolam, is the Chief Minister; the *Parti Mauricien*, headed by Mr. J. Koenig; the Independent Forward Bloc, under the leadership of Mr. S. Bissoon-doyal; and the Muslim Committee of Action, headed by Mr. A. R. Mohamed. Two other parties which had contested seats in the 1959 general elections are the Trade Unionist Party and the Independent Labour Party.

#### *Economic conditions*

32. The sugar industry dominates the whole economy of Mauritius. Sugar cane covers 90 per cent of the total area under cultivation and the yield represents 96 per cent of all arable production and accounts for about 97 per cent of the Territory's exports. The Territory is dependent on imports for most of its local food requirements, although some maize, vegetables and fruit, livestock, fish, tobacco and tea are produced locally, tea yielding a small surplus for export. Aloe fibre for making sacks is also produced. Mauritius is completely lacking in mineral resources. Its main industries are the processing of local crops, namely, cane-milling factories, alcohol distilleries, tea, fibre and sack factories. There are also small manufacturing enterprises producing wine, oil and soap, cigarettes, aerated beverages, dairy produce, salt, lime and bricks, and various small trades, including printing, tanneries and mechanical and electrical workshops. Efforts are being made to develop a tourist industry.

33. Domestic exports amount to about Rs.300 million<sup>1</sup> a year. Imports, valued at over Rs.286 million in 1959, rose to over Rs.331 million in 1960 and to over Rs.323 and Rs.322 million in 1961 and 1962, respectively, establishing a recurrent unfavourable balance of trade in recent years. Over 90 per cent of the Territory's exports go to the United Kingdom and other preferential tariff countries, more than 80 per cent to the United Kingdom alone. About 70 per cent of the Territory's imports come from the United Kingdom and other preferential tariff countries, the percentage of imports from the United Kingdom itself having been reduced from 36.9 per cent in 1959 to 29.9 per cent in 1962.

34. The Territory has enjoyed relative prosperity since the Second World War, owing largely to increased sugar production and favourable prices under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which runs to the end of 1968. From 1953 to 1961 the gross national product increased by 24.6 per cent, from Rs.566 million to Rs.705 million, though temporary setbacks have been experienced. In 1960, two cyclones inflicted severe damage on the island. Sugar production fell from a record high of 580,372 metric tons in 1959 to 235,578 metric tons in 1960, resulting in a reduction of exports to Rs.184,985,942 and a drop in the gross national product to Rs.559 million. Another cyclone which struck the island in February 1962 reduced the sugar crop from an estimated record high of 650,000 metric tons to 532,000 metric tons.

35. Ordinary recurrent revenue of the Territory, derived mainly from import, excise and export duties and income tax, increased from Rs.15.6 million in 1938/39 to Rs.55 million in 1949/50 and Rs.154.5 million in 1961/62. Recurrent expenditure for the same years amounted to Rs.16.4 million, Rs.50 million and Rs.156 million, respectively. For the financial years 1960/61 and 1961/62, capital revenue amounted to almost Rs.36 million and Rs.39 million respectively for the two years. The bulk of the capital revenue for the two years combined was derived from loans (Rs.24.5 million), transfers from the recurrent budget (Rs.19.5 million), grants (Rs.16.1 million) and capital receipts connected with Colonial Development and Welfare schemes (about Rs.12.9 million). At 30 June 1962, the Territory had a public debt of Rs.152,150,916, of which Rs.18,667,283 was covered by an accumulated sinking fund.

36. A five-year development programme for the period 1957-1962, initially estimated to cost some Rs.210,252,000, had to be wound up because of the cyclone damage to the Territory in 1960, and a new five-year programme was formulated covering the period 1960-1965. The new development programme places emphasis on cyclone repair and reconstruction and the construction of cyclone-proof houses, as well as some measure of diversification of the economy by the encouragement of secondary industries. Projected sources for financing the programme, to a total of Rs.326.9 million are: local resources (Rs.158.5 million); loans and grants from the United Kingdom for a low-cost cyclone housing programme (Rs.72.2 million); other loans and grants from the United Kingdom Colonial Services Vote and Colonial Development and Welfare funds (Rs.45.9 million); external sources (Rs.50 million); and miscellaneous grants (Rs.0.3 million).

37. A loan of \$7 million was granted to Mauritius by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in September 1963. The loan was to be used to finance the construction of a 12,000-kilowatt diesel power station at Port Louis and an expansion and improvement of the transmission and distribution system, thus increasing the Territory's public power supplies by nearly one third.

#### *Social conditions*

38. *Labour.* The main labour force in Mauritius is made up of the sugar plantation workers, whose number reaches its maximum from July to December during the harvest season. Approximately 67,000 workers were employed on the plantations in September 1962. There were at the end of June 1962, 69 trade unions consisting of 32 associations of employees in private employment, 24 of government servants, 11 of employers and 2 registered federations. The membership of the Plantation Workers' Union then stood at 13,956 and that of the Agricultural Workers' Union at 4,596.

39. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security is responsible for implementing labour laws and for advising on all matters involving the rights and welfare of workers. Through its Employment Service Division, the Ministry registers unemployed workers, provides information on employment opportunities and a full placing service, collects and analyses statistics, in co-ordination with the Central Statistical Office, relating to employment information, and promotes vocational training schemes. The Ministry prosecutes labour law breakers before the Industrial Court. Labour laws are kept constantly under review to give effect to International Labour Conventions which have been applied to the Territory.

40. *Public health.* Medical and health services, which until April 1962 had been administered by a Director of Medical Services, are now the responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Reform Institutions. There were eight general hospitals (1,566 beds) and 42 dispensaries (32 of which were in the rural areas) run by the Government in 1962, while private institutions included 25 sugar estate hospitals (500 beds), 18 dispensaries and 5 nursing homes and clinics (89 beds). In addition, the Government provided or subsidized the following facilities: 9 maternity and child welfare centres, 18 social welfare centres, a mental hospital, an emergency tuberculosis hospital, a leprosarium, a chest clinic, 7 maternity wards in hospitals as well as 10 mobile clinics for medical, dental and ante-natal care. Medical and health staff in the Territory were as follows:

	Government	Private
Registered medical practitioners.....	98	64
Dentists .....	6	25
Nurses of senior training.....	11	—
Nurses in hospitals.....	259	—
Dressers in hospitals.....	287	—
Midwives .....	74	—
Sanitary inspectors .....	64	—
X-ray technicians .....	14	—
Pharmacists .....	3	51

41. Assistance by the World Health Organization (WHO) is provided for the eradication of malaria and tuberculosis from the Territory. In 1962, 226 cases of malaria were reported, none of which was mortal (in 1945 there were 3,534 deaths). There were sixty-four deaths from tuberculosis in 1962, compared with

<sup>1</sup> One Mauritius rupee is equivalent to 1s.6d. sterling; 1 million rupees to £70,000 sterling.

seventy-five in 1961 and ninety-three in 1960. The normal death rate in the Territory is .93 per cent. Infant mortality is 6 per cent. Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1961/62 was Rs.17,426,996 or 11.17 per cent of the Territory's budget.

#### *Educational conditions*

42. The primary school age population in the Territory has been estimated at 137,000, out of a total population of about 700,000. The educational system provides for a primary course of six years, and the number of children attending primary schools in 1962 was 125,667, of whom 22,942 were in Standard VI, the final year of primary schooling.

43. Secondary education is almost exclusively of the grammar school type, leading to university courses. Secondary schools offer either a five-year course leading to the Cambridge School Certificate or a seven-year course up to the Cambridge Higher School Certificate level. The four government secondary schools can meet only part of the demand. In October 1962, there were 1,750 pupils in these schools. (The previous year the number of applications for admission was seven times the number of places available.) A number of private schools—offering either the five-year or the seven-year course—are subsidized and are known as "approved secondary schools". They numbered thirteen in 1962 and had an enrolment of 4,688. The number of unaided secondary schools was eighty-eight, with an enrolment of 20,423 during the same year.

44. In addition to the "academic" education provided by the schools referred to above, the Technical Institute offers technical and commercial courses of three or five years' duration and had an enrolment of 147 in 1961. The government central schools, one for boys and one for girls, provide a three-year course in ordinary academic subjects, with a bias for practical subjects such as woodwork and metal-work for boys and domestic science for girls. There were eighty boys and seventy-eight girls on roll in 1961. There was a total enrolment of 319 in these three institutions in 1962. In the same year, 575 students were in the Teachers' Training College.

45. The institution for higher education in the Territory is the College of Agriculture where sixty-seven boys were enrolled in 1961.

46. The Government of Mauritius awards annually six scholarships to Form VI students (four boys and two girls) for university education in the United Kingdom or other approved countries. In addition, twenty awards were made by Commonwealth countries under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan.

47. Under the Education (Amendment) Ordinance 1960, the progress and development of the educational system of the Territory is the direct responsibility of the Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs. Expenditure on education during the financial year 1961/62 amounted to Rs.23.53 million, of which Rs.20.66 million was recurrent and Rs.2.87 million was capital expenditure. Recurrent expenditure represented nearly 14 per cent of total government expenditure of a recurrent nature.

*Written petitions*

102. The Special Committee circulated the following petitions concerning Mauritius and Seychelles:

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document No.</i>
<i>Mauritius</i>	
Mr. Louis César and others.....	A/AC.109/PET.319
Mr. Pillay .....	A/AC.109/PET.320
Mr. T. Sibsurun, Secretary-General of the Mauritius Peoples Pro- gressive Party .....	A/AC.109/PET.324
<i>Seychelles</i>	
Mr. F. A. René, President of the Seychelles Peoples United Party.	A/AC.109/PET.321

*Statements by members of the Committee*

103. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland described the geography and reviewed the history of Mauritius. He said the island had been uninhabited until the seventeenth century. By the middle of the nineteenth century the population was 300,000 and it had more than doubled in the last century. Two thirds were of Indian descent or origin. The island's central economic problem was the pressure of its rapidly expanding population of 700,000 on the limited area of productive land available out of a total area of 720 square miles. The Mauritius Government was very conscious of the need for maximum utilization of all available resources and was anxious to encourage the diversification of agriculture, which was concentrated in sugar production. It had introduced a five-year tea development programme in 1961 which aimed at planting a further 2,500 acres of tea by mid-1965. Land had been leased to individual planters under a government-sponsored scheme and the Mauritius Agricultural Bank had started granting loans for tea plantations on Crown lands. While in 1953 Mauritius had produced only 900,000 pounds of tea and had imported more tea than it had exported, by 1963 annual production had risen to over 3.25 million pounds, of which about two thirds had been exported. There was also scope for increasing the production of vegetables and other food-crops, and the Mauritius Government planned to establish a marketing organization to encourage producers. Improvements were also planned in the cattle industry in order to increase the output of milk and other animal products.

104. The Government of Mauritius had submitted a request to the United Nations Special Fund for assistance in a land and water resources survey, which would be considered by the Governing Council of the Fund within the next few months. If the project could be successfully carried out, the data collected would enable the Government to plan maximum use of its natural resources based on total control of the land and water resources and to prepare a follow-up programme of soil and water conservation, reforestation of watersheds, replanning of existing farms, and resettlement of fragmented holdings.

105. The Mauritius Government was doing everything in its power to encourage the establishment of manufacturing and processing industries; it had made income-tax concessions to new industries and revised the customs tariffs in order to give preferential treatment to selected industries. Those incentives had already produced results, both in a marked increase in the number of products manufactured locally and in the establishment of a modern sawmill, brewery and milk-

**B. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE***Introduction*

100. At its 245th meeting on 20 April 1964, the Special Committee heard general statements on these Territories.

101. At its 299th, 300th, and 302nd to 304th meetings between 2 and 9 November 1964, the Special Committee considered the report of Sub-Committee I on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, which appears as an annex to this chapter.

processing factory. One of the principal instruments at the Government's disposal for stimulating the diversification of the economy was the newly created Development Bank, which would make funds available for investment in productive enterprises, particularly in the field of secondary industry and tourism.

106. Under the current development programme a major effort was being made to strengthen the island's physical infra-structure in a number of important sectors. New harbour installations were being constructed at Port Louis, the island's only port, to improve the existing facilities; plans had been made for the further development of the international airport at Plaisance, including the extension of the runway to enable it to handle heavy jet aircraft; the construction of a new double carriage-way trunk-road between Port Louis and Phoenix had been completed and a big programme was under way to improve roads and bridges in other parts of the island; and IBRD had made a \$7 million loan to Mauritius in September 1963 for an electric power project which would increase the island's public power supply by nearly one third.

107. Mauritius had financed the greater part of its development in recent years from its own resources, but an important contribution had also been made by the British Government in grants and loans under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and in other assistance towards reconstruction after the 1960 cyclones. In all, the United Kingdom Government was contributing about one third of the total cost of the 1960-1965 development programme, which envisaged a total expenditure of approximately \$26.5 million.

108. In the social sphere, the United Kingdom representative noted that housing was a very important problem, particularly in view of the destruction wrought by the disastrous cyclones of recent years. The Mauritius Government had in January 1961 established a Central Housing Authority, which had let contracts for the construction of 6,000 houses in urban areas and 3,000 houses in rural areas, of which 5,471 had been completed by mid-1963. The Government's scheme for the construction of a new Central Hospital for the North with an attached nursing school was now in the architectural planning stage and would add 550 beds to the more than 1,500 beds in the existing eight hospitals.

109. In the field of social security, Mauritius had had an extensive system of public assistance for many years and an advanced system of non-contributory pensions for all. Since January 1962, a family allowance scheme had been in force. In the field of education, the current development programme provided for the expenditure of over £1 million on the improvement of primary and secondary educational facilities. Primary education was virtually universal.

110. Reviewing political and constitutional developments since the first general elections in 1959, he said that, as a result of the second general elections held on the basis of universal suffrage in October 1963, the Labour Party had won nineteen seats, the *Parti Mauricien* eight, the Independent Forward Bloc seven, the Muslim Committee of Action four, and the independents two. In accordance with the provisions of the 1961 constitutional review talks, the Legislative Council had requested the introduction of the second stage of constitutional advance towards internal self-government (see paragraphs 20-28 above). The necessary changes had accordingly been brought into force on

12 March 1964. The Executive Council had now become the Council of Ministers with Dr. Ramgoolam, the leader of the Labour Party, which was the majority party in the Legislature, as Premier. The Legislative Council had become the Legislative Assembly.

111. An important feature of the new Constitution was that the Council of Ministers was not a majority-party government but rather an all-party government including representatives of the other parties or elements which had accepted the principle of collective responsibility. The present Government had six ministers, including the Premier, from the Labour Party, three from the *Parti Mauricien*, two from the Independent Forward Bloc, two from the Muslim Committee of Action and one independent.

112. As a result of the changes, Mauritius had made substantial progress towards full internal self-government. The willingness of the political parties to co-operate in the implementation of the new Constitution and their agreement to serve in an all-party Government were encouraging signs for the future. In a communiqué issued after the constitutional review talks in 1961, the Mauritius political parties had accepted that the next step after the introduction of the second stage should be to continue the advance towards internal self-government and had agreed to discuss that question during the year beginning October 1965. With regard to the future status of Mauritius, paragraph 5 of the communiqué had stated that it was not possible at that stage to suggest what should be the precise status of Mauritius after the attainment of full internal self-government; while it was the general wish that Mauritius should remain within the Commonwealth, whether that should be achieved as an independent State or in some form of special association either with the United Kingdom or with other independent Commonwealth countries were matters which should be considered in the next few years in the light of constitutional progress generally. That remained the position.

113. Turning to Seychelles and St. Helena, the United Kingdom representative said the Territories had much in common. Both were isolated in the ocean and had a very small population—43,000 in the Seychelles and 4,700 in St. Helena. Neither Territory was inhabited before the arrival of the first Europeans. Both had been carrying out important development programmes with assistance from the United Kingdom Government. Since 1945, the Seychelles Government had received \$4.2 million in direct grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to finance over 100 development schemes of various kinds. Under a new over-all development plan for the two-year period ending 31 March 1966 expenditure would reach over \$2.1 million, of which \$1.5 million would take the form of grants from the United Kingdom Government, the rest being locally raised loans. The bulk of the grants would be devoted to natural resources, public works and communications, and social services. The Seychelles Government had for some years been implementing an important land settlement scheme for the local population under which small-holders leased from the Government, at an economic rate, plots of land averaging five acres on which they grew export and food crops for local consumption. It was hoped that that scheme would eventually result in the production of a significant quantity of such crops.

114. In order to encourage diversification of agricultural production, tea-growing had recently been

introduced in Seychelles and a government loan was being made available for the erection of a factory. Strong efforts were also being made to promote the tourist industry and the Seychelles tax laws provided for development loans as an encouragement to the hotel industry and to fishing, processing and manufacturing industries.

115. In the case of St. Helena, development grants totalling well over \$750,000 had been made in the last five years and a further \$420,000 had been made available to meet development costs in the two-year period, April 1964 to March 1966. Development since 1959 had been concentrated on agriculture and road improvement, in addition to electricity distribution, housing and education.

116. The constitutional arrangements in Seychelles and St. Helena were not elaborate but were designed to suit the basic requirements of efficient administration and popular representation. The main executive organ in each case was the Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, and consisting of twelve members in the case of Seychelles—six being Seychellois—and six in the case of St. Helena, three of whom were islanders. In addition to the Executive Council, Seychelles had a Legislative Council of twelve members, five of whom were elected, and St. Helena had an Advisory Council of sixteen members, eight of whom were elected. The Governor presided over the Council in each case. Elections had been held in both Territories last year.

117. With regard to the future of the two Territories, he emphasized that the United Kingdom Government was fully conscious of its obligations under Article 73 of the United Nations Charter. In both Territories, general elections had been held within the last nine months and there was complete freedom of expression and a general acceptance of the present constitutional position. The inhabitants had no desire to sever their links with the United Kingdom. The exact form which those relationships of friendship and co-operation should take in the future and the way in which they might find expression in the constitution of each Territory were matters which would be worked out between the United Kingdom Government and the inhabitants of the Territories through the normal processes of consultation and discussion.

118. The representative of Madagascar said that Madagascar, which was a neighbour of Mauritius, had no territorial ambitions in regard to that Territory and was pleased to note that inter-racial relations on the island were excellent. In the opinion of his country, the population of Mauritius enjoyed a degree of self-government which he could wish for many other African countries. Political, social and economic conditions in the Territory were excellent and the people had many times had occasion freely to express their views on the form of progress they desired for their country. He was therefore firmly convinced that Mauritius was being administered according to the principles underlying the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960). He hoped that the political advancement of the Territory would, as in the past, continue in wisdom and tranquillity and that the people would, when the time arrived, freely express their desires in regard to the final constitution which they wished their country to have. He therefore supported the report on the Territory of Mauritius.

119. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the provisions of the Declaration were applicable to all Territories irrespective of size and location. The Committee should devote special attention to small Territories, which found it more difficult than larger ones to throw off the colonial yoke. No matter how grievous was the lot of the large colonial Territories, no matter how savagely the colonizers treated the peoples of those Territories, their prospects, viewed against the background of historical development in the modern age, looked more hopeful. They had the advantage that, by uniting, they could throw off age-old oppression and colonial slavery. The numerically small peoples did not enjoy that advantage, and it was therefore the duty of the United Nations and of all opponents of colonialism to speak up in defence of the human rights of peoples and to give all possible support to their aspirations for freedom. All peoples, large and small, irrespective of their stage of development, had the same right to freedom and independence and the same right to decide on their internal structure and their path of development. The attempts of the colonialist Powers to preserve their domination over those peoples and their refusal to implement the provisions of the Declaration were a violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of colonial peoples and of the provisions of international law. By adopting the Declaration, the United Nations had recognized that the fight of colonial peoples for freedom and independence, including armed struggle if necessary, was legitimate and justified and that the attempts of the colonialist Powers to preserve their domination was unlawful and criminal.

120. In considering the application of the Declaration to small Territories, the Committee should proceed from certain premises.

121. First, there must be unconditional respect for the principle, embodied in the Declaration, that all peoples had the right to self-determination and independence, irrespective of the size and population of any colonial Territory, irrespective of the degree of development or backwardness of a particular Territory. The decision on the question of the future status of any colonial Territory must be approached on the basis of that principle.

122. If any nation or nationality was denied the right to vote freely—through universal and equal elections or through a popular consultation, plebiscite or referendum—and to decide, without the slightest coercion, on the forms of its future existence as a State, then the unification of that nation or nationality with another State, no matter in what form—whether association, integration, federation or some other form—could only be regarded as annexation: i.e., as seizure by brute force. The question of the future state status of any Territory, the forms of its future state structure and the lines of its development must be decided by the people themselves without the slightest coercion. That was the only way consistent with the letter and spirit of the Declaration to decide the question of the future status of any Territory, even a small Territory.

123. The situation varied from one small colonial Territory to another. There were some territories, such as Hong Kong and Macao, which, although under colonial occupation, were unquestionably an integral part of another independent State. Territories which had been thus torn from the mother country should be returned to it; their immemorial lands had been returned to India and Dahomey for example. Other



Territories might wish to unite, or associate themselves, with a neighbouring ethnically related population in a unitary or federal State, or again, might prefer complete independence. In any event, the decision whether to form a federation or association with any State should be taken by the population of the Territory concerned and not by the colonial Power. To that end the Committee should prepare and recommend to the General Assembly measures designed to verify that the peoples of small Territories were really given full freedom to determine their own future, whether through elections held on the basis of universal suffrage or through a national referendum. Such elections or referendum should be conducted under United Nations supervision.

124. A second premise, of extreme importance to the free and unimpeded expression of the people's will in small colonial Territories, was complete and unrestricted freedom of activity for all democratic organizations in the Territory concerned. Freedom of meeting and assembly, freedom of the Press and of speech for all democratic elements in the country should be guaranteed. All laws and regulations permitting national or racial discrimination should be repealed; all bans and restrictions on the activity of political parties, trade unions and other social organizations of the indigenous population should be rescinded. All political prisoners should be released immediately. Political exiles who had worked for self-determination and independence should be allowed to return to their own Territory and engage in political activity there without restriction. Unless such measures were taken, statements by the representatives of individual colonial Powers concerning their Government's readiness to implement the Declaration were empty and meaningless from the standpoint of the principles embodied in the Declaration and in the United Nations Charter.

125. A third and essential premise for the unhampered expression of the will of the population of colonial Territories regarding the future status of such Territories was the withdrawal of all the administering Powers' troops and military personnel and the elimination of all foreign military bases from those Territories.

126. The Soviet delegation could not agree with the view held by certain delegations that the question of military bases maintained by colonial Powers in the Territories under their control was one that should be settled after a Territory had acceded to independence. It rejected out of hand the "theory" advanced by the Australian representative that the presence of foreign bases in colonial Territories was not an obstacle to the complete liberation of peoples from colonial rule. Experience constantly showed that the presence of such bases in any foreign territory not only constituted centres of aggression against freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples but threatened the future independent development of young States. The United Kingdom was using its base in Aden to combat the national liberation movement in the Arab and African States and to suppress that movement in South Arabia itself. It should also be remembered that the people of colonial Territories were denied any opportunity to state their views on the question of foreign bases and, when they attained independence, often received, into the bargain, foreign military bases, which laid a heavy burden on a country and restricted its sovereignty. Hence any attempts on the part of the colonial Powers to retain their bases in the Territories under their control, to justify or to explain the retention of those bases, were nothing more or less than an endeavour to restrict in

advance the sovereign rights of those Territories' peoples.

127. It had been asserted in the debate in the General Assembly that small colonial Territories would not be viable unless they maintained some kind of link with the metropolitan country. Views had even been expressed that the best thing that could happen to such small Territories would be to merge with the former colonial Powers; in other words, the idea had been that the metropolitan countries should simply absorb their former colonies. The Committee could not concur in such views. The people of the small Territories would be able to solve the problems of economic development for themselves. If they were to do so, however, not only must the domestic resources of the small Territories be mobilized, but the privileges of the metropolitan countries and of their nationals and enterprises must be abolished. The wealth of the Territories must be used for the well-being of the Territories' peoples, and all land alienated on any pretext whatever must be returned to the peoples. In addition, the United Nations could examine that question on the basis of requests for assistance submitted by the peoples concerned, and not on the basis of decisions taken by particular United Nations organs over the heads of those peoples. That question required further study. The United Nations would, of course, have to pay particular attention to the question of organizing economic and other assistance to such Territories, and would have to devise forms of assistance that would afford a secure opportunity for self-supporting economic and political development under conditions of equality and freedom.

#### C. ACTION TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

128. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thought that the Sub-Committee's report recorded the position of the USSR adequately, though not fully, particularly in view of the statement made by the Soviet delegation at the 3rd meeting of the Sub-Committee on 28 April 1964—a statement which the United Kingdom, despite the clumsy endeavours of its representatives, had not been able to refute.

129. Since the Territories in question had been studied, several important events had occurred. As was known, Mauritius and the Seychelles were in the Indian Ocean; that Ocean had lately become the object of attention in military circles in the Western countries which, owing to the liquidation of the colonial régimes in large colonial Territories, had been compelled to change their policy on their island colonial possessions in favour of using them as military bases. The Soviet delegation had already stated that those Territories and St. Helena, and their dependencies, were being used by the Western Powers for military purposes. The United States and the United Kingdom were now reaching agreement to establish joint military bases in the British possessions in the Indian Ocean. Talks were at present proceeding between the military commands of the two countries in the greatest secrecy, since, as *The Daily Telegraph* had written, the two States were afraid of an anti-colonial storm in the United Nations.

130. It was now known that a plot was being hatched not only against the peoples of those colonial Territories but against the peoples of States in the Indian Ocean area. On 11 October 1964, *The Washington Post* had written that the Chiefs of Staff of the United

Kingdom and the United States were examining the recommendations of an Anglo-American naval mission which had selected the Island of Diego Garcia in the Chagos Archipelago, which was a dependency of Mauritius, and the Aldabra Islands, which were administered with the Seychelles, and had also studied the possibility of establishing bases on islands close to the Arabian Peninsula and the shores of India. *The Daily Telegraph* had indicated that Mr. McCloskey, the representative of the State Department, had confirmed those plans. *The Washington Post* had written, on 29 August, that the State Department had spoken in favour of an American presence in the Indian Ocean—a presence which in its view would be a politically stabilizing factor and would facilitate action by British and United States forces in South and South-East Asia. Some British officials, according to the 11 October issue of the same newspaper, thought that the bases in the Indian Ocean could if necessary take the place of those in Aden; while according to some reports, it was also planned to station "landing forces" there for operations against the national liberation movement in the area.

131. The plans to establish military bases in the Indian Ocean were part and parcel of the military plans of the Western Powers, which were striving to retain footholds in various parts of the globe. *The Washington Post* had reported on 29 August that island bases had long figured as an aim in the plans of some United States naval strategists because political unrest affected the rights to bases in other countries. It was frankly admitted that the only bases which could be relied upon in the long term were bases which could not become an object of nationalist agitation. It was certain that the United States wished to participate in colonial policy in that region too; but it was also certain that the attitude of the administering Power with regard to the establishment of such bases should be founded only on the opinion of the population of those Territories. In that connexion, the Soviet delegation drew the Committee's attention to the communication dated 23 September 1964 (A/AC.109/PET.321) in which Mr. F. A. René, the President of the Seychelles Peoples United Party, had drawn the attention of the United Nations to the fact that there was in the Seychelles a strong movement in favour of independence and stated that, if a base was established in the islands, the inhabitants would have to fight for its removal, once they had obtained their independence.

132. He recalled the statement made by the Soviet delegation on 20 April 1964 in the Special Committee to the effect that foreign military bases were not only an impediment to the establishment and strengthening of the independence of the developing countries, but also a serious obstacle to the liberation of peoples still under colonial domination, a grave threat to the future development of those Territories, and a *point d'appui* for aggression against peace-loving peoples.

133. The Soviet delegation, which resolutely opposed the installation or maintenance of such bases, associated itself unreservedly with the passages in the Declaration entitled "Programme for Peace and International Co-operation" (A/5763)<sup>3</sup> which condemned the existence or future establishment of bases in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Soviet representative thought that the Special Committee should bear all those considerations in mind when it examined the situation in small colonial

Territories, for there could be no free and unhampered expression of the will of the population of colonies concerning their future as long as foreign colonial troops and foreign bases remained in colonial Territories.

134. The representative of India said that the people of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena had an inalienable right to self-determination and independence and that the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence were applicable to all those Territories.

135. His delegation was in general agreement with the conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee I as set forth in its report (see annex to this chapter). When Dr. Ramgoolam, the leader of the Labour Party in Mauritius, had become Chief Minister of the Territory in the autumn of 1963, Mr. Nehru had sent him a telegram of congratulations, to which the Chief Minister had replied by saying that he was working to build a multi-racial society and a nation in which all men and women would have an equal share. The constitutional development of Mauritius had opened the way to full internal self-government. However, external affairs, defence and internal security remained the responsibility of the Governor. The Legislative Assembly was not fully elective, and the next elections were not due until 1968, although constitutional discussions might be held in 1965 or 1966.

136. In his delegation's view, the Territory's march towards independence should be further expedited so that the people of Mauritius, like those of the other Territories dealt with in the Sub-Committee's report, could exercise their choice with regard to their future status and independence without undue delay.

137. The representative of Poland expressed appreciation to Sub-Committee I for its report and for the objective manner in which it had carried out its task. His delegation agreed with the conclusions and recommendations of the report, which rightly stated that the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence were applicable to Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena. The peoples of those Territories should already have been given the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. However, it was stated in paragraph 63 of the report that progress towards self-government in the three Territories had so far been too slow and that no satisfactory progress had been made with regard to the transfer of power to the people.

138. In Mauritius, where the overwhelming majority of the people were asking for independence at the earliest possible date, nearly all effective powers were still concentrated in the hands of the United Kingdom Governor. The so-called second stage of constitutional advance had brought for the most part only nominal changes. Moreover, it should be noted that the number of nominated members of the Legislative Assembly had increased, while the number of elected members had remained the same.

139. In the Seychelles, nothing had been done to implement resolution 1514 (XV). The Governor held virtually absolute power. A large number of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils were appointed. The Governor also had the final say in all matters of government, and the suffrage was limited by prosperity and literacy qualifications.

140. The situation in St. Helena was even worse. All legislative powers were vested in the Governor,

<sup>3</sup> Adopted by the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cairo from 5 to 10 October 1964.



and the so-called Executive Council had only an advisory function.

141. All of the foregoing showed that the administering Power had so far failed to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and had delayed the granting to the people of the Territories of their right to decide about their future status. The Polish delegation felt that those peoples should be given an opportunity as soon as possible to express their wishes by means of elections based on universal suffrage. It also supported the Sub-Committee's recommendation that the constitutional conference on Mauritius should be convened immediately, with the participation of all the political parties, in order to draw up a constitution for the Territory and to fix an early date for its independence.

142. His delegation wished to comment on some very recent developments which had taken place after Sub-Committee I had adopted its report. In a petition (A/AC.109/PET.321), the President of the Seychelles Peoples United Party sought United Nations assistance in preventing the establishment of a military base on one of the islands of the Territory. Moreover, information which had appeared in the Press indicated that the United Kingdom and the United States were attempting to establish naval bases on the Island of Diego Garcia, in the archipelago of Chagos, which was a dependency of Mauritius, and in the Aldabra Islands, which were part of the Seychelles.

143. The Polish delegation felt that it was the duty of the Special Committee to denounce those plans. Recent history had shown that military bases were used not only to impede the process of decolonization but also to exert pressure on newly independent countries. The African Heads of State and Government at the recent Conference of Non-Aligned Countries had expressly condemned the plan to establish military bases in the Indian Ocean as an attempt to intimidate the emerging countries of Africa and Asia and a manifestation of the policy of neo-colonialism and imperialism (A/5763, section VIII). The representative of Poland recalled that the Special Committee had already requested the removal of the military base in Aden, which had been used for the suppression of the liberation movement, and felt that a similar action with regard to the preparations for the establishment of military bases in Mauritius and the Seychelles would be fully justified.

144. His delegation proposed that the Committee should adopt the report of Sub-Committee I with the following amendment: the words "and to an even greater extent the Constitutions of Seychelles and St. Helena" should be inserted after the words "the present Constitution of Mauritius" in the first sentence of paragraph 62 and, in the same sentence, the words "three Territories" should be substituted for the word "Territory".

145. The representative of Syria said that, since his delegation had been a member of Sub-Committee I, its views on the matter under discussion were reflected in the Sub-Committee's report. His delegation felt that the people of the islands in question were entitled to full independence. The Seychelles had served as a place of detention for political exiles from a number of countries, including some in the Middle East. Many of the exiles had suffered from ill health and some had died there.

146. It was a known fact that Mauritius and the Seychelles were regarded as of great strategic impor-

tance. In May 1964, the United Kingdom representative in Sub-Committee I had denied the existence of plans for the establishment of military or naval bases in the islands. However, according to reports published in the Press on 4 November 1964, studies were being made by certain great Powers with a view to the establishment of joint military bases on the islands. While he would not attempt to evaluate the accuracy of that information, he wished to say that his Government was opposed to the establishment of military bases anywhere by anyone. The islands under discussion were not very far from Aden and the Arabian Peninsula or from Africa—a fact which could not fail to arouse some concern. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries had, in their Declaration, condemned the expressed intention of imperialist Powers to establish bases in the Indian Ocean as a calculated attempt to intimidate the emerging countries of Africa and Asia and an unwarranted extension of the policy of neo-colonialism and imperialism (A/5763, section VIII). That declaration had been unanimously adopted by forty-seven Heads of State or Government representing more than one third of the world's population. In his opinion, the Committee was in duty bound to give the most serious attention to the apprehension expressed in the declaration. Constitutional advances should be made in the Territories without delay, and the idea of converting them into military bases should be totally discarded.

147. The representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation had taken note of the Sub-Committee's report and would transmit it to its Government when adopted. He reserved the position of his Government on the recommendations addressed to it.

148. He proposed the replacement, in paragraphs 64 and 67 (d), of the words, "coalition government" by "all-party government", which better described the Government of Mauritius.

149. His delegation had noted the recommendation in paragraph 67 (d) that a constitutional conference should be convened immediately. In both the pace and the direction of constitutional advance in the Territory, his Government would be guided by the wishes of the people, as expressed through democratic procedures and through their freely chosen leaders and representatives. It was surely the unanimous feeling of the Special Committee that it was what the people themselves wanted, that must be regarded as the decisive consideration, in accordance with the principle of self-determination and with paragraph 2 of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

150. The representative of the United States of America believed that the conclusions and recommendations of the report did not take fully into account the political situation in the Territories, particularly Mauritius. It would appear from paragraph 62 of the conclusions that the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius had no power whatsoever. That conclusion was misleading in view of the information given by the United Kingdom representative as set forth in paragraph 28 of the report. A large degree of self-government was to be seen in the Legislative Assembly, the Council of Ministers which advised the Governor on government and administrative matters, and the Prime Minister.

151. With regard to the recommendations in the report, his delegation, while supporting the principles embodied in the recommendations, considered that the people of those Territories had every opportunity to

express their wishes concerning their future political and constitutional status and would be able to decide their future status when they were ready to do so. As to the method of supervision of the act of self-determination, his delegation believed that that was a question solely for the administering Power.

152. At the 304th meeting, on 9 November 1964, the Special Committee approved the report of Sub-Committee I concerning Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena (see annex to this chapter) and adopted without objection the conclusions and recommendations contained therein with the following oral amendments:

(a) In the first sentence of paragraph 62, the insertion of the words "and to an even greater extent the Constitutions of Seychelles and St. Helena" after the words "the present Constitution of Mauritius"; and the replacement of the word "Territory" by the words "three Territories", as proposed by the representative of Poland.

(b) In paragraphs 64 and 67 (d), the replacement of the words "a coalition government" by the words "an all-party government", as proposed by the United Kingdom.

153. The conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee are as follows.

#### *Conclusions*

154. The Special Committee is of the opinion that the present Constitution of Mauritius, and to an even greater extent the Constitutions of Seychelles and St. Helena, do not allow the representatives of the people to exercise real legislative or executive powers, and that authority is nearly all concentrated in the hands of the United Kingdom Government and its representatives in the three Territories. All laws passed by the Legislative Assembly are subject to the assent of the Governor, who is empowered, moreover, to give legal effect to any bill before the Assembly even if it has not been voted upon.

155. Progress towards self-government in the three Territories has so far been too slow. No satisfactory progress has been made with regard to the transfer of power to the people.

156. The Special Committee was pleased to learn that the various political parties of Mauritius had recently combined their efforts to form an all-party government of the Territory.

157. The Special Committee has come to the conclusion that key positions of responsibility in the administration of the Territories are still in the hands of United Kingdom personnel. The training of indigenous persons in administration and higher education for such positions is slow and inadequate, particularly at a time when these Territories are approaching self-government and independence.

158. The economy of the Territories is characterized by lack of diversification and insufficient capital investment. The steps taken by the administering Power in the field of economic development are slow and inadequate.

#### *Recommendations*

159. The peoples of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena have an inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Special Committee accordingly recommends that

the administering Power should take the following measures:

(a) The provisions of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be fully applied to these Territories without delay.

(b) The people of the Territories should be given the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination without delay under United Nations supervision and in complete freedom.

(c) The people should be guaranteed the right to decide for themselves their status and the form of government and constitutional system that they will adopt for the future.

(d) Concrete steps should be taken for the final transfer of powers of government to the democratically elected representatives of the inhabitants. Bearing in mind that an all-party government has been formed in Mauritius, the Special Committee considers that the constitutional conference on this Territory should be convened immediately, with the participation of all the political parties, in order to draw up a constitution for the Territory and to fix an early date for its independence.

(e) The training of indigenous inhabitants for key positions of responsibility in the administration of the Territories concerned should be speeded up.

(f) Measures should be taken for the rapid and planned development of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena in the economic, social and educational fields. More funds should be allocated for this purpose by the administering Power, and co-operation with the specialized agencies, wherever already established, should continue.

(g) The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the relevant documents on the work of the Special Committee should be brought to the attention of the peoples of the Territories utilizing all mass information media.

#### ANNEX

##### **Report of Sub-Committee I on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena\***

#### INTRODUCTION

1. At the 234th meeting on 25 March 1964, the Special Committee decided that the Territories included in the preliminary list which were not considered in 1963 should be divided into three groups and referred, for consideration and report, to three Sub-Committees to be appointed by the Chairman.

2. In accordance with this decision, the Territories referred to Sub-Committee I were as follows:

<i>Territories</i>	<i>Administering Power</i>
Mauritius	United Kingdom
Seychelles	United Kingdom
St. Helena	United Kingdom

The Special Committee also decided to entrust Sub-Committee I with the task of considering, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the agencies of the United Nations, the implications of the activities of the mining industry and the other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation, and reporting to the Special Committee.<sup>a</sup>

\* Previously issued as document A/AC.109/L.119.

<sup>a</sup> General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), paragraph 8 (b).

3. At the 239th meeting of the Special Committee on 2 April 1964, the Chairman announced that Sub-Committee I would be composed of the following members: Denmark, Ethiopia, Mali, Syria, Tanganyika, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

4. At the same meeting the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the representative of the United Kingdom had informed him that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not wish to participate as a full member in any of the three Sub-Committees, but that it would prefer to participate in their work in accordance with the agreement of the Special Committee when it adopted the seventh report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.104). Consequently he had not included the United Kingdom as a member in any of the three Sub-Committees.

5. At its 1st meeting held on 13 April 1964 Sub-Committee I elected Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy (Ethiopia) as Chairman and Mr. Miloš Melovski (Yugoslavia) as Rapporteur.

6. At the same meeting the Sub-Committee decided that it would first consider Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, administered by the United Kingdom.

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

7. The Sub-Committee considered the Territories of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena at its 2nd to 6th meetings, held on 23, 28 and 29 April and 6 and 13 May 1964.

8. The Sub-Committee had before it the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see paragraphs 1-99 of this chapter). It also had before it the statement concerning these Territories which the representative of the United Kingdom made at the 245th meeting of the Special Committee on 20 April 1964 (see paragraphs 103-117 of this chapter).

9. At the request of the representative of the United Kingdom and in accordance with the procedure agreed upon by the Special Committee, the Chairman invited the representative of the United Kingdom to participate in the consideration of the three Territories. Accordingly the representative of the United Kingdom participated in the 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings of the Sub-Committee.

#### *Mauritius*

10. The representative of Denmark pointed out that Mauritius was developing towards full internal self-government. The Territory had a mixed population, and it was interesting to note that the different political parties in Mauritius were participating in a coalition government. Elections had recently been held in the Territory and the prerequisite for a truly democratic political representation was thus present. Substantial progress had also been made with regard to local government, and the way had been opened towards full internal self-government.

11. The remaining question was what status Mauritius should have after the attainment of full internal self-government. The Danish delegation's view was that the Sub-Committee should make no recommendation but leave the decision completely to the people of the Territory. Its one-sided economy and its small size might call for some special arrangement. Having representative elected organs, the people were assured that they could express their views freely.

12. The representative of Ethiopia stated that much remained to be accomplished to improve economic, social, health and educational conditions in Mauritius. The administering Power should accelerate the establishment of schools. Facilities for higher education were very limited. At a time when the Territory was approaching independence, there should be an adequate number of trained persons, and it was to be hoped that the number of scholarships for higher study would be increased. His delegation wished also to stress the need for expanding health facilities and for strengthening the contacts already made with WHO. It had been pleased to learn that IBRD had granted Mauritius a loan of \$7 million, and it hoped that relations of that kind with United Nations agencies would expand as the Territory progressed towards complete independence.

13. The representative of Ethiopia noted that although, according to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, immediate steps should be taken for the transfer of powers to the inhabitants of the Territory, progress in that direction was unduly slow. The second stage of constitutional advance for the Territory would not represent any real advance, as it mainly involved a change of names; what was more, it would increase the number of nominated members in the Legislature from twelve to fifteen, while the elected members would remain at forty. In addition, no date had been proposed for independence, and the conditions for the achievement of self-determination had not been anticipated.

14. The representative of Tanganyika said that in Mauritius development towards self-government was slow. The posts of Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary were still held by representatives of the colonial Power. Only an insignificant minority in Mauritius sought to prolong colonial domination and the overwhelming majority of the people were asking for independence at the earliest possible date. The role of the United Nations should be to make it clear to the people that they had the right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV). The administering Power should be urged to publicize the Declaration in the Territory. The United Nations could also send a team of experts to the area to make sure that the people exercised their right to self-determination in full freedom and knowledge.

15. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reminded the Sub-Committee that his delegation had already stated in the Special Committee the principles which should be followed in considering the application to the small Territories included in the agenda of the Sub-Committee of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Those principles were the following: unconditional recognition of the right of all peoples, whether large or small, to self-determination and independence, regardless of how developed any particular Territory might be; full and unlimited freedom for the population to express their wishes regarding their future; withdrawal of all armed forces and dismantling of the administering Powers' military bases in order to create conditions in which the people could express their will without hindrance; and elimination of any special rights and privileges of the metropolitan countries in relation to the economies of the Territories.

16. The representative of the USSR pointed out that the constitutional changes introduced in Mauritius had had very little effect on its colonial status. All authority in the colony was still vested in the United Kingdom Governor, who held all legislative, executive and judicial power. The rights and privileges of the colonial Power and its nationals were strictly protected by the Constitution of the Territory. All laws required not only the assent of the Governor, but also the approval of Her Majesty's Government, which could disallow any legislative measure even if it had been assented to by the Governor. The prerogatives of the Council of Ministers were very limited. The franchise was subject to property qualifications, the effect of which was to deprive a large part of the working population of the colony of the vote. The constitutional reforms planned by the colonial Power, to which the United Kingdom representative had referred, would enable the Governor to retain all his present powers.

17. The representative of the USSR drew attention to the colonial structure of the economy and the low level of living in Mauritius and said that the economy was wholly controlled by United Kingdom and French capital. The penetration of United States monopolies into the island was a recent development. Among other things, they owned plantations and tobacco factories. There was an odd sort of division of labour between the British and French on the island: the British were mostly employed in the local colonial administration, while the French owned the main sugar and tea plantations and most of the sugar mills and tea processing plants.

18. The social situation in Mauritius was also extremely unsatisfactory. There was chronic unemployment on the island. The Legislative Council's establishment of a special mission to investigate working conditions on the plantations was evidence of the difficult situation of the workers, who, according to *The Times* of 11 October 1962, were protesting against the striking contrast between the lives of a handful of rich planters and the disinherited mass of workers. In 150 years of domination the colonial administration had been unable to improve the situation of the population in any way. The settlers spread various theories about the island being over-populated and propagated Malthusianism, which they needed in order to conceal from the people the real reason for their wretched situation. Racial discrimination had not been eliminated. Only Europeans—Franco-Mauritians or United Kingdom nationals—could work in banks. There were hotels "reserved for whites", which did not admit Africans and Indians. More than 65 per cent of the inhabitants were illiterate. The colonial administration consistently ignored the demands of the people of the island that its resources should be used and its economy developed in such a way as to serve the interests of the whole population and not just a handful of exploiters. The demands of the Mauritian trade unions for the establishment of a social security system and free education had also been ignored by the colonial administration. The Government of the island was giving great attention to economic and social development. It had established an economic development fund and co-operative banks, which provided the peasants with low-interest loans, and it had undertaken a road-building programme. It realized, however, that it could not promote economic reconstruction in earnest until independence had been achieved. There were already definite plans for the development of certain branches of industry. First of all, it was planned to set up paper factories and textile, footwear and food undertakings. They would work with local materials, which at present were exported. That would make it possible to reduce the amount of foreign currency spent on imported consumer goods and to accumulate the necessary capital for industrialization. A plan to nationalize docks and other port installations belonging to a French company also had first priority.

19. Those facts justified the following conclusions: (1) politically speaking, there existed a situation in the Territory which showed that the administering Power had ignored the provisions of Article 73 of the Charter and those of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; (2) economically and socially speaking, there was stagnation and destitution among the working masses as a result of the exploitation of the island's natural and human resources.

20. The representative of the USSR stated that the problems of the Territory also included a military aspect. According to the Indian weekly *Blitz* of 18 May 1963, the United States was planning to turn the island into a guided missile base, despite the opposition of the people. The construction of a powerful radio station on the island to be used by the United Kingdom navy had been completed in 1962. The military interest of the Western Powers in the Territory was evident and constituted a threat to the people. The struggle of the people of Mauritius for national liberation had become particularly intense since the Second World War. The aim of the present Government was independence. In July 1963, Mr. Ramgoolam, the Chief Minister of Mauritius, now Prime Minister, had said that Mauritius must gain its independence by the middle of 1964. The Mauritians realized that many stumbling blocks still awaited them on the road to independence. But scarcely anyone could doubt that despite all obstacles they would achieve their end.

21. In conclusion, the representative of the USSR stated that the Special Committee should adopt recommendations on the Territory providing for:

(a) Confirmation of the right of the people of Mauritius and its dependent territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(b) The holding of elections in the Territory based on universal suffrage and free from any limitation of the franchise, or a plebiscite, referendum or some other form of expression of the national will which would enable the people of the islands to decide their own future in complete freedom;

(c) The establishment in the Territory, following those elections, of truly representative national legislative and executive organs which would wield all powers;

(d) The withdrawal of all foreign troops and elimination of military installations and bases;

(e) The return to the inhabitants of all the wealth of the island and of all lands taken from them on any pretext.

22. The representative of Yugoslavia regretted that the administering Power's statement in the Special Committee had contained so little new information and had merely described those steps which were to enable the Territory to progress towards "internal self-government". The Yugoslav delegation had already stressed the fact that the Special Committee's task was not to discuss whether the progressive development of the colonies towards internal self-government was being ensured, but rather to see that they were granted the right of self-determination and independence without delay. It was not the Sub-Committee's task to discuss whether a particular small island could actually be an independent State or whether it would continue to remain within the Commonwealth or would choose some other form of association with the United Kingdom or some other independent State. That would be a question for the people to decide. The people must be given a chance to express themselves about their own destiny, and this would be achieved by giving them a chance for self-determination, under the control of the United Nations. The Sub-Committee should request the administering Power, first, to allocate immediately more funds for the economic, social and educational development of the Territory, and secondly, to apply resolution 1514 (XV) to it without delay.

23. The representative of Tunisia stated that the island's Constitution was still essentially a colonial constitution despite the existence of a Council of Ministers and of a Legislative Assembly, some of whose members were elected by universal adult suffrage and others directly appointed. The British Governor enjoyed excessive authority. While the Legislative Assembly could enact laws relating to the Territory's internal affairs, all such laws were subject to the assent of the Governor, who was, moreover, empowered to give legal effect to any bill before the Assembly even if it had not been voted. Thus, the powers of the two Mauritian bodies were purely residual. Since no real progress had been made with regard to the transfer of power to the Mauritians, the Tunisian delegation appealed to the administering Power to lose no time in implementing the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and in granting self-determination and independence to the people of Mauritius.

24. The representative of Syria stated that while his delegation had taken note of the results achieved in the Territory, it felt that the United Kingdom could have done much more and hoped that it would increase its efforts to promote the people's advancement, particularly in the economic, social and educational fields. It was pleased to note that the Territory had recently entered into co-operation with international agencies and hoped that that co-operation would be intensified.

25. The Syrian delegation felt that it was time for the United Kingdom to speak of independence, rather than self-government, for the Territory. The people of the Territory were the best judge with regard to both their internal and their foreign affairs, and they should be permitted to express their wishes freely in accordance with the letter and spirit of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The people of the Territory should be afforded an opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination under United Nations supervision.

26. The representative of Mali stated that the constitutional progress of Mauritius in the last few years had been mainly the result of the will of its people. In the economic field, the Territory had to import all consumer goods in spite of all its agricultural potential. It had been deprived of all means for serious industrialization and its trade balance had a constant deficit. It was necessary therefore to modify the methods of development and production. Many improvements were also needed in the social field.

27. The delegation of Mali considered that every dependent people would be impatient to attain their independence and that under paragraph 5 of resolution 1514 (XV) no conditions should be imposed upon them for the achievement of that goal. The Declaration should therefore be applied to Mauritius without delay. This should be done by concrete measures, including the confirmation of the right to independence, the holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage, the creation of competent legislative and executive organs and the transfer of all powers to the democratically elected representatives of the people.

28. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that in respect of 95 per cent of the matters of day-to-day government and administration the Governor exercised his powers only after consultation with the ministers and in agreement with them. Section 59 of the Mauritius Constitution stipulated that, with certain very limited and specific exceptions, the Governor should not merely seek the advice of the Council of Ministers in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution, but should act in accordance with the Council's advice. The exceptions he had mentioned stemmed from the United Kingdom's responsibility for the international relations, defence and administration of Mauritius, and in no way inhibited the Council of Ministers from exercising full control over virtually all Government activities. Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly in Mauritius did not become law until the Governor had given his assent, but acts which came into force were those adopted by the Legislative Assembly and were not *diktats* handed down by the Governor. Regarding the electoral system in Mauritius, Sections 37 and 38 of the Mauritius Constitution stipulated that a British subject aged 21 or more who had resided in the island for a least two years before the date set for the registration of electors was entitled to vote. There was absolutely no income or property qualification. Furthermore, the electors had a choice of candidates from several parties and the ballot was secret. Provision for nominated members in the Mauritius Legislative Assembly had been included in the Constitution as a result of the recommendations of the 1958 Constitutional Commission and their number had been increased after consultations at the 1961 Conference. The object of reserving seats for nominated members was to ensure that the main communities in Mauritius were represented in the Legislature broadly in proportion to their percentage in the population. The Governor had in fact nominated only twelve members and had consulted the leaders of the political parties before doing so. The Constitution forbade him to use his power of nomination to frustrate the election results. The constitutional changes introduced in 1964 had not consisted merely in altering the titles of certain individuals or organs; their importance lay in the fact that Mauritius now had an all-party Government in which representatives of the main parties and communities were working together for the economic, political and social development of their country. In a multiracial Territory that was a remarkable achievement. The leaders of all the parties had agreed to tackle in a spirit of harmony the important problems facing the island and not to raise the question of further constitutional advance until October 1965, two years after the elections. Such were the wishes of the people.

29. Although it was true that the economy of Mauritius was based essentially on sugar cane, the reason was not colonial exploitation. The report of a commission of inquiry into the sugar industry in Mauritius, the Balogh Commission, had pointed out that the explanation for the dominant position of sugar cane was that it was among the plants most resistant

to the high winds which occasionally visited the island. If there was a cyclone, only one year's harvest was damaged, whereas the destruction of tree-crops, for example, would affect the island's economy for years. The Balogh Commission's report also stated that about half of the cane land belonged to sugar millers and the other half to independent planters. Only two of twenty-three sugar mills were not owned by Mauritian companies. The profits of the sugar companies were not very high and were taxed in such a way that the Mauritian Government received a fair share. The island enjoyed a preferential market and the United Kingdom Government guaranteed it a very favourable price for its sugar. There was no differentiation in treatment on racial grounds in Mauritius and relations between the different races in social and commercial life were good and close. There was complete integration in schools and other institutions. In the Mauritius Constitution it was stated that no law was to make any provision that was discriminatory either in itself or in its effect. He also denied that there were military bases in the Territory. There was only a small naval wireless station. Local Mauritius ministers had no objection to the presence of that radio station in their Territory, and relations between the naval personnel and the inhabitants of the island were good.

## CONCLUSIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

62. The Sub-Committee is of the opinion that the present Constitution of Mauritius does not allow the representatives of the people to exercise real legislative or executive powers, and that nearly all authority is concentrated in the hands of the United Kingdom Government and its representatives in the Territory. All laws passed by the Legislative Assembly are subject to the assent of the Governor, who is empowered, moreover, to give legal effect to any bill before the Assembly even if it has not been voted upon.

63. Progress towards self-government in the three Territories has so far been too slow. No satisfactory progress has been made with regard to the transfer of power to the people.

64. The Sub-Committee was pleased to learn that the various political parties of Mauritius had recently combined their efforts to form a coalition government of the Territory.

65. The Sub-Committee has come to the conclusion that key positions of responsibility in the administration of the Territories are still in the hands of United Kingdom personnel. The training of indigenous persons in administration and higher education for such positions is slow and inadequate, particularly at a time when these Territories are approaching self-government and independence.

66. The economy of the Territories is characterized by lack of diversification and insufficient capital investment. The steps taken by the administering Power in the field of economic development are slow and inadequate.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

67. The peoples of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena have an inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Sub-Committee accordingly recommends that the administering Power should take the following measures:

(a) The provisions of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be fully applied to these Territories without delay.

(b) The people of the Territories should be given the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination without

delay under United Nations supervision and in complete freedom.

(c) The people should be guaranteed the right to decide for themselves their status and the form of government and constitutional system that they will adopt for the future.

(d) Concrete steps should be taken for the final transfer of powers of government to the democratically elected representatives of the inhabitants. Bearing in mind that a coalition government has been formed in Mauritius, the Sub-Committee considers that the constitutional conference on this Territory should be convened immediately, with the participation of all the political parties, in order to draw up a constitution for the Territory and to fix an early date for its independence.

(e) The training of indigenous inhabitants for key positions of responsibility in the administration of the Territories concerned should be speeded up.

(f) Measures should be taken for the rapid and planned development of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena in the economic, social and educational fields. More funds should be allocated for this purpose by the administering Power, and co-operation with the specialized agencies, wherever already established, should continue.

(g) The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the relevant documents on the work of the Special Committee should be brought to the attention of the peoples of the Territories utilizing all mass information media.

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## ANNEXES

### ANNEX I

**Letter dated 20 October 1964 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Chairman of the Special Committee**

I have the honour to enclose with this letter a calendar of constitutional advance summarizing the main developments in overseas Territories for which the United Kingdom Government are responsible covering the period September 1963 to October 1964. Your Excellency will remember that in each of the last two years my delegation has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Special Committee enclosing a calendar of this kind for the preceding year, and that these letters and calendars of constitutional advance have been circulated as documents of the Special Committee<sup>a</sup> and included in the Special Committee's reports to the General Assembly.

Once again my delegation are able to present a calendar which shows substantial steps forward in Territories under British administration in the last twelve months. In particular, Nyasaland, with a population of nearly 3 million people, became independent as Malawi on 6 July 1964; the State of Malta, with a population of about 330,000, became independent on 21 September 1964; and Northern Rhodesia, with a population of more than 2½ million, will have become independent as the Republic of Zambia on 24 October 1964, before the end of the current session of the Committee.

I have the honour to request that this letter and the enclosed calendar be circulated to members of the Committee as a Committee document, and also that they form part of our report to the General Assembly.

CALENDAR OF CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE,

*October 1963*

At a general election in Mauritius, Dr. Ramgoolam's Mauritius Labour Party won 19 seats, the Parti mauricien, 8, the Independent Forward Bloc, 7 and independents and others, 6. Dr. Ramgoolam was reappointed Chief Minister.

<sup>a</sup> A/AC.109/26 and A/AC.109/54.



## BULGARIA

H.E. Mr. Milko Tarabanov  
Mr. Matey Karasimeonov  
Mr. Ivan Peinirdjiev

## CAMBODIA

*Representative:*  
Mr. Vocunsai Sonn  
*Alternate Representative:*  
Mr. Thoutch Vutthi

## CHILE

*Representative:*  
H.E. Mr. Carlos Martínez Sotomayor  
*Alternate Representatives:*  
Mr. Javier Illanes  
Miss Leonora Kracht

## DENMARK

*Representatives:*  
H.E. Mr. Aage Hesselund Jensen  
H.E. Mr. Hans R. Tabor  
*Alternate Representatives:*  
Mr. Kjeld Mortensen  
Mr. Skjold G. Mellbin  
*Advisers:*  
Mr. Martin Kofod  
Mr. Bent Skou

## ETHIOPIA

*Representative:*  
H.E. Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy  
*Alternate Representatives:*  
Mr. Girma Abebe  
Mr. Ayelework Abebe

## INDIA

*Representative:*  
H.E. Mr. B. N. Chakravarty  
*Alternate Representative:*  
Mr. K. Natwar Singh  
*Attaché:*  
Mr. J. J. Therattil

## IRAN

*Representative:*  
H.E. Dr. Medhi Vakil  
*Alternate Representative:*  
Dr. Mohied, Din Nabavi

## IRAQ

*Representative:*  
H.E. Dr. Adnan M. Pachachi  
*Alternate Representatives:*  
Mr. Alauddin H. Aljubouri  
Mr. Abdul Hussein Alisa

## ITALY

*Representative:*  
H.E. Mr. Piero Vinci  
*Alternate Representatives:*  
Mr. Ludovico Carducci-Artenisio  
Mr. Vincenzo Zito

## IVORY COAST

*Representative:*  
H.E. Mr. Arsène Assouan Usher

## ANNEX II

## List of Delegations

## AUSTRALIA

*Representative:*  
H.E. Mr. D. O. Hay, C.B.E., D.S.O.  
*Alternate Representative:*  
Mr. Dudley McCarthy, M.B.E.  
*Adviser:*  
Mr. T. W. White

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Moïse Aka  
Mr. Julien Kacou

## MADAGASCAR

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Louis Rakotomalala

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Gabriel Rakotoniana  
Mr. René G. Ralison

## MALI

H.E. Mr. Sori Coulibaly  
Mr. Ahmadou Baba Dicko  
Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau

## POLAND

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Kazimierz Smiganowski

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Jan Slowikowski

## SIERRA LEONE

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Gershon B. O. Collier

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. George Coleridge-Taylor

*Adviser:*

Mr. Frank P. Karefa-Smart

## SYRIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Rafik Asha

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Adnan Omran

## TUNISIA

H.E. Mr. Taïeb Slim  
Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri  
Mr. Sadok Bouzayen  
Mr. Mohamed Gherib

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. N. T. Fedorenko

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. P. F. Shakhov

*Advisers:*

Mr. N. R. Makarevich  
Mr. Y. E. Fotin

*Experts:*

Mr. V. I. Gapon  
Mr. V. I. Shokin

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H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Caradon, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

*Alternate Representative:*

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*Advisers:*

Mr. J. A. Sankey  
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Mr. B. L. Barder  
Mr. P. A. H. Hodgson  
Mr. A. G. Butler

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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Mr. C. Y. Mgonja  
Mr. Mohammad Ali Foum  
Mr. A. B. C. Danieli  
Mr. E. P. Mwaluko

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H.E. Mrs. Marietta P. Tree

*Alternate Representatives:*

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## VENEZUELA

*Representative:*

H.E. Dr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez

*Alternate Representative:*

Dr. Leonardo Díaz González

## YUGOSLAVIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Danilo Lekić

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Milos Melovski

*Adviser:*

Mr. Nikola Cicanović

## SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

*International Labour Organisation*

Mr. Henri Raymond, Mr. D. Farman-Farmaian

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

Mr. Joseph L. Orr, Mr. Morris A. Green

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

Mr. Arthur Gagliotti, Mr. Asdrúbal Salsamendi

*World Health Organization*

Dr. Rodolphe L. Coigney, Dr. Olivier Leroux, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

At its 1330th plenary meeting, on 18 February 1965, the General Assembly noted that the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/5800/Rev.1) had been received.



Agenda item 23: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

New York, 15 November 1965

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 1556 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1965.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Sori COULIBALY  
Chairman

His Excellency U Thant  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

## CHAPTER I

## ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. Information on the establishment of the Special Committee is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session (A/5800/Rev.1, chap. I, paras. 1-7).

2. During 1965, the Special Committee continued to discharge its mandate as established by the General Assembly by resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and other pertinent General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 and 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963. The Special Committee did so in the context of the declaration made by the President of the General Assembly, at its 1330th plenary meeting on 18 February 1965, in relation to the note circulated by him on 10 February 1965 concerning the status of the agenda of the nineteenth session (A/5884). This declaration was to the effect that the General Assembly should, for its own official records, note that reports relating, *inter alia*, to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had in fact been received and that those bodies which had continuing responsibilities such as the Special Committee should continue to do their work, subject to the agreed budgetary limits for 1965.

3. This report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 6 April to 10 November 1965 during which it held seventy-four plenary meetings, including thirty-five in Africa, and its Working Group and sub-committees held forty-one meetings.

## B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1965

4. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1965 (320th meeting) was held on 6 April 1965.

*Opening statement by the Chairman*

5. The Chairman stated that, after more than two centuries of colonial rule, the Gambia had attained independence on 18 February 1965. The Committee could take pride in its contribution to that achievement as it had considered the Gambia in 1963 and 1964 and had adopted a resolution (see A/5446/Rev.1, chap. XI, para. 105) reaffirming the inalienable right of its people to self-determination and independence. On behalf of the Committee the Chairman wished the Gambia every success and prosperity in the future.

6. Although the Special Committee had not made spectacular progress since its establishment, it had contributed to a better understanding of the conditions of people living under foreign domination. The Committee was still the hope of millions of people who, in difficult, trying and often unpublicized circumstances, were struggling in different parts of the globe to regain their right to equality and dignity. He was sure that all members were aware of the urgent need to do everything possible to put an immediate and unconditional end to colonialism, in order to establish relations of friendly co-operation among peoples on the basis of respect for the dignity and equality of all.

7. Concluding, the Chairman drew attention to the fifteenth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/

L.189) which contained a recommendation that the Special Committee should take up the question of Southern Rhodesia as the first item on its agenda.

*Election of officers*

8. At its 320th meeting, on 6 April 1965, the Special Committee elected by acclamation Mr. Huot Sambath (Cambodia) as Second Vice-Chairman of the Committee, in place of Mr. Voeunsai Sonn (Cambodia), who had been assigned to other functions by his Government. Mr. Sori Coulibaly (Mali) continued as Chairman, Mr. Carlos Maria Velázquez (Uruguay) as First Vice-Chairman, and Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India) as Rapporteur.

## C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

*Statements by members*

9. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work at its 320th and 321st meetings.

10. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that, although the General Assembly had been unable to discuss the Special Committee's report, the mandate entrusted to it by General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII) and 1956 (XVIII) remained in force. The Committee should organize its work in such a way as to ensure the most rapid implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence and of the decisions taken by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee on a number of colonial Territories, which had not been carried out because of sabotage by the colonial Powers.

11. Under its mandate, the Committee had not only the right but the obligation to reconsider the situation in any colonial Territory on which it had adopted recommendations, if it considered that events there required a further analysis and further measures to ensure the implementation of the Declaration.

12. The situation in a number of colonial Territories on which United Nations organs had adopted recommendations was giving rise to serious concern and the Special Committee should adopt specific measures to prevent a dangerous turn of events there. The Committee could request the Chairman of the sub-committees on Southern Rhodesia, Aden and British Guiana to report on the situation with regard to the implementation of United Nations decisions on those Territories. As far as South West Africa was concerned, the Government of South Africa was taking steps to implement the Odendaal Plan aimed at annexing that Territory. Such action was a direct violation of the United Nations Charter and a defiance of the warnings issued by various United Nations organs. The South African Government was thus launching a challenge to the United Nations and, in particular, to the countries of Africa. The situation in the Territories under Portuguese administration, too, was deteriorating. Not only were Salazar's troops being supplied with weapons by the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and other NATO members to continue their war against the peoples of those territories; they were also engaging in provocative and aggressive actions against other independent

African States, thus creating a serious threat to peace on the African continent. Those provocations were designed to create a tense situation on the borders of neighbouring African States and thus to pave the way to greater interference in African affairs by the United States and other colonial Powers, which wanted not only to maintain their domination in southern and central Africa but to extend it to the peoples who had already thrown off the colonial yoke.

13. The Committee should not merely reaffirm its previous decisions but should request the administering Powers to give an account of the steps they had taken or intended to take in the near future to implement those decisions. It should set time-limits for the implementation of its recommendations and warn the administering Powers that failure to comply would be regarded as premeditated sabotage. The NATO Powers should be requested to remove their military bases and personnel from the Territories and to cease all military or other assistance to the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

14. The Committee should also consider matters on which it had not had time to make recommendations previously. Those matters included the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the Territories under Portuguese administration, which had been referred to Sub-Committee I. In its report of November 1964 (A/5800/Rev.1, chap. V, annex) the Sub-Committee had said that it would consider the question as soon as the necessary working papers for the study had been prepared. Considerable time had elapsed since then and the Secretariat should be asked to provide the necessary material as soon as possible, so that the Sub-Committee could consider the question and submit conclusions and recommendations to the Committee. As far as Brunei and British Honduras were concerned, the USSR delegation thought that the Special Committee could itself make the necessary recommendations without referring those Territories to the respective sub-committees once again. There were other problems to be dealt with, in particular those mentioned in the fourteenth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.172/Rev.1). The Working Group was to continue examining the question of a list of all other Territories which had not yet attained independence.

15. As far as the order of items was concerned, his delegation thought that such questions as Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies and Aden should be given urgent consideration. It agreed with the recommendation in the fifteenth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.189) to the effect that the Committee should first take up the question of Southern Rhodesia.

16. Southern and central Africa should remain in the forefront of the Committee's attention because, in those regions, the struggle for liberation was being opposed by the combined forces of the major imperialist monopolies, which were amassing huge profits by exploiting the resources and people of Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other Territories. The Committee should give every possible support to the people struggling in those Territories and in other parts of the world where colonial domination continued.

17. The representative of India read out the message sent to the Prime Minister of the Gambia by the Prime Minister of India on the occasion of the Gambia's achievement of independence. He welcomed the fact

that the Security Council had recommended the admission of the Gambia to the United Nations.<sup>1</sup>

18. Developments in other parts of Africa were less encouraging. In particular, the situation in Southern Rhodesia had been aggravated by the dissolution of the so-called parliament of Southern Rhodesia on 31 March and the announcement that fresh elections would be held on 7 May. By some constitutional acrobatics, Mr. Smith, the leader of the white minority Government, was trying to remove the cross-race voting between the A and B rolls, thus ensuring a two-thirds majority for himself, a procedure which was totally undemocratic. It was obvious that the Southern Rhodesian Government intended to face the United Kingdom with a constitutional *fait accompli* and was preparing the way for a unilateral declaration of independence. The Indian delegation was eagerly awaiting the statement of the representative of the administering Power, who would no doubt enlighten the Special Committee on the latest developments in the Territory.

19. The situation in Aden was still causing concern; the Special Committee should take up that question without delay. Conditions in the Portuguese colonies had deteriorated still further and the Committee should consider those Territories and study the activities of foreign and other interests there. There were also the questions of British Guiana, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and South West Africa, in addition to the island Territories of the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans. There could be no question of the Committee's relaxing its efforts to ensure the speedy implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 1514 (XV).

20. The representative of Tunisia expressed his delegation's whole-hearted support of the recommendation that the Committee should take up the question of Southern Rhodesia without delay. The situation in that Territory was daily becoming more serious and Mr. Smith's latest decision to hold elections made it imperative for the Committee to study the problem.

21. Furthermore, his delegation considered the questions of Aden and of the Portuguese Territories to be of vital importance. The question of South West Africa should, in the view of his delegation, also receive high priority.

22. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania expressed the hope that the Special Committee was not tending to become a permanent body, for prolonged discussion merely delayed the achievement of independence by the countries concerned. He trusted that the year 1965 would see the acceleration both of the Committee's work and of the process of decolonization.

23. Tanzania was particularly concerned about the situation in Southern Rhodesia, which was its near neighbour; developments since the Committee's last meeting had not been reassuring. First, there had been the so-called *indaba* conference, where a few chiefs had come to certain decisions that were supposed to be binding on all the Africans in Southern Rhodesia. Secondly, there had been the visit of the Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom Government; it was regrettable that, after that visit, the United Kingdom Government had given no indication that it was going to assume its responsibilities and ensure that Southern

<sup>1</sup> The Gambia became a Member of the United Nations on 21 September 1965.

Rhodesia obtained a government run by Africans. Lastly, there had been the "constitutional acrobatics" to which the Indian representative had referred. A statement by the United Kingdom Government was anxiously awaited.

24. His delegation fully supported the Working Group's recommendation that the question of Southern Rhodesia should be taken up as a matter of urgency. The question of the Portuguese colonies should be the next item on the Special Committee's agenda. His delegation would in due course submit suggestions on how the whole work of decolonization should be carried out.

25. The representative of Iraq said that, now that the Special Committee was entering the fourth year of its work, it could usefully consider its achievements and its failures. It had certainly made some progress with the tasks entrusted to it by the General Assembly. Since the beginning of 1962, more than a dozen new States had become Members of the United Nations. While it would be presumptuous to say that the Committee had been primarily instrumental in bringing independence to those countries, there was no doubt that the struggle of those people for independence had been given moral support by the United Nations, as reflected in the work of the Special Committee.

26. Nevertheless, there were many colonial problems which had yet to be solved. The Special Committee should redouble its efforts in dealing with those problems. Firstly, it should take up the question of Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the recommendation of the Working Group. The situation there was rapidly deteriorating, particularly in view of the announcement of fresh elections in May and of the manoeuvres of the Smith Government to obtain a two-thirds majority.

27. The Special Committee should also take up the problem of Aden at an early date. He hoped that the Sub-Committee on Aden would shortly be able to report on its contacts with the administering Power and on developments in the Territory, which had been going from bad to worse. Then there were the two great problems in Africa, that of the Portuguese Territories and that of South West Africa. Despite the fact that the question of the Portuguese Territories had been before the United Nations for ten years, the Portuguese Government had not changed its policy one whit, the Special Committee should now consider the advisability of asking another organ of the United Nations to take effective measures. He was strongly in favour of a study of foreign interests and influences in the Portuguese Territories.

28. Although the decision of the International Court of Justice on the complaint regarding South West Africa brought before it by Ethiopia and Liberia was still pending, the Special Committee should consider the question once again, particularly the question of foreign financial interests in the Territory.

#### *Decisions*

29. At its 320th meeting, the Special Committee, on the recommendation of the Working Group contained in its fifteenth report (A/AC.109/L.189) decided to consider the question of Southern Rhodesia as the first item on its agenda for 1965.

30. By adopting the sixteenth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.190), the Special Committee, at its 321st meeting, decided that, following its consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia, it would

take up the question of Aden, and the Territories under Portuguese administration, in that order.

31. By the same decision, the Special Committee requested Sub-Committee I, II and III to continue their work<sup>2</sup> in order to consider any items which they were unable to dispose of during 1964 and to bring up to date, as necessary, their reports on the items considered by them in 1964.

32. By adopting the seventeenth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.196), the Special Committee at its 331st meeting, decided that it would accept the invitations extended to it by the Governments of Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, to hold meetings at Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam and Lusaka and that these meetings would take place between 20 or 25 May and 20 June 1965. At the same time, the Special Committee approved the Working Group's recommendation that, during its meetings in Africa, it should consider the Territories under Portuguese administration, the question of South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and the question of Southern Rhodesia.

33. While at Lusaka, the Special Committee received an invitation from the Government of Somalia to hold meetings at Mogadiscio in the course of its visit to Africa. On the recommendation of the Working Group, contained in its nineteenth report (A/AC.109/L.205), the Special Committee, at its 341st meeting, decided that it would express to the Government of Somalia its deep appreciation of the invitation, but that, having previously established the programme for its meetings in Africa, including the closing date for these meetings, and taking into account the probable financial implications, it would prefer to take advantage of the invitation at a more convenient time.

34. By adopting the twenty-first report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.239 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided, at its 374th meeting, to consider the following items, in the order indicated, at its remaining meetings during 1965:

(a) Report of the United Nations Representative for the Supervision of Elections in the Cook Islands (see A/5962);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/5958) under operative paragraph 5 of the resolution on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, adopted by the Special Committee at its 299th meeting on 2 November 1964 (see A/5800/Rev.1, chap. VIII, para. 365);

(c) Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter (operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII));

(d) Adoption of the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly covering its work during 1965.

35. At its 379th meeting, on 26 August 1965, the Special Committee had before it two letters from the Permanent Representative of Somalia, the first (A/AC.109/134) requesting that French Somaliland be taken up by the Committee at its current session and the second (A/AC.109/135), requesting participation in the Committee's discussions concerning this item. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to refer the first letter to the Working Group, and, as regards the

<sup>2</sup> For a list of the items referred to Sub-Committees I, II and III in 1964 for consideration and report, see document A/5800/Rev.1, chap. I, para. 110.



second letter, to authorize the Chairman to reply that the request for participation would be considered by the Special Committee when it decided to take up the question of French Somaliland.

#### D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ITS WORKING GROUP AND SUB-COMMITTEES

##### *Special Committee*

36. The Special Committee held seventy-four meetings during 1965, as follows:

First Session, 320th to 338th meetings, 6 April to 17 May 1965, United Nations Headquarters; 339th to 347th meetings, 25 to 28 May 1965, Lusaka; 348th to 363rd meetings, 31 May to 10 June 1965, Dar es Salaam; 364th to 373rd meetings, 14 to 18 June 1965, Addis Ababa.

Second session, 374th to 393rd meetings, 17 August to 10 November 1965, United Nations Headquarters.

##### *Working Group*

37. During the period covered by this report, the Working Group held nine meetings and submitted seven reports.<sup>3</sup>

##### *Sub-Committee on Petitions*

38. At its 61st meeting, on 17 May 1965, the Sub-Committee on Petitions elected Mr. Leonardo Díaz Gonzalez (Venezuela) as Chairman and Mr. Gabriel Rakotoniana (Madagascar) as Vice-Chairman.

39. During the period covered by this report, the Sub-Committee on Petitions held fifteen meetings and submitted fifteen reports to the Special Committee.<sup>4</sup>

40. The Sub-Committee on Petitions considered, during the period, a total of 197 communications, including thirty-six requests for hearings. The petitions circulated by the Sub-Committee are listed in the chapters of the present report dealing with the Territories to which they refer. In addition to these, the Sub-Committee also distributed the following petitions:

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document No.</i>
<i>General</i>	
Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, Premier of British Guiana .....	A/AC.109/PET.332
<i>French Somaliland</i>	
Mr. Abdillahi Ardeye, Secretary-General, Front de Libération de la Côte des Somalis (FLCS) .....	A/AC.109/PET.412
"Peuples Côte des Somalis" .....	A/AC.109/PET.413
Mr. Ahmed Bourhan, Secretary-General, and Mr. Omar Abdullahi, Secretary for Information Mouvement de Libération de Djibouti .....	A/AC.109/PET.414

##### *Sub-Committee I*

41. Sub-Committee I held seven meetings and submitted a report (see below, chap. V, appendix) on its study during 1965 of the implications of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence in the Territories under Portuguese administration.

42. In adopting the report of Sub-Committee I, the Special Committee, at its 392nd meeting, on 28 October

1965, approved the Sub-Committee's intention to review additional material and to submit a further report.

##### *Sub-Committees II and III*

43. Because of lack of time, it was not possible for Sub-Committees II and III to consider the items referred to them for consideration. Sub-Committee III held one meeting during the year.

##### *Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia*

44. The Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia held three meetings, between 31 March and 5 April 1965, and submitted a report on its work (see below, chap. III, appendix I) at the 320th meeting of the Special Committee on 6 April 1965.

45. Following its consideration of this report, the Special Committee, at its 328th meeting on 22 April 1965, adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia (see below chap. III, para. 292) by which it requested the Sub-Committee on Southern Rhodesia to continue to keep the situation under review and to report as necessary to the Special Committee.

##### *Sub-Committee on Aden*

46. The Sub-Committee on Aden held three meetings between 2 and 26 April 1965. At its meeting on 2 April 1965, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Huot Sambath (Cambodia) as Chairman to fill the vacancy arising from the departure of Mr. Vouensai Sonn (Cambodia). The Sub-Committee submitted a report on its work (see below, chap. VI, appendix I) at the 329th meeting of the Special Committee, on 27 April 1965.

47. Following its consideration of this report, the Special Committee, at its 338th meeting on 17 May 1965, adopted a resolution concerning the Territory (see below chap. VI, para. 300) by which it requested the Sub-Committee on Aden to keep the question under constant review and to report to the Committee as necessary.

48. The Sub-Committee held three further meetings between 23 August and 9 September 1965 and submitted a report on its work (see below chap. VI, appendix II) at the 386th meeting of the Special Committee on 16 September 1965.

49. In taking note of this report and endorsing the conclusions contained in it, the Special Committee, at the same meetings, decided to request the Sub-Committee on Aden, in accordance with operative paragraph 12 of its resolution of 17 May 1965, to keep the question of Aden under constant review and to report to the Special Committee as necessary.

##### *Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana*

50. The Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana submitted its report (see below chap. IX, annex) at the 389th meeting of the Special Committee, on 7 October 1965. In deciding to take note of the Sub-Committee's report, the Special Committee authorized the Sub-Committee to continue to carry out its task.

#### E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES

51. During the period covered by this report the Special Committee considered the following Territories:<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> A/AC.109/L.189, L.190, L.196, L.203/Rev.1, L.205, L.210 and L.239 and Corr.1.

<sup>4</sup> A/AC.109/L.188, L.191, L.195 and Corr.1, L.200, L.204, L.208, L.209, L.211 L.213, L.215, L.218, L.238, L.248, L.251 and L.258.

<sup>5</sup> The Special Committee heard a petition concerning the Bahamas, but did not consider the Territory (see below chap. XXIII, paras. 38-64).

Territories	Meetings
Southern Rhodesia .....	320-328 (UN Headquarters) 339-344, 346, 347 (Lusaka) 372-373 (Addis Ababa)
Aden .....	329-338 (UN Headquarters) 370 (Addis Ababa) 386 (UN Headquarters)
Territories under Portuguese administration	345-346 (Lusaka) 350-356, 359, 361-363 (Dar es Salaam) 368-369, 372-373 (Addis Ababa)
South West Africa .....	322 (UN Headquarters) 344-345 (Lusaka) 349-350, 357, 359-360, 363 (Dar es Salaam) 366-368, 370-373 (Addis Ababa)
Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland ..	347 (Lusaka) 357-360 (Dar es Salaam) 365, 368-370, 372-373 (Addis Ababa) 384-387 (UN Headquarters)
Cook Islands .....	375, 376, 378-382 (UN Headquarters)
British Guiana .....	389 (UN Headquarters)

## F. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

### *Matters relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in general*

52. At its 372nd and 373rd meetings, held at Addis Ababa on 17 and 18 June 1965, the Special Committee considered a draft resolution relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The draft resolution was adopted by the Special Committee at its 373rd meeting on 18 June 1965 (A/AC.109/128/Rev.1). Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter II of the present report.

53. At its 386th meeting, on 16 September 1965, the Special Committee decided to reproduce as an annex to the present report (annex I) a letter dated 26 August 1965, addressed to the Chairman by the representative of the United Kingdom, covering the main constitutional developments in United Kingdom dependent Territories from November 1964 to July 1965.

### *Report of the United Nations Representative for the Supervision of Elections in the Cook Islands (A/5962)*

54. The General Assembly, by resolution 2005 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, authorized the supervision by the United Nations of the elections to be held in the Cook Islands in April 1965 and authorized the Secretary-General to appoint a United Nations representative who would supervise these elections with the assistance of the necessary observers and staff and observe the proceedings concerning the Constitution in the newly elected Legislative Assembly. Under the terms of the resolution, the United Nations representative was to report to the Special Committee and to the General Assembly.

55. The Special Committee considered the report of the United Nations representative for the Supervision of Elections in the Cook Islands, at its 375th, 378th to 382nd meetings between 23 August and 30 August 1965 and adopted a resolution thereon at its 382nd meeting on 30 August 1965 (A/AC.109/136). Details of the

Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter VIII of the present report.

### *Report of the Secretary-General on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (A/5958)*

56. The Special Committee, in operative paragraph 5 of its resolution of 2 November 1964, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering Power, to undertake a study as to the ways and means of ensuring the economic independence of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland *vis-à-vis* the Republic of South Africa and to submit a report to the Special Committee and the General Assembly.

57. The Special Committee considered the report of the Secretary-General, submitted in compliance with this request, at its 384th to 387th meetings, between 9 and 20 September 1965, and adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/141) concerning this item at its 387th meeting, on 20 September 1965. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter VII of the present report.

### *Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter*

58. The General Assembly, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and entrusted its functions to the Special Committee. The Special Committee accordingly considered, at its 383rd and 385th meetings, held on 7 and 15 September 1965, an item on information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter XXVI of the present report.

### *Implications of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence in the Territories under Portuguese administration*

59. The Special Committee, in its resolution on Territories under Portuguese administration, adopted at its 277th meeting on 3 July 1964 (see A/5800/Rev.1 chap. V, para. 352) requested Sub-Committee I of the Special Committee, with the assistance of the

Secretary-General, to study the activities of foreign economic and other interests, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in the Territories under Portuguese administration.

60. The Special Committee considered the report of Sub-Committee I at its 391st and 392nd meetings, held on 27 and 28 October 1965. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter V, section D of the present report.

*Implications of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation*

61. The Special Committee in its resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia (see below chap. III, para 292) adopted at its 328th meeting, on 22 April 1965, decided to study, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the agencies of the United Nations, the implications of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence. The Special Committee hopes to submit a report on this matter to the General Assembly during 1966.

*Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable*

62. In approving the fourteenth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.172/Rev.1), the Special Committee took due note of a letter dated 12 November 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Somalia (A/AC.109/107), requesting the inclusion of the question of French Somaliland on the agenda of its current session and of the Declaration adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries during October 1964 which was circulated as a document of the General Assembly (A/5763). By the same decision the Special Committee agreed to the Working Group continuing consideration of the question of preparing the list of "all other Territories which have not yet attained independence".

63. The Working Group, at its 28th meeting on 18 May 1965, considered a letter dated 13 April 1965 from the *Chargé d'affaires a.i.* of Somalia (A/AC.109/110), reiterating the previous requests of his Government (A/AC.109/107 and Add.1), for the inscription of the question of French Somaliland on the agenda of the Special Committee. After discussion, the Working Group, in its eighteenth report (A/AC.109/L.203/Rev.1), recommended that the Special Committee should accede to this request.

64. The Special Committee, at its 341st meeting on 27 May 1965, adopted the eighteenth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.203/Rev.1). In adopting this report, the Special Committee decided to include French Somaliland in the list of Territories to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies.<sup>6</sup>

65. At the 389th meeting, on 7 October 1965, the Chairman drew the attention of the Special Committee to a letter dated 1 October 1965 (A/AC.109/144) from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba which, referring

to the final communiqué of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cairo in October 1964, requested the inclusion of the question of Puerto Rico on the agenda of the Special Committee. The representative of the United States of America, referring to General Assembly resolution 748 (VIII) of 27 November 1953, protested the circulation of this letter (389th-391st meetings) owing to lack of time, the Special Committee was unable to examine the request contained in document A/AC.109/144.

66. Subject to any directives the General Assembly at its twentieth session may wish to give for the speedy implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable.

## G. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

### *Security Council*

67. In its resolution 1956 (XVII), of 11 December 1963, the General Assembly invited the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any Territory examined by it which may threaten international peace and security.

### *Southern Rhodesia*

68. By operative paragraph 10 of the resolution adopted at its 328th meeting on 22 April 1965 (see below chap. III, para. 292) the Special Committee drew "the immediate attention of the Security Council to the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia and, in particular, to the serious implications of the elections announced to take place on 7 May 1965 under a Constitution which has been rejected by the majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia and the abrogation of which has repeatedly been called for by the Special Committee and the General Assembly since 1962".

69. The text of the resolution, together with the records of the debates on the question in the Special Committee was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 23 April 1965 (S/6300).

70. By operative paragraph 4 of a further resolution (see below chap. III, para. 513) adopted at its 347th meeting on 28 May 1965, the Special Committee drew "the attention of the Security Council to the extremely serious situation which would arise in the Territory if the authorities of Southern Rhodesia were to execute the persons sentenced to death under the amended Law and Order (Maintenance) Act". By operative paragraph 5 of the same resolution, the Special Committee further drew "the attention of the Security Council to the threats made by the Southern Rhodesian authorities, in particular, the economic sabotage which the Southern Rhodesian authorities intend to carry out in regard to the independent African States adjoining the Territory".

71. By operative paragraph 6 of the resolution, the Special Committee decided "to transmit to the Security Council the records of the meetings devoted to this question by the Special Committee during its visit in Africa, including the statements of the petitioners and of the representative of the Organization of African Unity, as a supplement to the document transmitted to the Security Council and reproduced as document S/6300".

<sup>6</sup> Subsequent to this decision, the Special Committee circulated two memoranda relating to French Somaliland, one dated 25 May 1965 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Somalia (A/AC.109/121) and the other dated 8 June 1965 from the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to the United Nations (A/AC.109/122).

72. The text of the resolution, together with the records mentioned in operative paragraph 6, was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 2 June 1965 (S/6412).

#### *Aden*

73. By operative paragraph 11 of the resolution adopted at its 388th meeting on 17 May 1965 (see below chap. VI, para. 300), the Special Committee drew "the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation prevailing in the Territory".

74. The text of the resolution, together with the records of the Special Committee's debates on the question, was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 18 May 1965 (S/6368).

#### *Territories under Portuguese administration*

75. By operative paragraph 7 of the resolution adopted at the 363rd meeting on 10 June 1965 (see chapter V, para. 415), the Special Committee drew "the urgent attention of the Security Council to the continued deterioration of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination as well as to the consequences of the threats made by Portugal against the independent African States that border upon its colonies".

76. By operative paragraph 8 of the same resolution, the Special Committee requested the Security Council "to consider putting into effect against Portugal the appropriate measures laid down in the Charter, for the purpose of carrying out its resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination".

77. By operative paragraph 9 of the resolution the Special Committee decided "to transmit to the Security Council the records of the meetings held by the Committee on this question during its visit in Africa including the statements of the petitioners and of the representative of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity".

78. The text of the resolution, together with the records mentioned in operative paragraph 9, was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 17 June 1965 (S/6460).

#### *South West Africa*

79. By operative paragraph 5 of the resolution adopted at its 372nd meeting on 17 June 1965 (see below chapter IV, para. 285), the Special Committee recommended to the General Assembly and the Security Council "to take appropriate steps to safeguard the sovereignty of the people of South West Africa and the integrity of the Territory and to this end to take the necessary concrete and adequate measures in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity".

80. By operative paragraph 6 of the same resolution the Special Committee drew "the attention of the Security Council to the serious situation prevailing in South West Africa".

81. The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 21 July 1965 (S/6565).

#### *Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland*

82. By operative paragraph 4 of the resolution adopted at its 372nd meeting on 17 June 1965 (see below, chap. VII, para. 292), the Special Committee

drew "the attention of the Security Council to the threat to territorial integrity of the Territories posed by the expansionist policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa".

83. By operative paragraph 5 of the same resolution, the Special Committee recommended "to the General Assembly and to the Security Council urgently to consider and initiate the measures necessary to ensure the territorial integrity of the Territories and the safeguarding of their sovereignty".

84. The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 21 July 1965 (S/6566).

#### *Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.*

85. By operative paragraph 1 of the resolution (see chap. II, para. 463) adopted at its 373rd meeting on 18 June 1965, the Special Committee drew "the attention of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the explosive situation existing in this region of Africa owing to the intolerable behaviour of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia".

86. By operative paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the Special Committee recommended "that the General Assembly and the Security Council, each acting within its own competence, should take the positive measures laid down in the Charter with a view to: (a) ensuring respect for the rights of the African populations in the region and in particular their rights to self-determination and independence, and putting an end to the dangerous activities of the Portuguese and South African Governments and of the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia; (b) strengthening the confidence which the peoples under colonial domination place in the United Nations".

87. The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 21 July 1965 (S/6567).

#### *Trusteeship Council*

88. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, by letter dated 30 June 1965 (A/AC.109/130), addressed to the Chairman, informed the Special Committee that the Council, at its thirty-second session, examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands under United States administration, and of Nauru and New Guinea under Australian administration. The letter stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, as well as the observations of the members of the Trusteeship Council, representing their individual opinions only, were contained in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/6490) and in its report to the General Assembly on Nauru and New Guinea (A/6004).

#### *Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa*

89. The Chairman of the Special Committee has maintained close contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of apartheid of the

Government of the Republic of South Africa as regards matters of common interest relating to the work of the two Committees.

### *Specialized agencies*

90. Collaboration of the specialized agencies with the Special Committee has been maintained by the presence of representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) at meetings of the Special Committee.

### H. REVIEW OF WORK<sup>7</sup>

91. During the year, the Special Committee continued to discharge the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly. At the commencement of its work the Chairman of the Special Committee noted with profound regret that the renewed hopes of freedom and independence without delay which were inspired in colonial peoples by the Declaration, on its adoption nearly five years ago, have with but a few exceptions not been realized. The Special Committee was aware that, in refraining from setting a time-limit for the complete application of the Declaration to all colonial territories, it was the expectation of the General Assembly that immediate steps to that end would be taken in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of these territories. Nevertheless, owing to the negative attitude and the deliberate non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, progress has not been made in the implementation of the Declaration in most of the Territories, notably the larger Territories in Africa, to which the Special Committee gave extensive consideration in previous years. The Special Committee also noted that concern in this regard had most recently been expressed in the resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fourth ordinary session held in Nairobi during February/March 1965.

92. At the same time, the Special Committee took note of the limited constitutional progress that had taken place in a few of the Territories to which the Declaration applies and welcomed the attainment of independence by the Gambia on 18 February 1965. In doing so, the Special Committee recalled that the Gambia had been the subject of consideration and of a resolution adopted during September 1963 by which, *inter alia*, the Special Committee reaffirmed the right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence and declared that the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) must be applied to the Gambia without delay.

93. The Special Committee wishes to report to the General Assembly that during 1965 it re-examined the situation regarding the implementation of the Declaration in a number of Territories to which it gave prolonged attention last year. In carrying out this review, the Special Committee was deeply concerned by the further deterioration, owing to recent developments, in the already grave situation prevailing in these Territories and by the increasingly serious threats to international peace and security which have therefore

developed. As regards the remaining Territories, the Special Committee took note of the information contained in the working papers prepared by the Secretariat and decided to transmit this information to the General Assembly as a supplement to the relevant chapters of its report covering its work last year. The Special Committee's intention was to enable the General Assembly in considering that report to take into account the latest developments relating to the Territories concerned.

94. An important development affecting the Special Committee's work this year was its decision to accept invitations which were extended to it by the Governments of Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, to hold meetings at their respective capitals. This decision was a reflection of the concern of the United Nations with colonial peoples generally, and was guided by the consideration that it was in Africa that the most difficult and serious colonial problems, as well as the largest number of people living under colonial rule, were to be found. The Special Committee was confident that by thus establishing direct contact with peoples under colonial rule in the continent, it would be in a better position to understand and therefore to assist them in their struggle for independence. It was also the hope of the Special Committee to facilitate the appearance before it of petitioners from colonial territories who would otherwise have found it virtually impossible to travel to New York.

95. At its meetings at the three capitals held between 25 May and 18 June 1965, the Special Committee considered the questions of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese administration, and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and heard a large number of petitioners concerning these Territories as well as on Aden.

96. The situation in Southern Rhodesia, regarding which the Special Committee adopted a resolution prior to its visit to Africa, continued to show serious deterioration. The elections held by the minority settler régime on the basis of the 1961 Constitution, which had previously been rejected by the majority of the people of the Territory, emboldened that régime to intensify its repressive measures against the African majority, to further curtail democratic freedoms and political rights, to make threatening gestures towards neighbouring African States and to take steps in the direction of a unilateral declaration of independence. The Special Committee took note of the United Kingdom Government's adherence to its warning to the minority settler régime of the consequences of a unilateral declaration of independence, and of the search by that Government of an agreed solution to the problem of constitutional advance. In this connexion, the Special Committee recalled that the objectives outlined in its resolutions and those of the General Assembly and endorsed by the recent Security Council resolution on the question, were the establishment by the United Kingdom of complete democratic freedom and equality of political rights in the Territory and the adoption, by means of a fully representative conference to be convened by the United Kingdom, of new constitutional arrangements based on universal adult suffrage, for independence at the earliest possible date. It was therefore a matter of great disappointment to the Special Committee that, while insisting on its exclusive responsibility for the constitutional progress of Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom Government has not taken effective steps for the attainment of the above-

<sup>7</sup> The views or reservations of individual members on matters reviewed in this section are set out in the relevant chapters of the present report (see chapters II to IX).

mentioned objectives. Having already drawn the attention of the Security Council to the extremely serious deterioration in the situation and its implications for peace and security in Africa, the Special Committee considers that measures must be taken without delay to secure the implementation of the Security Council's own resolution as well as those of the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

97. In Aden, the continued maintenance of the state of emergency and the carrying out of military operations, in disregard of the repeated demands of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, increased the tension in the area. While noting the United Kingdom Government's declared acceptance of the principles of self-determination and independence for South Arabia as set out in General Assembly resolution 1949 (XVIII) concerning Aden, the Special Committee deplores the failure of that Government to apply the approach and methods outlined in that resolution, which, it may be noted, have received the widespread support of the political leaders in the Territory. The Special Committee also noted with deep regret that the United Kingdom continued its refusal to permit a visit to the Territory and its failure unequivocally to accept the recommendation contained in the above-mentioned resolution for a United Nations presence before and during the elections. At the same time, the United Kingdom Government has yet to make any moves towards the removal of its military base in Aden, although it has itself stated that no base is militarily or morally defensible unless it has the support of the people of the Territory in which it is situated. Further recent developments have led to a sharp aggravation in the already serious situation prevailing in the Territory. The Special Committee wishes to reiterate its conviction that any hope of arresting the continuing deterioration in the situation and of moving towards a peaceful solution of the problem lies in the taking of immediate measures for the strict and complete implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the Territory.

98. With regard to the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal maintained its disregard of the obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter and its attitude of non-co-operation with the Special Committee. Not merely did it fail to take any steps to implement the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee, but by pursuing its policies for the closer political and economic integration of the Territories with Portugal, it persisted in its flagrant defiance of these resolutions. Further, its repressive activities in the Territories were on the increase, and it intensified its military efforts to suppress the legitimate struggle of the African people for self-determination and independence. In this connexion, as noted by the Special Committee in the resolution adopted this year concerning the Territories, the Portuguese Government availed itself of the military and other assistance, direct and indirect, which it continued to receive from certain States, including some of its allies within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In that resolution, the Special Committee also noted with alarm threatening statements emanating from Portuguese official sources directed at the African States bordering upon the Territories. The Special Committee has drawn the attention of the Security Council to these developments which are cause for grave concern, with the request

that the Security Council should consider putting into effect against Portugal the appropriate measures laid down in the Charter in order to carry out its own resolutions concerning these Territories.

99. Regarding South West Africa, the Government of South Africa, in addition to maintaining its refusal to co-operate in the work of the Special Committee as well as intensifying the application of *apartheid* policies in the Territory, enlarged its own power to declare states of emergency and to take repressive measures against the African populations. Further, in complete disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, it took steps to carry out several of the recommendations of the (Odendaal) Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs (1962-1963), including measures preparatory to the establishment of non-European "homelands". In its resolution on this question, the Special Committee also noted with concern that the South African Government proceeded with the establishment of military installations in the Territory, including an important military base in the Eastern Caprivi Zipfel, which gave rise to concern on the part of the Governments of African States adjacent to the Territory. The South African Government has thus continued its persistent violation of the Charter and of the Mandate, as well as its defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee relating to South West Africa. As indicated by the Special Committee in its report on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and other international companies having interests in the Territory, the intransigence of the South African Government in relation to South West Africa is, in large measure, due to the failure of several States to take the measures outlined in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) and to the acquiescence of some States in the support given to South Africa by their nationals who own and operate international companies in the Territory. In view of the continuing deterioration of the situation, which has been brought to the attention of the Security Council as a serious threat to international peace and security, the Special Committee considers it necessary that urgent measures be taken to secure the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the Territory.

100. Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland also engaged the attention of the Special Committee as regards the implementation of the Declaration in conformity with the wishes of the people and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee. Of concern was the threat to the territorial integrity of the Territories posed by the expansionist policies of the Government of the Republic of South Africa and by the preponderant influence of that Government in the Territories. In the view of the Special Committee, there is an urgent need for the General Assembly and the Security Council to take the measures necessary to ensure their territorial integrity and to safeguard their sovereignty. A problem of special importance affecting these Territories, to which the Special Committee devoted particular attention, was their heavy economic dependence on South Africa and their unsatisfactory economic, financial and social situation after several decades of colonial rule. In order to initiate appropriate remedial measures, the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the administering Power, to undertake a study and submit a report as to the ways and means



of ensuring their economic independence *vis-à-vis* South Africa. Having endorsed the proposals and recommendations contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/5958), the Special Committee commends them to the General Assembly for adoption and implementation without delay. In this regard, the Special Committee attaches great urgency and importance to the establishment of the proposed fund for the economic development of the Territories and the setting up of a United Nations Technical Assistance Office for each of them.

101. The delay in the implementation of the Declaration in several other Territories was also a matter of concern to the Special Committee. As regards British Guiana, a Sub-Committee of Good Offices was established by the Special Committee last year with the task of taking necessary measures, including a visit to British Guiana, for the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the Territory. The Special Committee regrets that, owing to the inability of the United Kingdom Government to permit a visit to the Territory the Sub-Committee of Good Offices on British Guiana was denied the opportunity effectively to carry out its task. The Special Committee considers that the General Assembly should call on the United Kingdom Government to co-operate with the United Nations in ensuring that British Guiana accedes to complete independence without further delay and in an atmosphere of harmony, peace and unity. In such other Territories as Fiji and Mauritius, recent political and constitutional developments fell far short of the requirements of the Declaration and the relevant recommendations of the Special Committee. In particular, the changes adopted or envisaged in the representational system and the continued delay in instituting an unqualified system of one man one vote constitute a negation of the objectives of the Declaration.<sup>8</sup> In the opinion of the Special Committee, urgent steps require to be taken to enable these and other colonial territories to accede to independence in conformity with the freely expressed wishes of the people.

102. The Special Committee was also seized of the report of the United Nations representative for the supervision of elections in the Cook Islands (A/5962), who had been appointed under the provisions of resolution 2005 (XIX), by which the General Assembly authorized the supervision by the United Nations of the elections in the Cook Islands including observation of the proceedings concerning the Constitution in the Legislative Assembly to be elected. In addition to being highly appreciative of the work of the United Nations representative, the Special Committee welcomed the co-operation extended to it by the Governments of New Zealand and the Cook Islands, and expresses the hope that as a result of the General Assembly's examination of the report, co-operation between administering Powers and the United Nations will increase.

103. In laying special stress, in its last report, on the importance of sending out visiting groups, the Special Committee pointed out that the task of formulating concrete recommendations for the total application of the Declaration was sometimes hampered by

the lack of adequate information on the political, economic and social situations in the Territories concerned and as to the opinions, wishes and aspirations of the people. The Special Committee wishes once again to emphasize that it regards the sending out of visiting groups as one of the most effective means of discharging its mandate and recommends that the General Assembly should call upon the administering Powers to extend their full co-operation to this end by permitting access as desired by the Special Committee to Territories under their administration.

104. In this context, the Special Committee wishes to draw attention to the importance of its recent visit to Africa. While the Special Committee was unable, owing to the non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, to visit the colonial Territories which it considered at its meetings at the three African capitals, it was enabled, by reason of its proximity to these Territories, to establish closer contact with the realities of their situation and to obtain more direct knowledge than hitherto regarding the aspirations of their peoples. Although a few of its members had reservations about the wisdom of a visit to Africa by the Special Committee in the current financial circumstances of the Organization, the Special Committee considers that the validity of its reasons for proceeding with the visit have been amply borne out by the results.

105. Some indication of the great significance of the work of the Special Committee during its visit is contained in the resolutions adopted at its meetings in Africa. In reaffirming the inalienable rights of the peoples under colonial rule to self-determination and independence, the Special Committee, in its resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration and South West Africa, explicitly recognized the legitimacy of the current struggle of the colonial peoples in Africa to attain the effective exercise and enjoyment of the rights set forth in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration embodied in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Proceeding from this recognition, the Special Committee appealed to all States to give them the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights.

106. In the light of these considerations, the Special Committee attached particular importance to the role that the Security Council could play in realizing the objectives contained in the Declaration and in resolutions adopted during its visit to Africa. In this connexion, the Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly and the Security Council, each acting within its own competence, should take positive measures laid down in the Charter with a view to ensuring respects for the rights of the colonial peoples in Southern Africa to self-determination and independence and putting an end to the dangerous activities of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia. A further recommendation of importance adopted by the Special Committee was the request addressed by the Special Committee to all States and international institutions to refuse assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia so long as they fail to renounce their present colonial policies.

107. The work of the Special Committee in Africa also benefited greatly from the co-operation which it was able to establish with the Organization of African

<sup>8</sup> The representative of the United Kingdom, referring to his letter (see annex I) covering the main constitutional developments in United Kingdom Territories, reserved the position of his delegation on the comments relating to Fiji and Mauritius, which were not discussed by the Special Committee during 1965.

Unity through the participation of the Chairman and the Executive Secretary-General of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa as well as of the Administrative Secretary-General of that Organization. It is the hope of the Special Committee that with a view to increasing co-operation between that Organization and the United Nations appropriate links between the OAU and the relevant organs of the United Nations under Chapter VIII of the Charter will be further developed and strengthened.

### I. FUTURE WORK

108. In its last report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee expressed the opinion that, taking into consideration the tasks still to be carried out, the General Assembly should provide for the further examination of the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in the Territories already considered by the Special Committee as well as in those Territories that had not yet been considered. Having regard to the considerations outlined in the preceding section of the present report, the Special Committee remains of this opinion and wishes to reiterate that in the light of the valuable experience it has hitherto gained it would be desirable that its mandate as established by the General Assembly in resolution 1956 (XVIII) and other pertinent resolutions, including resolutions 1899 (XVIII) and 1970 (XVIII), should be continued.

109. The Special Committee also wishes to repeat its recommendation that the necessary provision should be made by the Secretary-General and the General Assembly in order to facilitate its work and that, in particular, provision should be made to cover the expenses of the activities of the Special Committee, including the cost of visiting groups and of supervision of elections and other forms of consultation of the wishes of colonial peoples. Taking into account the need, as explained in the preceding section, for visits to several of the Territories to which the Declaration applies, particularly in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, the Special Committee wishes to place special emphasis on this recommendation. Further, considering the great importance of the work that its recent visit to Africa enabled it to carry out, the Special Committee, in the context of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), may hold another series of meetings in Africa next year. The Special Committee accordingly recommends that the arrangements to be made for its activities during 1966 should also include provision for these meetings. The Special Committee anticipates that these activities will give rise to expenditure of the order of \$200,000.

110. The Special Committee further considers that the administering Powers should once again be requested to afford the Special Committee their fullest co-operation and, in particular, to facilitate visits to Territories, as the Committee may consider necessary. The Special Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should urge the administering Powers concerned to co-operate with the United Nations with a view to the establishment of United Nations presence as called for in the relevant resolutions in South West Africa and Aden as well as in such other Territories as the General Assembly may consider necessary and desirable.

111. The Special Committee wishes also to recall that the General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, took note of a report (A/5523) submitted by the Secretary-General in compliance with operative paragraph 6 of resolution 1848 (XVII), which requested him to continue his efforts towards large-scale circulation and dissemination of the Declaration through all the appropriate media of mass communication in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Special Committee considers that efforts to widen the acquaintance of colonial peoples with the Declaration and with the work of the Special Committee should be increased in scale, and accordingly recommends that adequate provision for this purpose should be made. In this regard, the Special Committee also recommends that the General Assembly should once again invite all administering Members to co-operate more effectively with the Secretary-General in the circulation and dissemination of the Declaration and to include the Declaration in the curricula of all educational institutions in all Non-Self-Governing Territories.

112. Subject to any further directives that might be given by the General Assembly at its twentieth session and taking account of further developments in the Territories concerned, it is the intention of the Special Committee during 1966 to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total implementation of the Declaration with regard to the Territories it examined this year as well as to those it was unable to review, taking into consideration the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolutions 1899 (XVIII) and 1970 (XVIII). The Special Committee will also examine the situation in those Territories which might be included in the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies.

### J. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

113. The Special Committee approved the present report as a whole at its 393rd meeting on 10 November 1965.

## CHAPTER II

### MEETINGS HELD IN AFRICA (May/June 1965)

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 authorized the Special Committee "to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters, whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its func-

tions". Availing itself of this provision, the Special Committee held meetings at Tangier, Addis Ababa, and Dar es Salaam during May/June 1962 for a period of three weeks.

2. In the context of the same provision, the Governments of Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia extended invitations to the Special Com-



mittee during April 1965 (A/AC.109/111 and Add.1, A/AC.109/SR.327, A/AC.109/113) to hold meetings at Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam and Lusaka respectively, in May/June 1965.

3. During the Special Committee's consideration of the question of holding meetings in Africa, several members expressed the view that, as the Special Committee had not met outside United Nations Headquarters since 1902, its work was becoming divorced from the realities of the situation in Africa and from the aspirations of the African people. By holding meetings in Africa, the Special Committee would increase the effectiveness of its work, particularly as representatives of nationalist movements in colonial Territories in the continent would thus be enabled to appear before it. A visit to Africa would therefore assist the struggle of the African population of those Territories for their legitimate rights and freedoms.

4. The question was referred to the Working Group of the Special Committee, which submitted its recommendations in its seventeenth report (A/AC.109/L.196). During its consideration of this report, the Special Committee also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the financial implications of the proposed visit of the Committee to Africa (A/AC.109/L.197). The report of the Working Group was adopted by the Special Committee at its 331st meeting, on 4 May 1965, by 20 votes to 3 (Australia, United Kingdom, United States), with one abstention (Denmark). In adopting this report, the Special Committee decided that it would accept the invitations extended to it by the Governments of Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia and that its meetings at the three capitals would take place between 20 or 25 May and 20 June 1965. The members which felt unable to support this decision explained that they had reservations concerning the wisdom of a visit to Africa by the Special Committee in the current financial circumstances of the Organization. By the same decision, the Committee approved the Working Group's recommendation that, during its meetings in Africa, it should consider the Territories under Portuguese administration, the question of South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and the question of Southern Rhodesia. The decision was the subject of a *communiqué* issued on 14 May 1965, by the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee, which was widely disseminated in the three countries. The text of the *communiqué* is appended to this chapter (appendix I).

5. The members of the Special Committee, accompanied by members of the Secretariat, arrived at Lusaka on 23 May 1965. A list of the representatives present at its meetings in Africa is appended to this chapter (appendix II). At Lusaka, the Special Committee met at the Oppenheimer College from 25 to 28 May 1965; at Dar es Salaam, where it arrived on 29 May, it met from 31 May to 10 June 1965 at the Msimbazi Community Centre; and at Addis Ababa, where it arrived on 11 June 1965, it met from 14 to 18 June 1965 at Africa Hall.

6. During its stay in Africa, the Special Committee held thirty-five plenary meetings, the Working Group two meetings, and the Sub-Committee on Petitions seven meetings. The Special Committee heard twenty-three groups of petitioners and circulated sixteen written petitions, excluding requests for hearing, in connexion

with the items on the agenda for its meetings in Africa. In addition, the Special Committee heard one group of petitioners concerning Aden and circulated three written petitions concerning French Somaliland which, by adopting the eighteenth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.203 and Corr.1) at its 341st meeting on 27 May 1965, the Committee had decided to include in its list of Territories to which the Declaration applies.

7. In accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 339th meeting on 25 May 1965, the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was represented by an Observer at the Special Committee's meetings in Africa. In accordance with a further decision taken at the same meeting, the Government of Zambia was similarly represented at the Special Committee's meetings at Lusaka. In a letter dated 27 May 1965 (A/AC.109/119 and Corr.1) the representative of Somalia asked to participate in the discussions of the Special Committee on the questions of South West Africa, French Somaliland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and Territories under Portuguese administration. At its 345th meeting, on 28 May 1965, the Special Committee decided to grant this request on the understanding that French Somaliland was not on the agenda for its meetings in Africa. At the opening and the closing of its meetings in Addis Ababa, the Special Committee heard a statement by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

8. At the opening of its meetings at Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa, respectively, the Special Committee was addressed by H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, by H.E. Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, Second Vice-President, on behalf of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and by H.E. Mr. Syum Haregot, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia. The Special Committee was also received by each Head of State during its stay at the three capitals.

9. Following consideration of the items on its agenda, the Special Committee adopted two resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia (see below chap. III, paras. 471 and 513), as well as an appeal to the United Kingdom Government to ensure the release of Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Rev. Sithole and other political prisoners, in order to enable them to appear before the Special Committee; one on the Territories under Portuguese administration (see below, chap. V, para. 415); one on the question of South West Africa (see below, chap. IV, para. 285); and one on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (see below, chap. VII, para. 292). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of these items is contained in chapters III, IV, V and VII of the present report.

10. In the light of its consideration of the above-mentioned items, and following a general discussion, the Special Committee also adopted a resolution concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (see para. 463 below). At the conclusion of its meetings in Africa, the Special Committee adopted by acclamation a further resolution expressing its appreciation to the host Governments (see para. 467 below).

## A. MEETINGS HELD AT LUSAKA

*Opening of meetings**Address by the President of Zambia*

11. The President of Zambia recalled his emotion three years before, when he had had the honour of appearing before the Special Committee to describe his country's bitter experience in its struggle for human rights and independence; he still felt the sorrow of those days, for millions of his African fellowmen were still labouring under oppression and suppression in neighbouring Territories. Historically speaking, three years was but a moment, so that it was particularly gratifying that this year Zambia, in its own right as an independent Republic, should be having the honour to entertain the Special Committee. It was particularly fitting, too, that the Committee was starting its deliberations on Africa Liberation Day.

12. The people of Zambia, whose history of struggle was still so fresh in their minds and whose geographical position painfully brought home to them the atrocities committed against mankind in the name of the so-called "maintenance of civilized standards", knew only too well that the evil forces responsible were aware that world opinion was against them. The people of Zambia therefore believed that it was their duty to remind the Special Committee that it was time for less talk and more effective measures; too much shouting merely helped to cement, strengthen and entrench those forces.

13. All Zambia warmly and sincerely welcomed the Special Committee's visit, for the Committee and its predecessors had done much to encourage and assist that country in its efforts towards independence. It was hoped that the fact of meeting in Lusaka would help to hasten the attainment of independence by other countries. The visit was giving all Africans, including Zambia's less fortunate brothers and sisters, great encouragement. The latter could, by their own efforts, do much to help themselves, and Zambia, for its part, felt it a solemn duty to give them every possible assistance. But those who could give the greatest assistance and do the most to speed up matters, thereby preventing violence and unnecessary destruction of human life were the administering Powers themselves. He would therefore appeal to all the Powers concerned to face their responsibilities and, in co-operation with the Special Committee, to meet their obligations to the United Nations and to the people of the world.

14. It should be noted with regard to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland that once those countries attained independence the situation might become more critical than was generally appreciated, because of their economic dependence on South Africa.

15. In Southern Rhodesia, the situation was clear. Mr. Ian Smith had worked up the issue of a unilateral declaration of independence to such an extent that, on the international level, the campaign had had the effect of neutralizing counter action for majority rule. In fact, he had actually achieved his aim—namely the continuance of white domination—even though only for the time being. Southern Rhodesia's Constitution was tantamount to independence, save in name, for the white electorate. So long as the people concerned continued to fear the unilateral declaration of independence, they would not talk of majority rule, and nothing could suit Mr. Smith better.

16. Zambia had been firm in its stand against Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, its main concern

being the recognition of the importance of man, the individual, irrespective of his colour. That right had been ignored in the régimes of those countries and has resulted in the creation of second-class citizens, in the degradation and oppression of many millions who were being denied the chance of a dignified existence. Zambia's geographical position and the past development of its communications and economy had left it in a well-nigh impossible situation, but that situation did not deter it from condemning those who pursued imperialistic, racist and colonialist policies.

17. The time had come for all Member States to make the United Nations a force for action, rather than a forum for speeches. Both the so-called big Powers and the small Powers must begin to respect the Charter and decisions of the Organization. Zambia promised to renew its efforts in that direction, and offered its full support to the Special Committee, whose deliberations would result in a step forward in the elimination of the forces of evil—forces which worked not only against the oppressed but against the oppressor as well. It was to be hoped that the goal would be rapidly achieved.

18. The Zambian people had the utmost confidence in the United Nations Organization. They had deliberately chosen United Nations Day, 24 October, as their Independence Day, to mark their complete acceptance of the principles of the United Nations Charter and to show that they fully supported the world Organization. It was a sad fact, however, that the United Nations was not yet a truly world Organization; the People's Republic of China was not represented in it.

19. The establishment of a counter organization had been suggested by the People's Republic of China but, much as he welcomed the desire implicit therein for a truly world-wide body, success would be more likely if that nation were admitted to the existing Organization. In the United Nations none had the moral right to blame China for thinking on those lines, for it had been driven against the wall by that Organization. The value of close and frequent joint discussions on matters of mutual interest could not be over-emphasized. Despite widely differing views and considerable suspicion and tension, the United Nations had played an important part in bringing about the nuclear test ban Treaty. The People's Republic of China, which was excluded from the United Nations, had just exploded its second nuclear device.

20. The People's Republic was not the only country that was outside the United Nations Organization. Indonesia's withdrawal had been an occasion of deep sadness for which the Organization could not be held to be without fault. The Members recognized its shortcoming only too well, but realized equally that, so long as those composing it were still dominated by human weaknesses of fear, suspicion and hatred, so long would any organization they might form remain ineffective. The President of Zambia made a strong and sincere appeal to President Sukarno and the Indonesian people to reconsider their decision. Indonesia's struggle for independence had been a shining example and a source of great inspiration for many. The world could not afford to dispense with Indonesia's potential contribution to its councils.

21. He mentioned those matters because he wished to stress once more what he had said over and over again: it was pure self-deception to believe that the United Nations could serve the entire world when so

many millions of people were excluded from it. Apart from all the citizens of the independent countries in that position, there were many millions still under colonial rule.

#### *General statements by members*

22. The Chairman thanked the President of Zambia and the members of the Government for their invitation, which had enabled the Special Committee to meet in a region of Africa in which many Territories and peoples were unfortunately still either under colonial domination or subjected to the most shameful régime which man had ever known: *apartheid*. In speaking thus, he was thinking with sadness of the African people of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and South Africa. He felt anxiety, too, about the people of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland, surrounded as they were by the racist Government of South Africa whose imperialism and desire for domination were a cause for real concern. Zambia's proximity to the authorities which had usurped power in that part of Africa placed its Government in a special position, of which the international community was well aware. That situation placed a heavy responsibility on the President and his Government for solidarity with the peoples of that region who were struggling in very difficult conditions to regain their human rights and sovereignty over their own country.

23. The Special Committee was meeting at Lusaka at a moment when the international situation was dominated by a number of very disquieting facts which concerned the sovereignty of certain peoples and which, by their very nature, were a violation of the United Nations Charter. He had noted with interest that the President had alluded to some of those events in his statement. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, without disregarding the international context to which he and the President had alluded, was going to concentrate its efforts on the situation of the peoples which, under its terms of reference, it was to help to achieve independence. Everyone was convinced that peace was indivisible and that the rights of all men and of all peoples were universal. That being so, the members of the Special Committee were deeply concerned to note that, twenty years after the establishment of the United Nations and almost eighteen years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, millions of people were still deprived of their inalienable rights. That state of affairs was creating centres of tension which might at any moment bring about a breach of international peace. The Special Committee appealed to the men and the Governments responsible for such anachronistic situations to show reason and good sense.

24. To the Government of Portugal, it would say that the period of colonial domination was over. Portugal, which wanted to identify itself with a certain kind of civilization, should understand that history was a graveyard of empires. After the Roman Empire, which had left its imprint on the life of many peoples, the French and British colonial empires, which had been the greatest during the colonial period, had in their turn disappeared. The Portuguese colonial empire could be no exception to the rule. It was destined to disappear and it lay with Portugal to act in such a way that that

inevitable transformation would come about in friendly collaboration with the people who had been subjected to so many affronts to their sovereignty and their dignity.

25. To those who claimed to represent the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the Special Committee appealed to show moderation and reason. The 200,000 settlers in Southern Rhodesia should understand, in their own interest, that neither by force nor by discriminatory legislation nor by repression of the most fundamental freedoms could they continue to impose their domination on the 4 million Africans of the Territory. They would have to revise their ideas and in that connexion the example of the co-operation between the former colonized and colonizers in Zambia should encourage them to accept the changes which were henceforth inevitable throughout the African continent. They claimed to be a Government which was qualified to negotiate with the administering Power, the United Kingdom, concerning the future of the Territory and its inhabitants; they even wanted to proclaim the independence of the Territory, all without consulting the people. The Special Committee was convinced that, if they showed some understanding, new relationships based on recognition and respect for the rights of the majority could enable the two communities living in Southern Rhodesia to co-operate so as to ensure the well-being and social advancement of the entire population. It was because the members of the Special Committee were prompted by that sentiment that they wished to help the settlers of Southern Rhodesia not to remain outside international legality, and to that end asked them to accept and respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulated (Article 21 (3)) that:

"The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage..."

26. The Special Committee had come to Lusaka in the hope that the authorities established in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia would understand that the United Nations was the repository of human rights and that those rights should be protected so that man should not be forced as a last resort to revolt against tyranny and oppression. The fact that the Special Committee was meeting in Africa should also be interpreted as an additional effort on the part of the United Nations to give more tangible proof of its solidarity with all the people of that continent who were deprived of their right to sovereignty, with all those who were victims of racial discrimination, in a word with all those on that continent who were suffering the effect of men who did not believe in racial equality.

27. In conclusion, he expressed the satisfaction of the members of the Special Committee at the progress achieved by the people of Zambia since independence. That was something of which the Special Committee and the whole of the United Nations could be justifiably proud.

28. The representative of Ethiopia sincerely thanked Zambia for its warm welcome to the Special Committee. President Kaunda's words were indeed those of a statesman who was fully aware of the immense burden that the accidents of history and geo-politics had placed upon the shoulders of the young Zambian nation. They were full of wisdom and understanding and constituted a useful guide and inspiration for the Committee.

29. Zambia was regarded today as the farthest outpost in the heroic battle for African freedom and independence. The role history had thrust upon it could not be played effectively without great sacrifice on the part of its people. The same unenviable position had been filled in the past by many countries of Africa, including his own, and the confronting truth for Zambia was that all had emerged victorious.

30. It was true that the majority of African countries had attained the status of free nations, but the point at issue was whether their brethren in the remaining few but vitally important areas of the continent were to be left languishing under the evil domination of entrenched and bigoted alien races. Never would Africans abandon the disinherited masses of South Africa, Angola, South West Africa, Mozambique, the so-called Portuguese Guinea and Zimbabwe. A rude shock was in store for the reactionary few, since all progressive mankind, including the Africans, would never rest until the entire continent was free and independent.

31. The Europeans now living in Zimbabwe—outnumbered by the Africans by twenty to one—were apparently convinced that their survival lay in a policy of segregation and racial discrimination and in ruthless suppression of all African political activity. The determination of that ruling white minority had steadily pushed the country to the brink of national catastrophe. And the “winning” of the so-called national elections recently by Mr. Ian Smith’s Rhodesian Front had been another tragic step in that direction. Those elections, based on the 1961 Constitution—which was unrelated to the political reality of the time—had been a mockery, designed to mislead international opinion. The facts were that the great majority of the African population were disenfranchised and that the small percentage eligible to vote had boycotted the election, since under that Constitution the Africans could never win at the polls.

32. Mr. Smith’s latest plans—to alter the constitutional legislation by introducing more racial laws on *apartheid* lines and to seize independence illegally—were well known to the United Kingdom Government. The equivocal attitude and lack of caution on the part of the latter was most puzzling, the representative of Ethiopia stated. The economic and diplomatic threats made by the United Kingdom Government had merely given Mr. Smith an opportunity to study economic consequences. One main target of his threatened counter measures would not be the United Kingdom but Zambia, which was dependent on Southern Rhodesia for coal and electric power. It was thus likely that the proposed United Kingdom economic sanctions, far from achieving the desired effect, might hurt innocent parties more than the intended target, and the Zimbabwe African nationalists regarded such sanctions as a poor weapon for subduing Mr. Smith.

33. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Smith was not without allies. Within Southern Rhodesia itself, “big business” was partly behind him, and he was backed by the whole Southern Rhodesian army and air force and the majority of the white electorate. Externally, he counted on sympathetic assistance from South Africa and the Portuguese authorities in Angola and Mozambique. That triangular axis seemingly in process of formation was signed for evil purposes and augured ill for tranquillity in the area, not to mention Africa as a whole. Pressure must be brought to bear to prevent its firm establishment.

34. Recalling that one of the United Kingdom arguments for inaction was that it had not been able to interfere in the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia, as a self-governing colony since 1923, the representative of Ethiopia observed that self-government applied to the white community only, and African interests seemed to count no more today than they had in 1923, despite the radical and irreversible changes that had taken place throughout the African continent. That calculated ignoring of African interests was a tragedy and Mr. Smith had given no indication of how he intended to meet the aspirations of 95 per cent of the population. Any self-government which catered for the few at the expense of the majority was unacceptable on moral and other grounds. The fundamental fact that should not be overlooked was that Southern Rhodesia was a British colony and self-government of that kind could be instituted only through United Kingdom connivance with the minority Government. If the United Kingdom sought a formula for granting independence without the application of the democratic principle of “one man, one vote”, it would stand exposed before international public opinion.

35. In 1910, only fifty-five years ago, an Act of the British Parliament had made South Africa an independent country. By that Act, South African political realities had been ignored and political power blindly handed over to white South Africans, proponents for the most part of racialism and segregation. As a result, the majority of the people of South Africa had lived and were still living through untold suffering. Zimbabwe, under the ruling Rhodesian Front, was inspired by the same evil philosophy of *apartheid* and was facing a gloomy future similar to that of South Africa. The United Kingdom, more than Mr. Smith and his followers, must be held responsible for that situation.

36. Racial bitterness in Zimbabwe had been heightened to an explosive degree. Thousands of Africans were in prison for political reasons, in violation of human rights and others who had escaped were living in forced exile. Bigger detention camps were being established, and African political parties, and newspapers sympathetic to their cause, had been banned. Should they decide to take up arms to regain their rights or to set up a nationalist government-in-exile, the Africans of Zimbabwe could not be blamed. The Organization of African Unity had already warned that it would support a government-in-exile in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence.

37. Should that come to pass, the United Kingdom could not escape responsibility for the bloodshed that would inevitably result. The Ethiopian delegation was therefore strongly of the opinion that the United Kingdom Government must act swiftly to save the situation from further deterioration. It was not too late to summon a round-table conference of all shades of political opinion, for the purpose of working out a fair constitution that would form the basis for democratic government. The release of African political leaders and the reactivation of their political parties would be a prerequisite for serious political negotiations. In the event of Mr. Smith rejecting those proposals, Britain could exercise her powers to suspend the outdated 1961 Constitution, refuse to recognize the results of the recent fraudulent elections, impose economic sanctions and take military action to prevent the minority Government from declaring independence unilaterally. In the eyes of the world the use of its military strength for the

laudable purpose involved would be to the credit of the United Kingdom Government. In short, Zimbabwe was a test case for the United Kingdom's oft-vaunted sense of justice and goodwill towards Africa. With or without that goodwill, Zimbabwe would inevitably win its freedom.

38. In conclusion, the representative of Ethiopia appealed to the Africans of Zimbabwe to act as one united force. It was no time for division in their ranks. Only determined united action by all could eventually defeat the adversary; in the struggle the entire strength of Africa and of all progressive mankind stood solidly behind them.

39. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed his Government's gratitude to Zambia for giving the Special Committee an opportunity to meet in Lusaka, to consider the major issues involved in the elimination of colonialism in Africa. He wished the people of Zambia great success in establishing their sovereign national State. The Soviet Government hoped that the Special Committee, during its first session in tropical Africa, would be able to make a substantial political contribution to the noble cause of the colonial peoples in their struggle for liberation.

40. The era was one of revolutionary transformation to achieve man's well-being and eliminate social, national and racial oppression and inequality. The national liberation movement of peoples, which had resulted in the collapse of the colonial empires, was one of the most important elements of that gigantic revolutionary process.

41. The liberation of the countries and peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America from the colonial yoke was the result of the selfless heroic struggle which those peoples were successfully waging with the active support of all the progressive forces of the world. All the socialist States, including the Soviet Union, had helped and would continue to help the colonial peoples in their revolution against imperialistic domination, according to the Leninist principles adopted by the Soviet people from the first day of victory of the socialist revolution in Russia. It was a historical fact that the advent of the new socialist States had given an impetus to national liberation movements elsewhere, which now had a real chance of success. It was a source of pride that in the past two decades, about sixty newly independent States had emerged and, in particular, that the African continent had undergone marked changes. Those young States were now joining in the solution of major international problems, as an independent force in shaping the destinies of mankind.

42. The last and final stage in the elimination of the colonial régimes had begun; it was characterized by the desperate attempts of the colonial Powers to retain their domination in the remaining colonies and to restore and strengthen their positions in the newly liberated States. Strongholds of colonialism were scattered all over the world but the main front of the struggle lay in Africa, where the enslaved peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, South West Africa and Zimbabwe were waging an intense and courageous struggle for their inherent right to freedom and national independence.

43. In their response the colonialists had unleashed barbarous colonial wars and committed monstrous brutalities, with the object of prolonging their domination and retaining their opportunities for fabulous profits which was the main incentive for colonialism. The main

purpose of the colonialists was to plunder the natural wealth of the colonial Territories and use them for military bases to form the springboards for aggression. They were ready everywhere to apply force, as was evidenced by the events in the Congo, Viet-Nam, the Dominican Republic and the Republic of South Africa. Hardly a day passed without bringing further evidence of the uniting of the imperialists' forces in a common effort to halt freedom. The tangled web of the financial interrelation of American, British, Belgian and Portuguese monopolies, engaged in plundering the riches of the Territories he had mentioned, was supplemented by the system of military and political ties of the NATO partners. The reports of plans to create a military/colonial bloc in southern Africa, composed of the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, under the joint aegis of the United States and the United Kingdom, were disturbing and deserved most serious attention. Therefore all the forces of freedom would suffer fewer sacrifices the sooner the final victory of the struggle for freedom and independence was achieved.

44. He noted with great satisfaction that more than half the States of the world, at the Addis Ababa and Cairo Conferences of Heads of African States and Governments and the Cairo Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, had expressed the firm determination to go on to victory in the just cause of ridding the world of the remnants of colonialism. Undoubtedly, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism constituted the main sources of international tension and conflict, lending importance to the decision to unite in giving all moral, political and material assistance in the struggle against such forces. The fact that that policy was fully shared and supported by the Soviet Union, by all the socialist States and by the overwhelming majority of mankind was a major guarantee of victory.

45. He recalled that the founders of the United Nations had embodied in the Charter the principles of self-determination of peoples and of equality of rights of big and small nations. Those principles had been further elaborated in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted on the initiative of his country. Thus, the United Nations had taken a political stand on the side of the oppressed peoples and had established the Special Committee to watch over the application of the Declaration. As the Committee had already entered its fourth year of existence, the time had perhaps come to consider whether its work had redounded to the benefit of the fighters for freedom.

46. The work had produced some positive results. It had contributed to the political isolation of the colonialists, by bringing the situation to the attention of world public opinion. Important decisions had been adopted, governing the manner in which the status of any colonial Territory must be determined. It remained for those members opposing colonialism and imperialism to ensure that more effective decisions, giving even greater help, were adopted. And the conditions for fruitful work were more propitious in Lusaka than in New York. The Special Committee could establish direct contact with prominent African leaders and with the Organization of African Unity.

47. The items on the Special Committee's agenda regarding the progress made in carrying out the Declaration in the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia,

South West Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland were of great importance for the final elimination of the colonial system in the African continent. No matter how different those Territories might be under natural conditions, population density and tribal origin, their lot had many common features, grounded in the refined cruelty of the colonial authorities. In justification of the savage reprisals against the colonial population under Portuguese rule, the Portuguese Foreign Minister had stated at a press conference recently in London that his country was pursuing a policy which seemed to it as lawful and honourable as any other policy, and that Portugal would not wish anyone to doubt its determination and ability to carry out that policy. That was a perfect illustration of the cynicism of the colonialists. Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister was defiantly attempting, with the virtual consent of the United Kingdom, to turn the country into a racist State on the South African pattern and was trying to mislead world public opinion by alleging that the struggle in Southern Rhodesia was not between the indigenous population and the colonialists but between communism and western civilizations. That charge was as absurd in its substance as it was provocative in its purpose.

48. Another common feature was that the colonialists in Africa and elsewhere were backed by the United States, which had no colonial possessions of its own in Africa but which was taking an active part in plundering them and drawing a major share of the economic, military, strategic and other advantages derived from the continuance of the hated colonial régimes. Without that outside support, the colonial régimes in Africa would long since have collapsed.

49. Lastly, all the colonial peoples in Africa, as elsewhere, had an indisputable right to freedom and independence, as recognized by the whole world and by the United Nations. The member States composing the Special Committee had a special duty to help the enslaved peoples to establish their own independent sovereign States. In the case of Southern Rhodesia, that meant the establishment of an independent State of Zimbabwe, where the power would be in the hands of the indigenous majority.

50. The dozens of resolutions adopted by various United Nations bodies, calling upon the colonialists to grant freedom to those Territories, had thus far not been implemented. The present meetings, however, offered a further real opportunity for the Special Committee to bring the governing Powers and their supporters to book by reaffirming its solidarity with the struggling peoples and working out proposals for measures to be taken against them, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Under the Charter, there was no authority to take measures of force against those creating a threat to peace, except by decision of the Security Council. But the Special Committee had an indisputable right to express its competent opinion on the need for such measures and that opinion would carry considerable international and political weight. Such conclusions, adopted on African soil, would have to be given the most serious consideration by the Security Council; achievement of that objective required clarity of aim, political firmness and consistency of principles in the Special Committee. The Soviet Union, in line with its expressed principles, was willing to support any effective measures designed to rid African soil speedily of the last colonial régimes.

51. The representative of India said that President Kaunda's opening address had recalled his stirring appeal as a petitioner before the Special Committee of Seventeen on 18 April 1962 and the prediction by the representative of India concerning the part Dr. Kaunda would play in the future of Zambia. It was fitting that the Special Committee should be meeting in President Kaunda's free country of Zambia on African Liberation Day.

52. The President had played a leading part in building up the close friendship existing between Zambia and India, which was based on similar history and common interests and ideals. Both countries were in the process of economic and social change; and both believed in peaceful coexistence, non-alignment and Afro-Asian solidarity. Zambia's fight for freedom had had a special appeal for India because Dr. Kaunda had adopted Mahatma Ghandi's policy of non-violence, explaining his reasons for so doing to the United Nations General Assembly on 4 December 1964 (1291st plenary meeting).

53. India had long been at the forefront of the struggle against colonialism and racialism, both in the United Nations, where his Government had been responsible for the question of racial discrimination in South Africa being placed on the agenda of the first session of the General Assembly in 1946, and as a non-aligned country attending the Bandung, Belgrade and Cairo Conferences.

54. In August 1963, speaking in New Delhi, the late Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru had referred to the awakening of Africa as the most exciting happening in the twentieth century. Today there were thirty-four independent African States Members of the United Nations. But in Southern Rhodesia, not far from Zambia, 4 million people were still being denied their rights. The Indian Government had already made known its attitude: that full and equal rights for all inhabitants, regardless of colour or creed, should come before independence. As a protest against the so-called general election held on 7 May 1965, against the wishes of the indigenous people and the recommendations and resolutions adopted by the Special Committee on 22 April 1965, the Government of India had withdrawn its mission from Salisbury and sent an explanatory note to the United Kingdom Government and its representative in Salisbury. In Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea colonialism in some of its worst forms still persisted; South West Africa faced the threat of illegal annexation by South Africa; Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland were still petitioning for independence. Efforts must not be relaxed as long as colonialism existed anywhere. The increasing support for the struggle against colonialism and racialism, particularly by socialist and Latin American countries, was a source of great encouragement. His Government had also welcomed the more progressive policies of the United Kingdom Government in recent years and hoped there would be no disappointment over Southern Rhodesia.

55. In a broadcast to the people of India on 11 June 1964, Prime Minister Shastri had referred to the names of Ghandi and Nehru as symbols of the movement of subject peoples for freedom from colonial domination. He had also spoken of the Afro-Asian movement, of which Pandit Nehru had been one of the founders. Afro-Asian solidarity was, he had said, not an end but a means of working for the freedom of the African



and Asian peoples, for peace and understanding among all nations, and for economic growth and better standards of living; India sought no leadership in the group, but would work on an equal footing with the other nations in the common cause.

56. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said it was gratifying to see the Special Committee meeting in the free country of Zambia which, barely three years earlier, had been petitioning for independence. There were advantages, too, in meeting in Africa. The cost and the difficulties of travel for petitioners would be considerably reduced; the Special Committee would be able to gain first hand knowledge of its subject; and the people still seeking their independence would realize that some of the Governments represented on the Committee were on their side.

57. On the general issue of colonialism the attitude of the United Republic of Tanzania could be summed up in the words of President Nyerere, speaking in Mbeya in 1962:

"Those of our brothers still under the colonial yoke must fight; if they do not do so they are cowards. And those of us who are independent must help them even if it means shedding our blood; if we do not do so then we shall also be cowards."

58. He stressed the importance of united action. Divided factions only prolonged colonial domination.

59. He urged the Government of Southern Rhodesia not to miscalculate the African's determination by declaring unilateral independence. He also spoke of the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government which, as the administering Power, had ignored the Security Council's appeal to call off the recent elections. He urged that the United Kingdom Government should declare the elections void and convene a constitutional conference. If the problem were not soon settled by peaceful means, it might ultimately have to be settled by military action.

60. His Government's views on the Portuguese colonies remained unchanged. The situation had worsened, because the African people had taken to arms, but he was sure of their ultimate victory.

61. He hoped that the colonial Powers would respond to the Special Committee's appeals before it was too late, so that Africa could achieve full freedom without being forced to abandon the ways of peace.

62. The representative of Yugoslavia thanked the Governments of Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia for their generous invitations, which would enable the Special Committee to make a maximum contribution to the struggle for independence of the peoples subjected to foreign domination. His delegation was happy to see that Zambia, which only recently had still been under colonial domination, was today an independent and sovereign State and was making a valuable contribution to the efforts made by peace-loving peoples to promote international co-operation and to safeguard peace and security. The Government and people of Yugoslavia were following with sympathy the efforts of the people of Zambia to resolve the many difficult problems which they faced, such as the heritage of the colonial era; they were sure that Zambia would, by its own efforts and with the help of friendly countries, succeed in solving those problems and they wished it every success.

63. The fact that the Special Committee was meeting in Africa was of great importance. That continent, which

had perhaps suffered more than any other from foreign exploitation, was unfortunately not yet rid of the colonialism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* which had long since been severely condemned by history and humanity. It was in Africa that some of the most difficult colonial problems still persisted, among which the problems of Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and the problem of South Africa were the most disquieting. For Zambia and Tanzania, the situation in Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa not only was a source of concern because of the suffering inflicted on their African brothers, but represented a direct threat to their security and independence. It was in Africa that colonialism, which had been conquered and condemned both morally and politically, was trying to re-emerge in other forms by exploiting the difficulties encountered by the recently liberated countries. The Special Committee's visit was not only a demonstration of solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom and independence, it was also a demonstration of the firm determination of the international community and of the United Nations to give those peoples all the assistance they needed to remove immediately, once and for all, the last vestiges of the colonial era: discrimination and subjugation. The Special Committee should make a thorough examination of the problems of Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland and should reach conclusions and make recommendations in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the peoples of those Territories. The members of the Special Committee were going to meet many representatives of those peoples and through them would be able to gain a more accurate picture of the real situation, which would be of great value in the formulation of conclusions and recommendations.

64. He recalled a recent statement in which President Tito had said that, in spite of the efforts made by monopolist circles in the metropolitan countries to prevent or slow the process of decolonization, the end of colonialism was near and that the last bastions of colonialism were preventing the attainment of a stable situation in many regions of the world and were an anachronism from both the political and the humanitarian point of view. The Heads of States of Non-Aligned Countries who had met at Cairo in October 1964 had declared that lasting peace could not be achieved so long as peoples subjected to foreign domination continued to be deprived of their fundamental right to freedom, independence and self-determination.

65. One of the principal aims of the United Nations was to ensure that all men, without distinction, should enjoy the inalienable right to freedom and human dignity, to do away with colonialism once and for all, to promote peace and security and to ensure international co-operation on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and respect for the dignity of all human beings. The work of the Special Committee in Africa should be effective in helping to speed up the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and to create an atmosphere of peace and security in which the African people would be able to concentrate their efforts on solving the problems of economic, social and cultural development and to advance on the road to progress.

66. His country's position on the question of colonialism was well known and there was no need to state it again. As in the past, his Government would continue to give every assistance to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, as also to all other peoples struggling against colonialism and fighting for liberty and independence.

67. The representative of the United States of America recalled that in April 1962, Dr. Kaunda, today the President of Zambia, had with others presented to the Special Committee a detailed picture of the situation in their country. Since then, some of their momentous aspirations had been realized, and it thus seemed most fitting that the Committee should be meeting, three years later, in independent Zambia on Africa Liberation Day. Dr. Kaunda had spoken of his country's claim and emphasis on self-determination. That must be the inspiration of the Committee also, which should continuously seek ways of bringing closer the day when the peoples of each of the Territories on its agenda would exercise fully, freely and peacefully their right to self-determination.

68. His country's dedication to self-determination was firmly rooted in the very circumstances of its emergence as a sovereign independent nation. For the United States self-determination was not just a slogan, but a concrete concept which should include three specific aspects of choice: first, the choice of status, whether independence or some other status selected by the people; second, the right of self-government, i.e., the right to be ruled by a government which governed by consent of all the governed; third, the right to choose the kind of institutions under which the people wished to live. Those were the components of choice in the true exercise of self-determination such as his country would wish for all dependent peoples—a choice to be achieved through the process of peaceful change within a framework of agreement of all the parties. That was the process which had more than doubled the membership of the United Nations in the few short years of its existence, and it could not be abandoned. But the process was only a beginning; preserving independence was often as delicate a task as winning independence. President Johnson, speaking of the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa, had affirmed the United States' commitment to help those who were seeking to strengthen their own independence and to work closely with Governments dedicated to the welfare of all the people; the United States, he had said, did not seek to extend its power, but to strengthen the freedom of all peoples.

69. The representative of Italy, after thanking the Government and people of Zambia for the friendly hospitality offered to the Committee, said that Italy had been closely associated with Africa through the centuries and was proud to play a part, through membership in the Special Committee, in the historic process of decolonization, which would go down in history not only for what had been achieved but also for the way it had been achieved: namely by the bravery and tenacity with which the colonial peoples had pursued their ideals of freedom and independence, by the pressure of all liberal forces in the world and by the wisdom of all parties concerned who had decided that decolonization should be achieved by peaceful means. In the past, many empires had been swept away by violence, but historians would always ask them-

selves whether the results justified the cost in human suffering, or whether the new order did not contain in itself the seeds of future destruction. He did not believe that that was true of decolonization. The fact that the new order had been created by peaceful means was the best guarantee of its soundness and durability, and the Special Committee's presence in a newly independent country testified to the fortunate trend history had taken.

70. Not all the problems had been solved, and the virtues of wisdom, tenacity and restraint exercised in the past by the former colonial peoples and administering Powers would have to be exercised again and to an even greater extent. If the outlook was not bright in certain areas, the Committee should redouble its efforts. Italy was confident that the requirements of justice, freedom and peace would eventually be reconciled, and pledged its wholehearted co-operation to that end.

71. The representative of Denmark recalled that his delegation had, from the outset, found that the holding of meetings in Africa might be useful in helping the Committee to obtain a clearer understanding of African problems. He sincerely hoped that the meetings would further the cause of decolonization and lead to constructive measures on behalf of all peoples still living under colonial rule. The statements made by previous speakers had shown how strong was the pressure for the final abolition of all colonies and how great was the need for self-determination.

72. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said he was impressed by the way in which the Zambian Government had set about the task of development which faced the country.

73. The United Kingdom Government's approach to the problem of the Territories in southern Africa was founded on the principle of self-determination as laid down in the United Nations Charter. His Government had pledged itself to that principle and had consistently honoured its pledge. In this connexion, he pointed to the changes that had taken place in Africa since the Special Committee's visit in 1962. During that period no less than six African countries formerly under British administration, with a total population of over 21 million, had attained full independence.

74. The record of the United Kingdom Government was proof of its sincerity and good faith, which the Committee should bear in mind when considering the solution of the remaining colonial problems in Africa and elsewhere. It was against that background, and with the basic principle of self-determination constantly in view, that his Government approached the four items to be dealt with by the Committee. The United Kingdom had direct responsibility in regard to only two of those items. In Southern Rhodesia, his Government had already declared its determination to find, by negotiation, a basis for independence which would be acceptable to the people of Southern Rhodesia as a whole. Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland were already well on the way to full independence, and Basutoland and Bechuanaland had fully representative Governments which were busily engaged in planning the final stages in their progress to independence. As to the Portuguese African Territories, the United Kingdom had repeatedly stated that the principle of self-determination should be implemented and had repeatedly urged the Portuguese Government to base its policies on that principle. The problem of South West



Africa was at present being examined by the International Court of Justice and, in his view, it would be incorrect for the Committee to say anything which might prejudice the Court's findings.

75. In discussing all those questions, his delegation would endeavour to play its part constructively. Where United Kingdom responsibilities were involved, frank discussions had been held with the United Nations to the fullest possible extent consistent with his Government's views on the competence of the United Nations and the limitations on its own authority and responsibility. It was his Government's firm intention and, he felt sure, the wish of Africa, to seek a peaceful solution to all those problems.

76. The representative of Poland, after expressing his delegation's gratitude and appreciation to the President, Dr. Kaunda, his Government and the people of Zambia for the invitation extended to the Special Committee to meet in that part of the African continent, welcomed the representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in his capacity as an observer in the Special Committee. He pointed out that, although the sphere of colonial domination had shrunk in the last few years, the dangers inherent in the continued existence of colonialism had by no means decreased. The dependent peoples refused to live any longer under the colonial yoke, particularly when they could see examples in neighbouring countries of peoples enjoying their independence. However, through violence and the use of force, the colonial Powers still attempted to frustrate their just aspiration to achieve independence.

77. The problems that the Special Committee was called upon to discuss, together with the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa, were closely interrelated and constituted the most urgent matters facing the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and the world as a whole. In southern Africa the colonial Powers were using all the means at their disposal to prevent the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. They still continued to wage colonial wars against the indigenous population, thus creating a permanent source of tension and a threat to international peace and security. Recent events in the Portuguese Territories and Southern Rhodesia gave rise to serious concern. A unilateral declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia might lead to the creation of a new *apartheid* State in Africa, dominated by a minority settlers' Government.

78. Southern Rhodesia, Angola and certain other Territories in Africa were not merely colonies of the United Kingdom or Portugal, but virtually economic colonies belonging to South Africa, Britain, the United States and Western Germany, whose nationals were part-owners of the great trusts that exploited the natural resources and peoples of southern Africa. The unholy alliance of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia was based on the mutual ramifications of the international financial groupings. Confident in the support of the big monopolies, which were powerful enough to influence official policies, the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were constantly intensifying their fight against national liberation movements.

79. The world was witnessing both open and disguised aggression by colonial and neo-colonial forces in different parts of the world in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter. Those desperate acts had

followed upon pronouncements that wars of national liberation would not be tolerated by the imperialist Powers. It was the duty of the Special Committee to reject the contention that the imperialists were entitled to decide what form the struggle for national liberation should take. If their contention were accepted, the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia would have to abandon their struggle for freedom and independence. That must not be allowed to happen.

80. The Polish people fully shared the desire of Africans to see their brothers liberated from foreign domination, humiliation and oppression. By virtue of its historical traditions and the nature of its socialist structure, Poland was opposed to any form of national or social oppression. It had on many occasions demonstrated its support for the cause of freedom and progress. Only a concerted effort by all the anti-colonial forces, as envisaged by the Addis Ababa conference and the Cairo Declaration of the non-aligned countries, could speed up the process of decolonization.

81. His Government considered that the Special Committee should draw the necessary conclusions from the fact that numerous resolutions adopted by the United Nations had been ignored by the colonial Powers. Certain cases could be submitted to the Security Council with a request that appropriate action be taken to enforce decisions in accordance with the United Nations Charter. Special emphasis should be placed on the urgent need to put an end to military and other assistance offered by NATO to the colonial Powers to help them to suppress nationalist movements in Africa and elsewhere.

82. The Polish delegation attached great importance to the present session in Africa, which would allow the Special Committee to make contact with the people still living under colonial rule. The representatives of the oppressed peoples would be given an opportunity to explain their views and their aspirations. The road to independence was not an easy one. It was for the colonial peoples themselves to decide which direction they wished to take. The task of the United Nations, and the Special Committee in particular, was to help them in their struggle.

83. The representative of Iraq said that the Special Committee's decision to meet in Africa reflected the growing concern of the United Nations for Territories still under foreign domination and its determination to see that the people in those areas gained their independence and freedom. His delegation hoped that independence would be achieved speedily, peacefully and smoothly. Many of the countries in the Special Committee were developing nations that needed peace and security to pursue their objectives of social justice, economic development and higher standards of living. The Afro-Asian nations had many common goals, foremost among them being to ensure that the colonial Territories gained their independence peacefully. History proved that domination and injustice could not last long and that oppressors would ultimately be defeated.

84. The Special Committee's work in Africa would necessarily be limited by the short time available, but its work would surely bear fruit. It would be an inspiration to those Territories still under foreign domination to achieve their goals of freedom and dignity.

85. While meeting in Zambia, the Special Committee would look into the question of Southern Rhodesia, Zambia's immediate neighbour. His delegation's

views on the situation there had been fully explained when the question was debated in New York. Since then the Special Committee had adopted a resolution calling upon the administering Power to assume its responsibilities by securing the release of prisoners and detainees, the repeal of discriminatory laws and the suspension of the 1961 Constitution. The recent elections in Southern Rhodesia and the return to power of the present racist Government, which had stated its intention of declaring unilateral independence, had created an explosive situation. It was for that reason that the Special Committee had decided to meet on African soil, in order to be physically closer to the Territories in question and to hear petitioners. He felt sure that the opportunity offered to the Committee would be valuable and would result in a fresh understanding of the problems involved.

86. The representative of Bulgaria recalled that his country had always stood solidly behind Zambia both in its past struggles and in its present endeavour to build an outpost of freedom on the frontiers of oppression. He was gratified to see the progress Zambia had achieved in the brief period since independence. It was a happy coincidence that the Special Committee should be starting its work on African Liberation Day, and he was sure its decision to come to Africa would prove timely and far-sighted. Millions of people in Africa still languished in colonial bondage, and the Special Committee's visit would bring it into closer touch with spokesmen for the liberation movements there.

87. The situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was far from satisfactory. It would soon be five years since the Declaration had been adopted, yet there was more need than ever for vigorous action by the Special Committee. As the President of Zambia had said in his opening address, what was required was action, not words.

88. In endeavouring to reflect the aspirations of dependent peoples, the Committee had always sought to adopt recommendations designed to bring about a peaceful solution of the problems posed by colonialism. Blame for the present situation must therefore lie with the colonial Powers, which had consistently refused to comply with the decisions of the Special Committee, the General Assembly and the Security Council. It was that stubborn opposition to the process of decolonization that constituted the common denominator of all the items on the Special Committee's agenda. The racial discrimination, oppressive measures and direct military action undertaken by Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith, and the assistance given them by the United States, the United Kingdom and other NATO countries, showed that the colonial Powers were resolved to do everything possible to preserve white domination in southern Africa and to further the interests of the monopolies which were exploiting the peoples and the natural resources of that whole region. While criticizing those policies in words, the imperialist Powers in fact acted as accomplices. Meanwhile, the United States had embarked on a series of aggressive acts in other parts of the world such as Viet-Nam, the Congo and the Dominican Republic. The United States policy of intervening to crush national liberation movements in flagrant violation of international law was thus another manifestation of the same fundamental attitude. The Special Committee could therefore not ignore the re-

sulting international situation, for it was highly relevant to the questions on its agenda. The Special Committee must take whatever steps were necessary to become an effective instrument in securing compliance with the Declaration. His country's unswerving support for the principles of that Declaration was well known, and the Bulgarian delegation would support any measures designed to secure its speedy implementation.

89. The representative of the Ivory Coast thanked the Zambian people for their welcome and congratulated President Kaunda on his message of welcome. He was particularly happy to be in Zambia, a State which, since its liberation from the colonial yoke, had welcomed to its territory its oppressed brothers from Rhodesia, South West Africa, Mozambique, Angola, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland. They should know that they were not alone in that struggle and that all peace-loving peoples stood shoulder to shoulder with them.

90. The representative of Sierra Leone said that, by meeting in Zambia, the Special Committee would give new hope to those African Territories still under colonial domination and make clear the determination of most countries of the world to free them. It was the earnest desire of his delegation to bring about the speedy decolonization of Africa and other continents. In that respect he fully endorsed President Kaunda's call for immediate action rather than words, and hoped that some positive results would come out of the present session, for example the release of Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Sithole.

91. Recalling its own colonial days, the Government of Sierra Leone was dedicated to the quest for the liberation of all oppressed peoples. It understood the problems involved in the struggle for emancipation and knew how cunning the colonial Powers could be. It was partly because all political parties had presented a united front on the question of independence that Sierra Leone had achieved its independence peacefully. He therefore hoped that where internal differences existed, the parties in any Territories under colonial rule would be able to unite for freedom, leaving the colonial Power no excuse for delay.

92. The Special Committee's agenda covered the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, where the chief difficulty would be to preserve their territorial and national integrity, and South West Africa where the people had been forced into a system of *apartheid* against their will. Whatever the legal outcome at the International Court of Justice—and his delegation devoutly hoped that the result would be emancipation—a human tragedy existed in those countries and it would have to be discussed. In the Portuguese Territories the nationalists of Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and other areas were denied the right to choose their own destiny. In Zimbabwe a few thousand whites under Mr. Ian Smith intended to create another South Africa. However different those countries might be, and however varied their problems, the basic situation was the same: millions of people were denied the inalienable right of every individual to be treated with human dignity and to enjoy his fundamental liberties.

93. He called upon the colonial Powers to release their subject peoples and allow them to fend for themselves. It was his delegation's wish to see the nationalist leaders of today installed at the United Nations as heads of truly independent countries.

94. The representative of Cambodia thanked the President of Zambia warmly for having allowed the Special Committee to meet in Lusaka.

95. Although it was situated far from the African continent, whose peoples were still suffering cruelly under colonialism, Cambodia was nevertheless an Afro-Asian country which had given and continued to give its firm and constant support to its African brothers in their lawful struggle for independence, for Cambodia itself had, for a long period, experienced the humiliation of the colonial yoke. In November 1953, however, alone among the countries of the former French Indo-China, Cambodia had succeeded in regaining its freedom and complete independence, without a drop of blood being shed.

96. At all international gatherings—at Bandung, at Belgrade, at Cairo and at each session of the United Nations General Assembly—Cambodia had raised its voice in condemnation of colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and imperialism. Cambodia, like the other Afro-Asian countries, could not leave several million of its African brothers at the mercy of the colonial Powers. They must be helped to recover their freedom and independence as speedily as possible. That was why, immediately after the Cairo Conference, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Head of State of Cambodia, had informed the Secretary-General of the Conference that the Royal Government of Cambodia, in solidarity with its African brothers, had decided to break off all relations with Portugal and South Africa.

97. The Special Committee, as also the General Assembly and the Security Council, had adopted a number of resolutions concerning, in particular, Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration and South West Africa. Unfortunately, those resolutions had not been complied with. His delegation therefore considered that the time had come for action and for the consideration of specific measures designed to compel the colonial Powers and their allies, the imperialists, to respect and carry out the resolutions adopted. Millions of Africans living under the colonial yoke had placed their hope in intervention by the United Nations, and the Organization must not disappoint them.

98. The representative of Syria pointed out that Africa's rise to prominence in world affairs was one of the outstanding features of the twentieth century. Within a short space of time much had been done to unite Africa in defence of the rights of man. In that connexion the Special Committee had a heavy burden of responsibility. The time for action had come and it must ensure that its work was positive and effective.

99. In Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola, as well as in South Africa, the forces of bigotry and reaction were firmly entrenched. Devoid of any sense of humanity, they ruthlessly suppressed the indigenous peoples. Blinded by the immense profits they were accumulating at the expense of the majority, they still denied the masses their most elementary rights. Against the current of history and progress, they still carried out policies of colonial exploitation and racial superiority. In Zimbabwe, a small minority sought to achieve its so-called independence in order to deny the legitimate rights of 4 million Africans. For all of them, the African peoples represented no more than cheap labour.

100. It was not enough to decry their actions, because moral pressure was of no avail. They flouted

all moral and international obligations and defied the resolutions of the international community. It was therefore time to undertake a positive investigation. The remaining representatives of colonialism manufactured only small arms themselves. Where did they get their abundant supplies of modern weapons? What were their sources of foreign investment? Without animosity he wished to draw the attention of the major Powers to the fact that by condoning those supplies of arms, money and assistance they were doing a disservice to the cause of humanity. It was deeds and facts that mattered, not declarations of innocent intentions. Legalistic quibbles must not hamper effective action. Millions of lives were at stake and international peace was in danger. Amid the great revolution for the betterment of mankind, vile attempts were being made to debase human values and reinstate the worst forms of exploitation and slavery.

101. The Afro-Asian countries had long experience of the anti-colonial struggle, and had pronounced themselves in unequivocal terms in the historic resolutions of the Cairo Conference of non-aligned countries. Great hope had been placed in the work of the Special Committee, which should do its utmost to ensure that the expectations of the colonized countries were not disappointed.

102. The representative of Venezuela expressed warm thanks to the President of Zambia for his invitation to the Special Committee. The fact that the Special Committee was meeting in Africa was of particular importance, for it was certainly the African continent which had suffered most from the ravages of colonialism. Its land and its inhabitants had been exploited, and millions of Africans, torn from their native land, had nourished the soil of America with their blood, but millions, too, had finally become merged and identified with the other inhabitants of the American continent. It was to the African that Latin America owed its spirit of independence, its love of freedom and its courage in rebelling against every kind of oppression.

103. One hundred and fifty years previously, at great sacrifice, Latin America, and Venezuela in particular, had attained independence. There were still, however, peoples in America subjected to the colonial yoke and Territories occupied by foreign Powers. Those peoples too would regain their independence one day and the occupied Territories would be reunited with the States from which they had been severed.

104. For Venezuelans, inhabitants of a country where discrimination did not exist, where social democracy was not an empty word and where the Indian, the African and the Spaniard had blended into one freedom-loving people, it was hard to understand how there could be colonial régimes where some were denied the exercise of their fundamental rights.

105. Only universal suffrage, which was still denied to a large number of men, was capable of ensuring the free expression of the popular will. The Venezuelan Government had been elected by universal suffrage in elections in which more than 90 per cent of the registered voters had participated. His delegation therefore considered that the Zimbabwe people, and the millions of other Africans still under the colonial régime, could no longer be deprived of their fundamental rights. It was inconceivable that some Powers could believe that the anachronistic system of colonialism could continue in being or that a people could be denied its freedom and independence. A people might be deprived

temporarily of its freedom and independence, but sooner or later it would regain its rights.

106. His delegation was convinced that free co-operation among peoples and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter were enough to resolve all the problems which might face the international community. Venezuela had always defended the principle of non-intervention and would never allow a foreign Power to interfere in its internal affairs. It wished to see that principle respected also in the case of all other peoples, without distinction. The African peoples had the right to decide their destiny in complete freedom. That was an inalienable right which it should be possible to exercise peacefully, and it was incumbent on the United Nations to see that the right of the peoples was respected if it did not wish violence to break out.

107. Venezuela had always struggled against colonialism; in United Nations bodies it had always defended the right of the peoples of Africa to freedom and independence, and it would continue to do so.

108. The President of the Republic of Zambia, in the address he had given on the occasion of "African Liberation Day", had expressed the hope that the Special Committee would not have to return to Lusaka again as a committee on decolonization. The delegation of Venezuela associated itself with that hope.

109. The representative of Madagascar expressed satisfaction that Zambia, which had just gained independence, was already showing that it was resolved to contribute actively to the defence of the interests of the international community. Zambia was thus proving to the world that it regarded the plight of those still suffering under foreign rule as a matter of prime concern. That gesture deserved the admiration and gratitude of all.

110. Five years after the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, there were still regions of the world, particularly on the African continent, where the exploitation of one people by another continued and where scorn for the most elementary human rights was the rule. The fact that recommendations and resolutions of United Nations bodies remained without effect was not the result of chance but the work of a few Governments and individuals who clung to principles which were dictated by their selfish interests.

111. The current of independence was becoming so strong in Africa that all those trying to oppose it were courting disaster, for the independent African States would not indefinitely tolerate the use of violence against their brothers.

112. The Malagasy Republic was whole-heartedly with those struggling for their freedom and hoped that the Special Committee, when it concluded its work, would have opened the way to an era of co-operation among all peoples.

113. The representative of Australia heartily endorsed President Kaunda's plea for a strengthening of the United Nations and its work. Having observed at first hand Zambia's development both before and after independence, he considered Zambia to be a good example of successful decolonization. Credit for that should go primarily to the leaders and people of the country, but also to the United Kingdom Government. A people's revolution was taking place in Zambia, but a revolution without violence or injustice. Race relations were

characterized by tolerance and co-operation. Hard work and the dynamic utilization of resources were the main-spring of development for the welfare of all and not for a minority. Less concern was shown for the maintenance of civilized standards—a negative and static concept—than for the steady raising of standards above the existing level for the whole of the population.

114. For leaders and peoples in Africa south of the Zambesi, those were lessons of the greatest importance. The Special Committee could exhort, appeal, and warn, but example had a more profound and permanent influence than precept. He hoped that the leaders and peoples south of the Zambesi would study the policies and plans of Zambia and see for themselves how transition to majority rule and advance to higher standards of productivity, welfare and human dignity for everyone could be achieved with justice and in peace. Such changes would not easily be achieved in Rhodesia, for example, where an extraordinary effort, in particular by the Rhodesian Government, would be required. The Special Committee was entitled to ask that such an effort be made, and he hoped it would continue to play a constructive part in achieving that end.

115. The representative of Chile welcomed the fact that Zambia, which was like Chile in that its principal source of wealth was copper, was today an independent democratic State.

116. The attitude of the Chilean delegation in the Special Committee was well known. It had always been guided by an unshakable faith in the principle of equality for all and respect for basic human rights. Chile had a deep interest in the African cause and in the process of liberation in Africa and looked forward to living in a world which was completely liberated, devoted to the task of improving the welfare of all and rid of the unjust system of discrimination. Latin America had struggled in the past to free itself from the colonial yoke; today it was the turn of the Africans to fight for liberty. The best wishes of the people and Government of Chile were with them.

117. It was regrettable that the Special Committee should once again have to consider the situation in Southern Rhodesia, its previous resolutions having so far been of no avail. The Committee's decision to ask for the release of the political leaders Nkomo and Sithole was of the utmost importance and he wished to address another urgent appeal to the administering Power to use its influence with Mr. Ian Smith's Government to obtain the immediate release of the political prisoners—who were the true representatives of Southern Rhodesia—and the convening of a constitutional conference on the basis of the principle "one man, one vote". The Chilean delegation was concerned also about the situation of the inhabitants of South West Africa and of the Territories administered by Portugal, and it strongly condemned the attitude of South Africa and Portugal. It would continue to co-operate actively with the efforts being made to restore those countries to their lawful owners. The inhabitants of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, too, had a right to self-determination and to a government of their choice. The Chilean delegation expressed its sympathy with them and warmly supported their cause. Lastly his delegation was glad that an observer from the Organization of African Unity was attending the Special Committee's meetings and hoped that consideration might be given to the possibility of having a permanent

representative of that regional organization at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

118. The representative of Iran recalled that, from the outset, his Government had backed every action taken by the United Nations for the liberation of people from colonial rule. As a sponsor of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, Iran took a keen and active interest in its speedy implementation by peaceful means. The struggle of the Zimbabwe people for liberation from the racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia had received Iran's full support. The struggle for independence in other parts of Africa, in particular in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea where colonialism in its most cruel form prevails was of equal or even greater importance.

119. In addition to serving the cause of freedom, justice and human dignity, the struggle for independence had also been instrumental in bringing together the peoples of the Afro-Asian countries. Those fraternal ties should not be slackened once independence had been achieved. Independence meant only political liberation. True freedom implied economic independence and the eradication of poverty, disease, hunger and illiteracy. Since all developing countries were faced with similar problems, they should co-operate in solving them. Common action against social and economic ills should begin with small and feasible projects which could be successfully accomplished. A start could be made by creating or expanding commercial and economic ties and by exchanging technical knowledge.

120. Progress made under Zambia's transitional development plan, and the projects undertaken in agricultural development, the expansion of trade, health and education, indicated the high degree of competence and dedication on the part of the leaders of Zambia.

121. The representative of Tunisia associated himself with the speakers who had expressed their thanks to the Zambian Government for all the efforts it had made to ensure the success of the meetings of the Special Committee in Lusaka.

122. As long ago as 1959, President Bourguiba had raised the question of decolonization and suggested that the countries with colonies should hold a round-table conference to decide themselves on the procedures for the decolonization of the countries and peoples under their administration. President Bourguiba had pointed out at that time that decolonization was inevitable and that it was better that it should be brought about peacefully than that it should involve unnecessary bloodshed; colonialism was out of date and it was impossible to oppose the trend of history. President Bourguiba had concluded that it was in the interests of the colonial Powers themselves to bring about decolonization, since they would thus retain the friendship and sympathy of the colonized peoples. Although President Bourguiba's suggestion had not been taken up by the colonial Powers, the United Nations had in a way replied to it by establishing the Special Committee.

123. The Tunisian delegation wished to pay a tribute to the Special Committee for the way in which it had discharged its task so far. The Special Committee was a body of which the administering Powers should make the greatest use, since it enabled them to carry out decolonization in favourable conditions, and they should co-operate closely with it in the interests of world peace.

124. Tunisia would spare no effort to contribute fully to the observance of the principle of decolonization wherever it might be applicable, and, in particular, would do its utmost during the session to advance the Special Committee's work with regard to the items on its agenda.

#### *Other statements*

125. The representative of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity expressed the gratitude of the Secretary-General of the OAU for according the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of that organization an observer status on the occasion of the Special Committee's meetings in Africa. He also extended his good wishes to the members of the Special Committee for a fruitful stay in Africa. On behalf of the OAU, he thanked the Government and people of Zambia for the hospitality accorded to the various delegations and to the OAU observer.

126. He observed that the President of Zambia had eloquently stated the stand of the OAU with regard to the problem of colonialism in Africa which the OAU regarded as a challenge to the African continent and an affront to African dignity. A situation in which millions of African peoples were subjected to alien rule and exploitation with a reckless disregard for the aspirations of the peoples for a decent life and self-determination could no longer be tolerated.

127. It was the hope of the OAU and its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa that the meetings of the Special Committee in Africa would bring new hope to the suffering peoples still under colonial domination and that the Special Committee, having met and heard the various nationalist organizations, would recommend to the General Assembly concrete action to ensure that colonial Powers grant independence to all the Territories under domination.

128. He offered to make available for distribution to members of the Special Committee the resolution of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU. He explained that the documents related to the Lagos Conference (February 1964) resolution on Southern Rhodesia (A/AC.109/59), the Cairo Conference (July 1964) resolutions on *apartheid* and racial discrimination, Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese Territories, the High Commission Territories and the Nairobi Conference (February-March 1965) resolutions on Portuguese Territories and Southern Rhodesia.

129. He stated that in order to co-ordinate assistance to liberation movements in Africa, to give direction and purpose to the struggling peoples of Africa, and to focus world attention more intensely on the problems of colonialism in Africa, the OAU had established a Co-ordinating Committee of nine members with headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

130. He emphasized that it was the desire of the Co-ordinating Committee that there should be a peaceful transition to independence in all colonial Territories in Africa. Where colonial Powers showed a genuine desire and took practical steps to achieve such a goal speedily, all attempts had always been made to encourage them in their efforts and to ensure that nationalist parties, without prejudice to their cause, pursued their goal in a spirit of moderation. On the other hand, there were a few recalcitrant Powers and

racist minority groups which had proved impervious to reason and common sense, in the attitudes of which there could be no change unless brought about by violence and the destruction of human life. Conditions in Mozambique, Angola, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe and French Somaliland were such as to constitute a threat to peace in Africa and the whole world unless the United Nations exercised that sacred duty imposed upon it by the Charter to impose sanctions in order to ensure that a blood-bath was not let loose in Africa. Africa could not be expected to tolerate alien rule and a shameless exploitation of its peoples by a minority, however powerful.

131. The history of Africa was written in bloodshed by those who, under the guise of an evangelizing Christian mission, enslaved millions of people, banishing many to barren and unproductive lands in favour of a microscopic minority who, in all appearances, had lost all sense of justice and common humanity. In Zimbabwe, a minority had arrogated to itself the inherent right to rule the majority under a system that was akin to the Nazi Gestapo. The United Kingdom, as the administering Power, had failed to live up to its reputation for justice and fair play. It had refused to take the initiative to suspend the Rhodesian Constitution and to convene a constitutional conference of all shades of political opinion in Zimbabwe. On the contrary, the leaders of the people were either in jail or under restriction and yet all that the United Kingdom had done was to threaten economic and diplomatic sanctions against the Government of Southern Rhodesia if it declared independence unilaterally. The situation in Zimbabwe was explosive and constituted a potential threat to world peace. Africa, and no less the United Nations, had a responsibility to ensure that the situation did not deteriorate further as a result of the continued travesty of the elementary rules of justice and democratic principles by a recalcitrant racist minority waxing strong on the sweat of the labouring masses of Zimbabwe.

132. The racist minority Government was embarking upon a disastrous course by threatening to declare independence unilaterally. The OAU considered this a challenge to the integrity and good faith of the administering Power and a challenge to organized world opinion. If allowed to materialize, it would constitute, not only on the part of the racist Government of that Territory, but also on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Special Committee and the General Assembly.

133. The United Kingdom had threatened economic and diplomatic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in the event of a unilateral declaration of independence. It was therefore pertinent to draw a comparison between past experiences in South Africa and the possibilities presented in Zimbabwe. In spite of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) of November 1963, calling on all Member States, *inter alia*, to boycott all South African goods and to refrain from exporting goods, including arms and ammunition, to South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States together with their Western allies had not complied with the resolution. Since then, Western Germany and Japan had substantially increased their investments in, and trade with South Africa, thereby postponing the day of reckoning for the racial bigots of that coun-

try. Those two countries had in fact successfully taken advantage of the situation created by the trade embargo imposed upon South Africa by some countries. There were countries ready to take advantage of such sanctions, and in any case, Portugal and South Africa had already pledged their support should this become necessary.

134. Mr. Ian Smith had gone further, by threatening economic reprisal against Zambia and Malawi. The racist minority clique of white settlers should be warned without delay that any attempt to disrupt the economy of the young Zambian nation would be regarded as an act of hostility to the whole of Africa.

135. The Co-ordinating Committee called upon the United Kingdom to take the following steps:

(a) To seize the initiative immediately in Southern Rhodesia by giving Mr. Smith a time-limit within which to agree to a review of the Constitution in such a way as to ensure majority rule;

(b) To suspend the Rhodesian Constitution pending this review;

(c) To convene immediately a constitutional conference in London reflecting all shades of political opinion in Zimbabwe; and

(d) To order the immediate and unconditional release of all political detainees in Zimbabwe.

136. If Mr. Smith failed to comply with these conditions, the United Kingdom would be honour bound to intervene militarily in Southern Rhodesia as it had done elsewhere in the recent past. The Co-ordinating Committee endorsed the stand of the Special Committee that the United Kingdom use its good offices for the release of Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. Sithole to enable them to appear before the Special Committee.

137. He remarked that Africa did not desire bloodshed as a solution to the Southern Rhodesian problem. It desired a solution that guaranteed majority rule in a new society in which the worth of the individual was protected without regard to the colour of his skin. At the same time, Africa would leave no stone unturned to ensure that the common will was the basis of law in Southern Rhodesia.

138. Elsewhere, in the Territories under Portuguese domination—Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe—no visible step had been taken by Portugal to respect and comply with United Nations resolutions on decolonization. Portuguese authorities still claimed that these Territories situated in Africa were overseas provinces of Portugal; they still claimed a Christian civilizing mission although forced labour and political repression, mass illiteracy and poverty were all that could be shown for Portugal's five centuries in these Territories. NATO arms were being used in all these Territories to suppress the genuine aspirations of the peoples for self-determination. Portugal continued to practise genocide on a large scale and to mete out to a defenceless people a reign of terror reminiscent of Hitler atrocities in Europe. It was on record that some Members of the United Nations had not only flouted the resolutions of the United Nations on this issue, but had consistently sold war materials and munitions to Portugal though aware that such materials would be used in the Portuguese colonial Territories. How else could one explain the recent utterances of the Portuguese Foreign Minister in London and the threat of military reprisals against Tanzania simply because that country was host to the



OAU Co-ordinating Committee and was in no way responsible for the military rebellion going on in Mozambique? Let Portugal be warned that an attack on Tanzania would constitute a declaration of war on the whole of Africa and all the efforts of the whole continent would be employed to put an end once and for all to Portuguese militarism and oppression in Africa.

139. Portugal had joined in an unholy trinity with *apartheid* South Africa and racist Southern Rhodesia in a futile attempt to stop the onward march of history and the rising but engulfing tide of African nationalism. The Special Committee, currently sitting in Lusaka, in a country wedged between Mozambique, Angola and Southern Rhodesia, should recommend positive and definite sanctions against Portugal because the presence of Portugal in those areas constituted a threat to the peace of Zambia. Let the strength of the Special Committee's condemnation of Portuguese atrocities echo across the borders of Zambia to lift the hearts of those yearning for self-determination and a government chosen by themselves. He expressed the hope that the different liberation movements would present their cases before the Special Committee and explain the various turns and twists in imperialist strategy in the remaining colonial Territories in Africa as well as the aspirations of millions of people to participate in a government of their own choice.

140. He said that so-called French Somaliland, which was still regarded as an integral part of metropolitan France, served as a military base for about 20,000 French troops. One was tempted to ask why France was keeping so large an army in that small Territory even after it had granted independence to all of its other Territories in Africa. It was to be hoped that it was not an instrument of terror and blackmail to enable France to perform self-appointed policing duties in Africa. France had refused over the years to grant independence to that Territory and was prepared to maintain its position there with armed force, even though the history of the last fifteen years had demonstrated the futility of seeking to entrench a colonial régime in the teeth of determined opposition. Despite the special problems of French Somaliland, the overriding factor must be the necessity to allow the people of that Territory freely to determine their own future. France should be prevailed upon to withdraw from the area and to grant the Territory the same rights which France had found it necessary to grant to many of its former overseas provinces. It was hoped that some of the liberation movements representing the oppressed peoples of so-called French Somaliland would be given an opportunity to present their case before the Special Committee.

141. He stated that he would not attempt to recapitulate the oppressive role of South Africa in South West Africa because of the fact that the problem was already before the International Court of Justice.

142. On behalf of the Secretary-General of the OAU, he assured the Special Committee of Africa's total commitment to the liberation of every inch of any Territory under colonial domination and the desire of the OAU to co-operate with the Special Committee in ushering in a new period of peace and harmony all over the world without the spectre of domination of one group by another. The OAU believed that the activities of the Special Committee were complementary to the work of the Co-ordinating Committee in Dar es Salaam. The Special Committee's presence in Africa, at the in-

vasion of member States of the OAU, was evidence of their hope that the Special Committee's visit would mark an important turning point in the struggle to end man's inhumanity to man.

143. In conclusion, he emphasized that Africa did not desire bloodshed as a solution to the problem of colonialism, but that it would spare nothing and endure every hardship to ensure that alien rule disappeared from, and the dignity of man was restored in Africa.

### *Closing of meetings*

#### *General statements by members*

144. The representative of the Ivory Coast said that he wished, as the representative of a State member of the OAU, to state that he had reservations concerning certain parts of the statement made by the representative of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

145. The Chairman said that, on the occasion of the last meeting of the Special Committee at Lusaka, he wished to thank the President of Zambia for his hospitable reception of the Special Committee. During its stay at Lusaka the Special Committee had listened to people whose sufferings were both of the body and of the soul. They were suffering because others who claimed to represent a certain form of civilization did not believe in the equality of men. Those whom the Special Committee had heard had been suffering because adventurers and renegades from European society had come, by trickery and force of arms, to steal their land and deprive them of their sovereignty. The colonialists and white racists who were killing Africans, robbing them of their freedom and compelling them to do forced labour to ensure the prosperity of certain metropolitan countries, were cynical enough to say that they were defending the values of Christian or Western civilization in Africa.

146. In South Africa, in Southern Rhodesia and in South West Africa *apartheid* was practised. It had been said that Mr. Verwoerd and his clique were even engaging in experiments with poison gas and atomic weapons with the idea of waging a war of extermination against the African peoples, all in order to maintain the supremacy of the white race in that part of the African continent. In Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea, the officials and armed forces of the dictator Salazar were deporting Africans or giving them poisoned food and drink. Salazar claimed to represent and defend Christian civilization in Africa. There was no doubt, however, that if Christ were to return to earth today, his first crusade would be against the Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith clique.

147. He felt certain that, when the Special Committee published its report, world public opinion would condemn the survival of colonialism and *apartheid* even more forcefully and that all sane forces would join more vigorously in the fight against those two scourges, which were real anachronisms in the present day and age. He was convinced that progressive forces would unite their efforts in all countries to see that the Portuguese Government and the illegal authorities in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were isolated and deprived of any kind of co-operation that might enable them to persist in their crimes against and exploitation of the African peoples, whose only desire was to live in peace and friendship with all peoples, to enjoy the benefits of

science and technology and to have their sovereignty respected.

148. The Special Committee would leave Lusaka the following day for Dar es Salaam, where it was to continue its work, but he was sure that no one would ever forget the freedom fighters whom the Special Committee was leaving at Lusaka and who from one day to the next might be done away with by the repressive forces of Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith.

149. The members of the Committee represented Governments with different economic, political and social systems. Their Governments differed even in philosophical outlook, but they had at least one obligation in common—to defend the principles of the United Nations Charter, to which they had all subscribed of their own free will, and to see that all men enjoyed the rights laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. That common obligation, and the thought that the petitioners they had heard at Lusaka might be tortured or murdered merely for having testified before the Special Committee, imposed an imperative duty on their Governments and on themselves to act, and act quickly, to secure the early and unconditional liquidation of colonialism and of all other forms of oppression of man by man.

150. He felt certain that the members of the Special Committee would make the necessary effort to understand him when, as an African and representative of the Republic of Mali, he concluded by saying that the Portuguese Government and the so-called authorities in South Africa had deliberately put themselves beyond the pale of international society by placing their own sordid interests, based on the exploitation and oppression of the African peoples, above humanism and international morality, and that they had consequently lost any moral justification for membership of the United Nations, the Organization which remained the hope of mankind as the guardian of human rights.

## B. MEETINGS HELD AT DAR ES SALAAM

### *Opening of meetings*

*Address by the Second Vice-President on behalf of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania*

151. The Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania said it was a great pleasure to extend to everyone present a warm welcome on behalf of President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere and the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

152. People of more than twenty-four nationalities were gathered together in the Special Committee from all parts of the world. Such meetings were rare and unique, and the people of Tanzania were conscious of the great honour and tribute which the United Nations had rendered to their country in holding sessions of one of its most important committees in their capital. Dar es Salaam was not new to some of those present. In 1962 the Special Committee, then known as the Committee of Seventeen, had visited the country, and he understood that, among the delegates present, were some who had been there in 1962; no doubt the representatives of Tanzania on the Special Committee had endeavoured to acquaint the rest with the outlook of their country and people and above all with the policy of their Government.

153. The present meeting was a unique occasion, with a unique and noble purpose. The Special Committee was charged by the General Assembly of the United Nations with the responsibility of implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the fulfilment of that responsibility was of extreme urgency if Africa and the world were to be saved from explosions which could lead to another war.

154. For centuries, Africa had suffered under foreign domination and exploitation. Today about a third of Africa was still languishing under colonialism, imperialism and racial humiliation. The enslavement and abuse of Africa and her peoples by the colonialists, imperialists and racist régimes was an intolerable affront to all mankind.

155. For the people of Africa, a solemn decision had already been made. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the freedom fighters from colonial and European-dominated areas had resolved to bring the continued humiliation of Africa to an immediate end. As the distinguished delegates were aware, Dar es Salaam had been selected by the OAU as the headquarters of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa—the Committee of Nine. The Special Committee was the United Nations committee for the liquidation of colonialism. Although its stay in Dar es Salaam was only temporary, the highest importance was attached to the present session. The two liberation committees were of historic importance in the struggle against colonialism.

156. The Special Committee had played a considerable part in making Members of the United Nations aware of the extreme misery and suffering imposed on millions by colonialism and imperialism. Indeed, the United Nations, through the Special Committee, had helped to rally world opinion against those evils, which were gross examples of man's inhumanity to man. The historic General Assembly Declaration against colonialism and the numerous resolutions passed by the Special Committee had made it abundantly clear that peace in Africa and in the world was seriously jeopardized by colonialism. At the same time it was clear that the Special Committee realized that it could not fully achieve its noble and urgent mission if it met only at United Nations Headquarters, which was far from Africa where colonialism was still most rampant. Hence the wise decision to come to Africa. The ideal arrangement would have been for the Special Committee to visit the colonial Territories themselves, such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe or Southern Rhodesia, the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, South Africa, South West Africa, Angola, so-called Portuguese Guinea and the Spanish and other colonies.

157. But the colonial Powers were afraid of the Special Committee and the freedom movement. They were fooling nobody but themselves by playing the ostrich game. They could never succeed in hiding from the world the wicked and inhuman practices being perpetrated in the colonies which had been exposed by men of goodwill in the past and which would continue to be exposed in the United Nations, mainly through the Special Committee. In spite of all the efforts by the United Nations, however, it was disappointing to notice that even at so late an hour a small but powerful minority of its Members was still practising colonialism and continuing to give moral, economic, military and other forms of assistance to such inhuman and doomed



régimes as those of Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith. It could be seen from the records of the proceedings of the United Nations meetings, that a few Members of the United Nations, especially the powerful Western countries, still found it difficult or impossible even, just to vote for resolutions which unreservedly condemned colonialism and its leading advocates such as Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith.

158. Those Powers continued to help Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith to place their economic, military and other arrangements, and indeed their race, above the sacred principles of human freedom and dignity as well as national independence.

159. However, it would be noted, too, with inspiration, that through such efforts as those made by the Special Committee the die-hard colonial Powers and their allies were gradually being awakened from their centuries of sleep. Time was running very short and the colonialists had either to abandon their outmoded system or be compelled to do so by forceful action. The mounting world solidarity against colonialism was certain to defeat it once and for all.

160. The people of Tanzania had taken an uncompromising stand against colonialism. The sufferings of their brothers in colonial Territories were deeply felt and known. It was, after all, only a few years since they had broken the chains of colonialism. Moreover, their geographical position was such that they had on their southern border Mozambique, which was dominated by the ruthless régime of fascist Portugal under Salazar. Thus Tanzania was one of those countries which was in the actual front line of the battle against colonialism. Thousands of its brothers came to Tanzania to escape from the oppressive hand of the Portuguese and South African fascists, as well as from the British-dominated areas of Zimbabwe, or Southern Rhodesia, and other parts of southern Africa. The Special Committee would no doubt hear accounts of their suffering during its present tour of Africa. Tanzania had to concern itself daily with the actual survival of the thousands of its brothers coming in from the colonial Territories. As a matter of national policy, and within the context of the African Liberation Committee, Tanzania was determined to do its utmost to help the freedom fighters so that they could regain control of their countries and live as free men in an independent State like all others in the world.

161. There was ample opportunity for those people all over the world who supported the struggle for freedom to render moral and material aid to the freedom fighters. The least that could be expected of any person or State claiming to defend or cherish human freedom was an outright and public condemnation of the colonial system and, therefore, a vote in favour of all United Nations resolutions calling for sanctions against Portugal and South Africa. Equally urgent was the need for a unanimous call to the United Kingdom to carry out its responsibility in Zimbabwe or Southern Rhodesia, to release the nationalists who were being tortured under the ruthless European settlers led by Smith, and to establish majority rule. Any declaration of independence under the European settlers' régime would be resolutely and effectively opposed by the African people of Zimbabwe, with the full backing of the whole of independent Africa.

162. Time was running short and what was most important in the struggle for freedom from colonial rule was action rather than words. In that struggle,

and after many years of foreign domination and exploitation, Africa was steadily and surely distinguishing its true friends from its real enemies. Some States, especially among those of the Western world, continued to have friendly ties with the arch-enemies of Africa, which included Salazar's Portugal and Verwoerd's South Africa. Portugal and South Africa, for example, continued to receive economic, military and other forms of aid from some countries which regarded themselves as part of the free world. Such countries should not continue to entertain the illusion that they could at the same time establish true friendship with the 200 million and more people of Africa.

163. In the Africans' struggle to win back their human dignity, those who were not with them were against them. One of the greatest services which the distinguished representatives of the Special Committee could render to the United Nations and to their respective Governments and peoples was to make sure that nobody continued to have any doubts about African determination to liquidate colonialism, imperialism and *apartheid* once and for all. By their continued and unswerving solidarity with the cause of freedom they would hasten the day when all mankind would live in freedom and brotherhood. Only then would world peace be assured.

164. In that noble endeavour the Government and people of Tanzania were irrevocably committed to play their part. They regarded those people all over the world who were in full solidarity with them as true friends and reliable allies. The members of the Special Committee should therefore feel quite at home in Tanzania where the people fully shared their aspirations. The Government and people were happy to receive the Special Committee and would do all within their power to make its stay happy and successful.

#### *General statements by members*

165. The Chairman thanked Mr. Kawawa and asked him to express to President Nyerere and to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania the gratitude of the members of the Special Committee for the courteous invitation which had enabled the Special Committee to meet for the second time at Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanzania, which was also the headquarters of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

166. In the welcome that the Special Committee had been given upon its arrival in the dynamic capital, a note of gaiety, but at the same time full of significance, had been added to the traditional African hospitality. Everyone had been struck by it, and the various demonstrations with which delegations had been greeted at the airport had made the Special Committee even more aware of its responsibilities and of the confidence that the people who were still under colonial domination or subjected to the inadmissible system of *apartheid* placed in the United Nations and the Special Committee. The fact that the capital which was the headquarters of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa was also the temporary headquarters of the work of the United Nations Special Committee was no coincidence: in the eyes of the representatives, it testified to the important contribution that the Government and people of Tanzania were making each day to the realization of the noble ideals of equality, peace and justice which had always been mankind's objectives.

167. The members of the Special Committee were intensely aware of the threats and intrigues of every sort that the forces of reaction were bringing to bear against the Government of Tanzania because of the establishment of the headquarters of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in its capital and because of the brotherly hospitality that Tanzania was offering to the African freedom fighters. It was common knowledge that at certain periods of their evolution peoples and men were suddenly faced with a dilemma: the choice between a selfish tranquillity, which made them indifferent to the arbitrary acts that were going on around them, and the prosecution of the struggle in fulfilment of their duty to support those who were deprived of their inalienable rights. The Government and people of Tanzania had chosen the hard path of struggle because they believed in the principles enunciated in the United Nations Charter and in the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For that reason the fact of holding meetings of the Special Committee in the capital of Tanzania was a matter of pride to the delegations and a source of inspiration. It was a source of inspiration because the members of the Special Committee had followed with great interest the actions and efforts of President Julius Nyerere to bring about peaceful decolonization.

168. As at Lusaka, the Special Committee was no doubt going to experience moments of intense emotion when it was told of the atrocities committed by Portugal against the people of Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea. It would certainly feel its indignation rising once again when it heard about the police brutality, death sentences and imprisonment of every type imposed upon the African people of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

169. He wished to tell all the representatives of national liberation movements and all the African people suffering under foreign domination that the visit of the Special Committee to Africa was an expression of the firm determination of the United Nations to liquidate colonialism rapidly by seeking ways and means of putting into effect the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Unfortunately, despite the wishes of the United Nations, which had been repeatedly reaffirmed, and despite the efforts that had been made, the progress achieved so far in the matter of decolonization had been slow and was inadequate in the light of the sufferings and the legitimate and urgent aspirations of the colonized peoples. Some people were tempted to connect this lack of progress with the fact that certain administering Powers took part, as members, in the work of the Special Committee.

170. In that connexion, it was worth pointing out that in keeping with its principles and its structure, the United Nations had recourse first and foremost to persuasion and sought peaceful solutions, that made discussion with the administering Powers essential. Certainly, in the assessment of the fact of colonialism and in the determination of the ways and means of liquidating the colonial system, there were divergencies, and sometimes profound divergencies, between the administering Powers and the anti-colonialist countries, especially those which had formerly been subjected to colonialism. That was clearly regrettable, since all Member States subscribed to the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

171. What should be denounced with force and indignation, however, was the attitude of the colonial Powers which refused to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Those colonial Powers, such as Portugal and South Africa, which refused to co-operate with the Special Committee stubbornly continued, in the face of international opinion and of good sense, to regard colonial problems as domestic problems.

172. The colonial system was based on the violation of the rights of other peoples and by its nature and its manifestations it was a threat to international peace and security. Being the result of a situation that had been imposed by force, it should be abolished and it was encouraging to note the efforts being made to that end by the United Nations and the OAU. He was sure that the work of the Special Committee in Africa, supplemented by the praiseworthy efforts already made by the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, would help to make world opinion increasingly aware of the urgent necessity of doing everything possible to liquidate colonialism.

173. The Government of Portugal and the illegal authorities established in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were worried about the work of the Special Committee in Africa. Mr. Smith had already shown his anxiety by declaring a state of emergency in certain parts of the Territory as soon as he had heard about the resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the Special Committee. There was no doubt whatever that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples would be applied to all the Non-Self-Governing Territories; that would be so because it was in accordance with logic. The will of the colonized peoples would inevitably triumph in the end. The struggle of the colonized peoples would be victorious because it was just and it would gain the increasing support and sympathy of the free peoples of the whole world.

174. In 1962, when the Special Committee, which had then numbered seventeen members, had met at Daes Salaam, it had had the Territories of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Zanzibar on its agenda. All those Territories had now become independent and their peoples were making their contribution to the liberation of the rest of Africa with deep conviction. That was a source of pride, satisfaction and hope to the Special Committee. The Salazars, the Verwoerds and the Smiths would have to understand that all the African countries would be free. The Special Committee was asking them to understand that the march of history was irreversible and that imprisonment, murder and torture could not halt the movement of national liberation.

175. The representative of Ethiopia said he would like, on behalf of his delegation, to thank the Government and people of Tanzania most sincerely for the very warm and fraternal reception accorded to the Special Committee. He thanked the Vice-President for his wise and inspiring address, which would prove a useful guide to the Special Committee in its deliberations, and the Chairman for his animated reply on behalf of the Special Committee.

176. As his country's ambassador to Tanzania, he was privileged in having the rare opportunity of observing at close quarters the tremendous progress being

made there and witnessing the valuable contribution the country was making in all fields of human endeavour, under the wise and dynamic leadership of President Nyerere. Perhaps the greatest contribution of all was being made in regard to African salvation and emancipation, which at times had meant great risks and sacrifices in the face of threats from neighbouring hostile and ill-intentioned colonial régimes. Indeed, the fact that Dar es Salaam had been chosen as the seat of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa was itself eloquent testimony to the continent-wide recognition of the devotion and dedication of Tanzania's leaders and people to the cause of African freedom and independence. It was the fervent hope and prayer of his delegation that President Nyerere and his dedicated aides would be endowed with good health and long life, so as to be able to see for themselves the realization of their dream of the total liberation of Africa, and also to continue to lead Tanzania on the path of progress and prosperity for a long time to come.

177. It was not his intention to make any long statement on the agenda item to be taken up, for two main reasons. First, the position of his Government on the question of colonialism and imperialism was too well known to need any further restatement, and secondly, his delegation felt that the Committee should immediately address itself to its duty of meeting the various petitioners who had been anxiously and with great expectation awaiting its arrival in Dar es Salaam. He would, however, crave indulgence to say a word or two on the question of the Territories under Portuguese colonialism which, together with South Africa and more especially Southern Rhodesia, today constituted the greatest threat to African and world peace.

178. Portugal was perpetuating in the Territories under its domination a slave-state policy. Its tyranny had driven thousands of innocent Africans into exile. In addition, Portugal, in the name of law and order was today committing the crime of genocide on a massive scale in Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea. The outcry of the millions of Africans would not remain unheeded. Experience taught that increasingly brutal acts such as were being practised by the Portuguese colonialists, unless checked in time, could provoke a chain reaction which would lead to catastrophe.

179. Portugal must realize that it could not reverse the course of history. No matter how barbarous the régime might be, no matter how abundant and mighty its allies and the sources of its power, no matter how calculating and cunning its social, economic and psychological warfare against the African people, it would not be able to withstand the wave of history much longer. Nothing less than the granting of independence would stop bloodshed. A fire had been set to the thick and cruel jungle of colonialism in Africa, and it had swept across the continent. That fire of freedom would not be extinguished before it consumed the remaining vestiges of colonialism. It was incumbent, therefore, upon the Special Committee to explore all avenues so as to be able to show the way, so as to bring to a speedy end the dreadful situation now obtaining in the Territories under Portuguese colonialism.

180. The representative of Cambodia, after expressing his gratitude to the Tanzanian Government for its friendly hospitality, said that the Royal Government of Cambodia attached particular importance to the work of the Special Committee and was sure

that in the course of its visit to Africa the Special Committee would have an opportunity to study and enact specific measures to ensure the rapid liberation of all Africans still living under the colonial yoke. Those Africans had the sympathy and the constant resolute support of the people and Government of Cambodia in their legitimate struggle against the colonialists and the white imperialists. For that reason, not only did Cambodia maintain no relations with the racist and colonialist Governments of South Africa and Portugal, but it was struggling and would go on struggling vigorously against the forces of racism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism that were the common enemies of the peoples of Africa and Asia.

181. The results that the United Nations was achieving in the matter of decolonization were slow in appearing and did not meet the wishes of the Africans, who, despite the resolutions that had been adopted, were still suffering and living in humiliation beneath the yoke of the colonialists and the white imperialists. That abnormal situation was due both to the fact that certain Member States refused to respect and comply with the resolutions adopted by the international organization and to the complicity of certain other countries with the fascist Governments of South Africa and Portugal.

182. That coalition of the imperialists and colonialist forces, whose obvious aim was to exploit the African countries, was a serious threat to the peace and security of the peoples of Asia and Africa. The Cambodian delegation considered that it was the duty of the United Nations to take urgent and resolute action to put an end to it, first by recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the African peoples and then by asking all States to sever all relations with the Governments of South Africa and Portugal. The Cambodian delegation was convinced that, thanks to their unity and to the support of all peoples who cared for peace and justice, the Africans would gain final victory, for theirs was a just struggle.

183. In conclusion, he offered the Government and people of Tanzania his most sincere wishes for the complete success of their work of national construction.

184. The representative of India thanked the Government and people of Tanzania for inviting the Special Committee to Dar es Salaam, and expressed appreciation of the important address delivered by the Vice-President.

185. Ever since attaining independence, it had been India's fervent wish to see a similar boon conferred on other dependent Territories. Tanzania's struggle for independence, and its present and future problems, bore a close resemblance to India's own; both countries had a common approach to world problems, sharing the same ideals of peaceful coexistence, non-alignment and Afro-Asian solidarity. There was therefore a solid basis for their future co-operation. India had watched with the greatest interest the steady progress of Tanzania in all spheres, and the changes that had taken place on the economic, political and social scene since the Special Committee's previous visit in 1962 were visible for all to see.

186. Having itself been under colonial rule, India could not but identify itself against colonialism and racism, India had taken action against the monstrous régime of Portugal, and condemned the repression being carried on in the Territories under Portuguese administration. He assured the freedom fighters of those Ter-

ritories of India's full support, and expressed the hope that their struggle would soon be crowned with success. While his delegation was dedicated to the peaceful settlement of all issues, there came a time when all roads to a negotiated settlement were closed and the freedom fighters had no other course but to oppose the colonial régime by every means at their disposal.

187. His delegation had stated its views on the question of Southern Rhodesia earlier at Lusaka. The freedom fighters of Zimbabwe had India's full support in their struggle against the white minority Government. However, the United Kingdom had great experience in dealing with colonial problems, and his delegation had confidence that a peaceful solution would be found.

188. In almost all parts of Africa today the fires of freedom were ablaze. As Mr. Nehru had once said, the awakening of Africa was an event of historic importance, not only for Africa itself but for the whole world. Yet there were parts of the continent where colonialism and racism still held sway. He trusted that the Special Committee's sojourn in Tanzania would help to speed their elimination.

189. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thanked the Government and people of Tanzania for inviting the Special Committee to Dar es Salaam. Tanzania was indeed a worthy torch-bearer of African liberty, as had been confirmed by the Vice-President's speech.

190. During its stay at Lusaka, the Special Committee had come into close contact with spokesmen for the freedom fighters of a number of dependent Territories. An overwhelming majority of the Special Committee had voted for the resolution on Southern Rhodesia. In the days ahead, the Special Committee would hear further harrowing accounts of the monstrous crimes committed under colonialism and the machinations of the "Unholy Alliance" of Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal once again be laid bare.

191. How was the Special Committee to meet the just demands of the African peoples? Deeds were required, not words. The Special Committee must adopt resolutions condemning the colonialists and call on all Member States to support indigenous peoples fighting for their freedom. It must demand the immediate release of political prisoners, the future statesmen of independent nations.

192. Observing that the term "petitioner" was becoming outdated he pointed out that the people who had been appearing before the Special Committee had come, not to plead, but as leaders of the people's rightful crusade for freedom. They were tomorrow's leaders of independent Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the other countries now under colonial domination.

193. He wished to read to the Special Committee the message of congratulation from the Government and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to the independent countries of Africa on African Liberation Day. It was relevant, as an expression of the attitude of the Soviet Government and people to the eradication of colonialism in Africa.

194. The message stated that the Soviet observed African Liberation Day together with the African peoples and they sincerely rejoiced at Africa's historic transition from colonial oppression to freedom and national independence, which had opened the way for the African peoples from fragmentation and backwardness

to unity and progress. The just and noble efforts of the Africans to achieve the final liquidation of colonial and racist régimes throughout the continent and to oppose neo-colonialism in all forms had invariably had and would continue to have the full understanding and support of the Soviet Union. The great movement for freedom in Africa, which had gathered irresistible force, was becoming merged with the universal struggle of progressive mankind for freedom, independence and peace.

195. The Soviet Union was convinced, the message continued, that at that moment, when the forces of aggression pitted against the liberation of peoples from alien domination were provoking dangerous conflicts in a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries, the solidarity and co-operation of peace-loving countries and peoples was of the utmost importance.

196. In conclusion, the message stated that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government sincerely wished each of the African States further success in their free national development and in the consolidation of unity and peace.

197. The Soviet delegation urged that the Special Committee should work closely with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in their common task of helping the Africans to speedier and less costly independence.

198. The Special Committee must seek to cut off the flow of economic, military and other assistance to Messrs. Smith, Salazar and Verwoerd. That assistance was the source of their strength and the Special Committee must call on the NATO countries to state clearly whether or not they intended to stop providing it. The representatives of some NATO countries had had the courage to vote for the resolution on Southern Rhodesia. Those who had abstained must choose which side they were on, and say whether they were with the enemies or the friends of Africa. As was rightly pointed out in an article published in the Tanzanian periodical, *The Nationalist*, the United Nations could do no less than call upon those of its Members which were willing to see the objectives of the Special Committee attained to give whatever material aid they could to the movements of national liberation. The Special Committee must face up to that challenge. His own country would do its utmost to comply with any decision by the Special Committee to that effect.

199. The representative of Poland, after paying tribute to the Government and people of Tanzania for the invitation and the warm welcome extended to the Special Committee, expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Second Vice-President for his inspiring and encouraging address. The Polish delegation, which had the privilege of being for the second time in Dar es Salaam, could not fail to be impressed by the achievements of the United Republic of Tanzania in many fields and by the determination of its leaders and peoples to follow firmly the course that would ensure the ultimate liquidation of colonialism, imperialism and racialism in Africa. Today, he greeted Tanzania as the headquarters of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the seat of the nationalist organizations representing people from the enslaved part of the African continent.

200. Poland fully shared the aspirations of the Africans and considered that the United Nations had a duty to help and assist the people struggling for their inde-

pendence and the final eradication of colonialism and racialism which still continued to cause much suffering and which still provoked armed conflicts and threatened peace and security in Africa. He believed that it was precisely in Africa that urgent and practical measures were needed in order to help the nationalist movements in their legitimate struggle against the most brutal forces of colonialism and racialism, represented by the unholy alliance of Verwoerd, Salazar and Smith.

201. The representative of Iraq thanked the Tanzanian Government for its generosity and co-operation, and expressed confidence that the Committee's work in Dar es Salaam would inspire hope and determination in the many organizations fighting to liberate their homelands. Most of the African continent was independent, but some areas were still suffering under colonial oppression. It had been confirmed that Portugal continued to disregard public opinion and trample on the human rights of the African population. Those evil policies were condemned by all at the United Nations.

202. The representative of Iran thanked the Government of Tanzania for its kind invitation which enabled the Special Committee to hold meetings in Dar es Salaam. That dynamic and beautiful city, which was also the headquarters of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, by giving refuge to those escaping from the suffocating conditions of colonial rule, made it possible for the Special Committee to obtain first-hand information about conditions prevailing in Territories still under colonial domination. The Special Committee had heard and through it the whole world would hear about the exploitation, imprisonment and destruction of the African peoples of Zimbabwe, South West Africa, and in particular Territories under Portuguese administration. Colonialism, like the many-headed hydra in the form of Verwoerd, Smith and Salazar inflicting its evils upon the indigenous population of Africa, had been exposed for what it really was.

203. The fight for freedom had brought forth a new phenomenon in international relations. It had resulted in concerted action and close collaboration among the Afro-Asian countries, with notable success in both political and economic fields. Once independence was attained, these links should be strengthened for the second stage of the fight for freedom, namely economic independence ensuring freedom from poverty, disease and illiteracy. Tanzania, under its dynamic leader, was already forging ahead with its development programme, supported by the vigour and enthusiasm of its emancipated people.

204. The contrast was striking between the situation there and the sorry picture in Mozambique as painted by the petitioners. The story there was that of an enslaved people, suffering under atrocities, exploitation and imprisonment at the hands of the oppressive Portuguese administration. Nevertheless, the people of Mozambique were continuing to strive for the noble cause of freedom and human rights, and he would assure them of the support and sympathy of his Government in their legitimate aspirations.

205. The representative of Yugoslavia thanked the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for inviting the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in Tanzania and expressed his delegation's deep gratitude for its generous hospitality. Since its accession to independence, Tanzania had resolutely joined the

ranks of those who considered that colonialism, racial discrimination and the enslavement of peoples were intolerable scourges which could not be allowed to continue in the present-day world. His delegation fully appreciated the firm and courageous attitude of the Tanzanian Government and people which, as the Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania had stated, were ready to fight to accelerate the process of decolonization. They were thus making their contribution to the effort to ensure the triumph of and respect for the inalienable right of every people to freedom and independence.

206. The struggle would be difficult, for the colonial Powers were striving to slow down that process and to maintain colonial strongholds in certain regions which played a particular role in their political and economic strategy. Those strongholds were intended to serve the further purpose of enabling them to interfere in the affairs of countries which had recently freed themselves from the colonial yoke and to maintain them in a state of economic dependence. It was regrettable that that colonialist policy found the support and assistance of a number of other countries which themselves had interests in those Territories. The acts of the colonial Powers in those regions constituted a grave threat to the security and independence of countries which had recently freed themselves. Tanzania, in particular, was subjected to constant pressure by the colonialists and Portuguese racists, and the United Nations must take note of those threats. It was also desirable that the specialized agencies should give Tanzania assistance in respect of the refugees coming from countries under colonial domination whom it welcomed in its territory.

207. The struggle for independence of the people of the Territories under colonial domination was legitimate and deserved the support of the whole world and of the United Nations. It was more than time to take decisive steps and to sweep away the last vestiges of colonialism, to remedy the conditions of servitude and humiliation in which millions of human beings were still living, and to prevent colonialist circles from threatening the freedom of the countries which had recently attained independence. It was intolerable that an insignificant minority should be allowed to go on flouting the principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The time had come when the principle of respect for human dignity, without regard to race, colour, or religion, must be made to prevail in the world and in international relations. His Government had always struggled and would continue to struggle to ensure respect for that principle. It had given and would continue to give its full support to the peoples of Mozambique, Angola, South Africa, South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and so-called Portuguese Guinea, the Zimbabwe people and all other peoples engaged in the struggle for independence. Peace and freedom were indivisible and could not be reserved exclusively to certain privileged countries and peoples.

208. As far as the situation in the Territories under the Portuguese colonial system was concerned, he thought that the Special Committee should, among other things, recommend that the General Assembly and the Security Council adopt economic and political sanctions against Portugal and invite all countries, in particular that country's allies in NATO, to cease giving it any assistance, direct or indirect. The Special Com-

mittee should draw the Security Council's attention to the danger to peace and security inherent in the existence of an alliance between Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

#### Other statements

209. The Minister for Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania, addressing the Special Committee on behalf of the Chairman of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, welcomed the Special Committee on the occasion of its second visit to Dar es Salaam and sincerely hoped that its session in Tanzania would produce positive results. The Special Committee would always be welcome, but it was to be desired that the purpose of any future visit would be to put an end to the process of decolonization for ever. The Special Committee must remember that it was essentially a temporary committee, and that it should finish its task in the shortest possible time.

210. He had asked to address the Special Committee because Dar es Salaam was also the Headquarters of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. In May 1963, the Conference of Heads of African States and Governments of independent Africa had met in Addis Ababa with a view to establishing a framework for the promotion of African unity and a machinery which would pool their efforts to accelerate the liberation of the African continent. They had set up the OAU for that purpose; they had also constituted a special fund and established a Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. They had pledged themselves to promote mutual understanding and to give expression to the reality of African brotherhood "in a larger unity transcending ethnic and national differences". In that way, the independent African States were helping one another to remove the colonial legacies of poverty, ignorance and disease, and to bring about Africa's economic and cultural revitalization. The urgent need to achieve the total liberation of the continent had been uppermost in the minds of the Heads of African States and Governments at Addis Ababa. The African States understood that their individual freedom was inseparable from that of all their brothers in Territories under colonial domination, and not until the whole of Africa, from the Cape to Cairo, had been liberated would there be genuine freedom. It was that deep consciousness of their common destiny which had led to the establishment of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

211. The Co-ordinating Committee had not been intended to supersede the work of the Special Committee. But the African States, which had been among the parties to the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, had every reason to desire a more rapid application of that Declaration, for it was in Africa that the most serious colonial situations were to be found. Some of the African States that had only recently regained their independence were adjacent to Territories still under colonial rule. For that reason they continued to cherish a passionate yearning for freedom and to identify themselves with the struggle of their colonial brothers. Further, they experienced the secondary effects of living with explosive colonial situations. The denial of freedom in the Portuguese Territories, in Southern Rhodesia, in South West Africa and in so-called French Somaliland had created great unrest and resulted in

streams of refugees into the neighbouring independent African States. The settlement of those refugees had necessitated for the neighbouring countries the diversion of much needed development revenue, and the refugees were giving the OAU, and the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in particular, cause for much concern. A Refugees Commission was considering that question.

212. In the preceding few months conditions in Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese Territories had deteriorated into situations of grave unrest. The authorities had intensified their oppression of the African peoples, who had reacted with determination to defy their oppressors and fight for their rights with all the means at their disposal. The colonial authorities in those Territories had refused to remove the arbitrary, oppressive laws that were at the root of the African people's resistance, or to introduce democratic reforms; instead they had elected to charge the neighbouring countries with subversion because of their support for liberation movements. The Portuguese authorities in Mozambique had repeatedly violated the territorial integrity of Tanzania, while in so-called Portuguese Guinea they had violated Senegalese and Guinean territory. In their latest outburst, they had threatened wars of what they described as "legitimate retaliation" against independent African States adjacent to the Territories they held under domination. The racist Government of Southern Rhodesia had made similar threats to African States north of Southern Rhodesia.

213. The Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa considered those allegations and threats to be as dangerous as they were mischievous. In themselves, they were a clear admission by the authorities that an explosive situation existed in their Territories; in an international context they threatened the peace and stability of the African continent.

214. The administration of South West Africa continued to carry out the *apartheid* policy of South Africa. The elements of that policy were well known to the Special Committee: the calculated denial of human dignity and fundamental freedoms to the African population, the arrest, detention and torture of nationalist leaders, the forced deportation of whole communities with the consequent disruption of family and community life, in brief the complete absence of the rule of law.

215. In Southern Rhodesia, the racist minority Government appeared to be bent on a unilateral declaration of independence. The United Kingdom Government had abdicated its authority over the minority Government and refused to rescue the African people from the oppression and exploitation to which it had consigned them by default. Furthermore, the United Kingdom Government had failed to call for a constitutional conference to pave the way for majority rule in Southern Rhodesia. It had refused to exercise its authority to effect the release of restricted nationalist leaders.

216. The position of the OAU and of its Co-ordinating Committee was clear. In their resolution on Southern Rhodesia, adopted at Cairo in July 1964, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government had agreed to take a vigorous stand against any declaration of Southern Rhodesian independence by a European minority Government.

217. They called on the United Kingdom to convene immediately a constitutional conference in which rep-



representatives of all political groups in Southern Rhodesia would participate with a view to preparing a new democratic constitution ensuring majority rule on the basis of "one man, one vote".

218. Such were the terms of the instructions to the Co-ordinating Committee from the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It was accordingly determined to do everything to thwart any unilateral declaration of independence and to hasten the restoration of their rightful freedom and independence to the African peoples of Zimbabwe.

219. The Portuguese colonial Territories of Mozambique, Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea were reaching the peak of armed opposition to colonial authority. Portugal clung shamelessly to its theory that the colonial Territories constituted overseas provinces and stubbornly continued to defy the many resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council and the OAU. In a ruthless attempt to suppress the forces of nationalism and freedom, Portugal had increased its military expenditure in the colonies and was dispatching more troops against the so-called guerrillas. In one peak month alone in late 1964, Tanzania had received more than 10,000 refugees fleeing from the Portuguese armies in Mozambique. The Republics of Guinea and Senegal had received even larger numbers.

220. The Portuguese colonial system stood resolutely condemned by the independent African States. At the inaugural assembly of Heads of State and Government at Addis Ababa it was decided to boycott Portugal by prohibiting the import of goods from that country, by closing African ports and airports to its ships and planes, and by refusing overflight to its aircraft. That decision had been respected at the first regular session of the Assembly at Cairo in 1964, and States members of the OAU had been relentlessly responding to it.

221. In the past year, the Portuguese Government had embarked on a vicious campaign to malign the nationalist movements in its colonial Territories and the OAU Co-ordinating Committee which supported those movements. The Portuguese Government had been issuing propaganda to the effect that the nationalist movements were not an expression of discontent under colonial domination but were communist inspired and directed. For example, the Portuguese Foreign Minister had drawn a parallel between Portugal's colonial situation and the turmoil in South-East Asia and the Middle East; the comparison was clearly calculated to mobilize the support of Portugal's allies in the Western world.

222. In past years, the High Commission Territories had witnessed the introduction of internal self-government. Satisfaction at that development must be tempered by the limits within which self-rule was to be exercised. The geographical situation of these Territories made them pockets in a vast morass of South African *apartheid* and Portuguese colonialism, and there was a danger that their free exercise of the right to self-rule might be seriously jeopardized by their hostile neighbours. He hoped that the Special Committee would remain alive to that danger and advise the administering Power accordingly.

223. The remaining colonial Territories in Africa were thus exposed to explosive developments. The obstinacy of the Portuguese Government, the blindness of the South African administration in South West Africa

and the recklessness of the racist minority Government in Southern Rhodesia constituted a grave threat to peace and stability, and would impose severe strain on the development of the African continent.

224. The United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence, the commitment of the OAU, and the mission of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa made it impossible to think that the outcome of the struggle for freedom in the dependent Territories should be at issue. What was at issue, however, was how long and violent the process of decolonization would be. The Special Committee would help to make that process less protracted and to avert unnecessary bloodshed. The Special Committee had been established in the expectation that it would reason with the colonialists; the African nationalist movements and their brothers in the independent African States, too, would prefer that independence should be won by peaceful methods. But they were prepared, if need be, to fight for it. They were not asking for independence as a gift; they were demanding it as a right. The time had come for the Special Committee to tell the colonial Powers that Africa would not be reduced to the state of appearing to beg for what was the sacred and inalienable right of its peoples. Time was not on the side of those Powers, and Africa was asking no more than that they should leave, while they could, with some grace.

225. Left to themselves, the authorities in the colonial Territories had neither the economic nor the military strength to withstand the onslaught of nationalism, and to defy international opinion. It was from the economic and military support, however indirect, of their allies that the Portuguese, Southern Rhodesian and South African Governments derived the courage and strength to continue their domination and exploitation of the African peoples. Whether or not independence was to come to those Territories without further bloodshed was a decision which in large measure rested with those allies.

226. Some of them were members of the Special Committee and he hoped that in the course of the Committee's deliberations they would be persuaded to reconsider their positions. But regardless of their attitudes, the Liberation Committee stood committed, and independent African States would not rest until the whole of Africa was cured of the cancer of colonialism and it could assume its place in the world, in freedom and dignity.

### *Closing of meetings*

#### *General statements by members*

227. The Chairman thanked the Minister of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania for the statement he had made on behalf of the Chairman of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. The Co-ordinating Committee and the Special Committee each had its own structure and form of action, but their objectives were the same as far as decolonization was concerned. He hoped that the co-operation between the two bodies would be still further strengthened and he gave his assurance that the Special Committee would see to it that, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was applied without restriction or reservation to all the peoples still under colonial domination.

228. He also thanked the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the valuable assistance it had given the members of the Special Committee throughout their work, and again paid tribute to the warm welcome of the Tanzanian population and the determination displayed by the Government in its fight against colonialism and the oppression of man by man.

229. During the week it had spent in Dar es Salaam, the Special Committee had heard the petitioners of various Territories subject to the odious régimes of colonialism or *apartheid*. The members of the Special Committee had understood the sufferings and the legitimate aspirations of those populations. Their struggle, no matter how difficult, was a just struggle, for the rights denied them were inalienable. The Special Committee therefore assured them of its support and would redouble its efforts to hasten the independence of all the peoples concerned. He was convinced that world opinion would be informed of the atrocities committed by the racists in that region of Africa, in contempt of human rights. He was glad to note that courtesy and mutual respect had prevailed throughout the discussions, despite the emotional aspect of the relations between the members of the Special Committee and both colonizers and colonized. He was sure that he expressed the feeling of all when he affirmed that the Special Committee's visit to Africa had been a happy and positive initiative which would without any doubt hasten the application of resolution 1514 (XV).

230. On behalf of the members of the Special Committee, he thanked the petitioners and urged them to persevere in their struggle, for their Territories were the scene of colonialism's last-ditch stand, comparable to the last convulsions of a mad dog. Crazy animals did not behave rationally and ended up by causing their own death. The same would be true of Salazar, Smith and Verwoerd, who refused to reconcile themselves to the emancipation of peoples hitherto oppressed, an emancipation which should be effected in friendship with the former administering Powers. Those populations had reason to hope, for they would be set free thanks to their heroic struggle and the solidarity of justice-loving peoples. For the progress of mankind rested on international co-operation based on respect and, as the Special Committee approached the end of its second mission in Africa, he looked to the future with optimism. He expressed the hope that the Special Committee's next and third visit to Africa would be in order to celebrate the independence of all the still dependent Territories.

231. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of his Government, thanked the Chairman and members of the Special Committee, as well as the petitioners and others who took part in the meetings, for the good work done at Dar es Salaam. The Government and people of Tanzania would always play their part in any efforts to advance the welfare of the African peoples and, more especially, in the struggle to free those still groaning under the colonial yoke. It was regrettable that some countries represented on the Special Committee should still continue to take a negative attitude, but their motive of self-interest was obvious to all.

232. It was the earnest hope of Tanzania that Mozambique, Angola and Southern Rhodesia would be sitting, as free nations, with their African neighbours, at the next session of the United Nations General Assembly.

233. In conclusion, he wished the Special Committee a safe journey and a pleasant stay in Addis Ababa.

### C. MEETINGS HELD AT ADDIS ABABA

#### *Opening of meetings*

*Address by the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia*

234. The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, delivering a message in the name of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and the Ethiopian Government and people, welcomed the members of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

235. Since the establishment of the Special Committee in 1961, His Imperial Majesty had followed with great interest the Special Committee's endeavour to implement the principle embodied in the United Nations Charter by which peoples at present under the colonial yoke would eventually be free to decide their future destiny. That principle did not admit of double standards; yet lofty though it was, the difficulties confronting the Special Committee in the face of deep-rooted prejudices and self-interest inherited throughout the ages could be appreciated.

236. So long as Member States, individually or collectively, ignored the pronouncement and disregarded the recommendations of the United Nations, so long as they shirked their obligations to the organization, and so long as they continued to pursue their individual aims and ends, the work of the Special Committee faced constant frustration. Nevertheless, His Imperial Majesty and the Government and people of Ethiopia were happy to note that the Special Committee's inquiries into specific matters had been conducted objectively and dispassionately. His Imperial Majesty had observed with pleasure that ever since the Special Committee was set up it had been able to devise practical measures for advancing the cause of independence for people at present under the colonial yoke. However, before the goal of independence was achieved, he knew that there would be bloodshed, that wealth would be wasted, and that countries would be weakened. The question was: where would the responsibility lie?

237. His Imperial Majesty prayed that the Special Committee's attempt to focus and direct the combined influence of world opinion on the solution of the problem would meet with success. On its part, Ethiopia would do its utmost to urge the accession to independence of all colonial countries.

#### *Statement by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)*

238. The Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, speaking at the Chairman's invitation, said that, at a moment when the Special Committee was beginning its work in the third African capital on its itinerary, it would be superfluous to welcome it to the African continent. He wished to do so, however, because Addis Ababa, which had the distinction of being the capital of the continent's oldest independent State, was also the headquarters of the OAU.

239. On learning of the Special Committee's decision to come to Africa to continue on the spot the work,



in favour of decolonization which it had begun in New York, the whole of Africa had experienced with particular intensity the conflicting feelings of faith and scepticism, hope and anxiety.

240. It had felt faith, because the OAU knew that the United Nations, of which the Special Committee was a respected and responsible organ, had inscribed in its Charter and its methods principles which, properly observed, would definitely resolve one of the most important problems facing Africa, namely, the liberation of the whole continent from colonialism and racism.

241. It had felt scepticism, because the Articles of the United Nations Charter and those of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, not to speak of the various resolutions dealing with the self-determination of peoples, had been disregarded, with the complicity of certain great Powers which assumed vital responsibilities not only in the international community but also in the Special Committee itself.

242. It had felt hope, because the OAU knew that the United Nations was, in the contemporary world, the only instrument guaranteeing peace and security and better understanding between the States and peoples of the world community, and because Africa believed that the things which a United Nations committee, the Special Committee, would see and hear, feel and experience on African soil would impart a little more impetus and dynamism to the action of the United Nations in general, and of the Security Council in particular, on behalf of the peoples of Africa and world peace.

243. Lastly, it had felt anxiety because, seeing the world organization powerless to free those Africans who still lived under the colonial yoke or who were subjected to the worst type of discrimination, it wondered what avenues remained open to human hope and what refuge from despair there was for the many human beings who were waiting to regain their dignity.

244. The whole of Africa knew what the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was; it knew that that Declaration had been solemnly signed and accepted by all the States Members of the United Nations; Africa knew the history of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), adopted by the United Nations in December 1960, which demanded the unconditional granting of independence to countries under colonial domination; but Africa knew, too, that all those solemn declarations and statements of principle had not yet succeeded in finally eliminating colonialism, racism or their consequences from African soil.

245. That showed the extent to which decolonization, which was the Special Committee's *raison d'être*, preoccupied the peoples of Africa, and the close attention with which the Special Committee's work was followed by all, especially by the leaders of the OAU. Africa as a whole was particularly sensitive and exigent with regard to the smallest word, action, project or decision liable to influence in any way the sacred mission it had assumed to free the continent completely from foreign domination and its consequences, and from the injustice of racism and of its most carefully disguised forms.

246. That unanimous opposition to colonialism and racism, which had never been contradicted by the individual positions adopted by the African States in the United Nations, or by the action of any individual State after it had reconquered its sovereignty, had taken a decisive direction and had derived new strength from

the birth of the OAU. The miracle of May 1963 represented, among other things, the impulse of a whole people, of a whole continent and all its leaders, to pool their natural and human resources in the service of the general progress of their people. Moreover, and above all, it represented the decision to establish and maintain peace and security as indispensable conditions for its harmonious progress.

247. Indeed, peace and security for the African people meant nothing more than the elimination of colonialism and racial discrimination in all their forms. Decolonization was the first condition for any positive action by the OAU and that explained three significant events in the history of that young organization, to mention no others.

248. The first resolution unanimously adopted by the summit Conference which had established the organization was devoted entirely to the problems of decolonization, and declared, *inter alia*, that the colonial Powers' determination to maintain colonies or semi-colonies in Africa constituted a menace to the peace of the continent. Furthermore, it should be remembered that on that occasion all the African Heads of State had issued a solemn appeal to the allies of colonial Powers to choose between their friendship for the African peoples and their support of Powers that were oppressing those peoples. It seemed that that appeal had not been heeded.

249. The first organ that that Conference had established to lay the foundations for the organization's general action had been the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, whose headquarters was at Dar es Salaam and with which the Special Committee had established contact during its stay in Tanzania. Finally, the first bureau of the general secretariat, which had been established by a decision of the Heads of State and Government, was the Bureau of Sanctions, whose function was to co-ordinate the action of member States against the reactionary forces at work in Africa, particularly South Africa and Portugal.

250. Since that time, while the Co-ordinating Committee—the Committee of Nine—had intensified its action on behalf of the nationalist African movements, and Africa, thanks to the Bureau of Sanctions, had increased the ostracism and isolation of the Pretoria Government and the Salazar régime, the determination of the African leaders to co-ordinate their efforts to ensure that all traces of colonialism and racism should disappear for ever from that continent had become ever firmer from one resolution to the next, from one summit conference to another.

251. In point of fact, as the requirements for co-ordinated and harmonious development and for general progress in all fields crystallized within the framework of the OAU, the African leaders were becoming aware that solidarity was meaningless and progress would not be durable unless they could rely upon every individual to provide the support and assistance and make the sacrifices necessary for the final destruction of colonialism and the complete elimination of all régimes based on racial discrimination. The strengthening of African unity and the implementation of the basic principles of the Charter of the OAU depended exclusively upon the disappearance from that continent of certain situations whose mere mention sufficed to spur people to revolt, or at least to shake their faith in human nature.

252. Although within the special perspective of the United Nations such a matter did not fall within the Special Committee's terms of reference, he wished first

of all to describe briefly the situation in South Africa, because what was happening in that country represented, for all Africans, the most typical case of the most abject colonialism.

253. The phenomenon of *apartheid* established as a system of government constituted a flagrant injustice which enabled an infinitesimal minority of European settlers to profit from the advantages of 87 per cent of the richest and most fertile part of the country, while the African majority was reduced to deriving a bare subsistence from 13 per cent of the territory: in other words, an economic, social, political and cultural complex which condemned the Africans of South Africa to a status lower than that of second-class citizens, in fact, to sub-human status.

254. Without going into the details of the inhuman and criminal racist practices of *apartheid*, it should be stressed that the Pretoria régime represented a threat to the peace and security not only of Africa, but of the whole international community.

255. It was pertinent to recall that, on the pretext of ensuring its defence, the Pretoria régime had, in less than four years, quadrupled its military expenditure and had recently intensified its research in the field of nuclear and bacteriological weapons.

256. Since it was clear that all those military preparations could hardly be intended for the imprisoned, humiliated or disarmed Africans of South Africa, Africa now knew that it was ever more menaced by the folly of the Pretoria régime. It therefore needed the support of the whole international community, and it was the OAU's duty, no matter what the tribune, to appeal to all those complex forces which, some years ago, had united in Europe and elsewhere to crush the forerunner and model of the Pretoria régime, namely, Nazi Germany.

257. As the Special Committee was aware, there were very great similarities between the Pretoria régime and Nazi Germany. In view of those similarities the economic sanctions against South Africa which had been requested represented a strict minimum; nothing in contemporary international morality was more serious or more discouraging than the great Powers' hesitation to apply those sanctions systematically.

258. The solution of the South African problem lay in the hands of certain States which played an important role in the United Nations and in some cases in the Special Committee itself, namely the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan and, of course, Portugal. Africa was convinced that those Powers, which had vital commercial and economic links with South Africa, possessed, by that very fact, peaceful weapons which could bring the Pretoria régime to its senses. Those Powers were therefore in many respects responsible for the colonialist threat to the peace and security of the African continent, for their benevolent neutrality, to say no more, and their refusal to impose economic sanctions, strengthened the position of the Pretoria leaders and, what was more serious, encouraged them to extend their vile system of government to other Territories, for example South West Africa and now Southern Rhodesia. Worse still, such international complicity intensified the havoc wrought by colonialism in Africa, since it encouraged others to imitate South Africa and gradually to tighten the screw in their machinations against the liberty and dignity of the African peoples.

259. Indeed, on close examination, it was apparent that the situation in Southern Rhodesia was already very similar to that prevailing in South Africa. Profiting by the dilatory pretexts advanced by the United Kingdom to evade its responsibilities with regard to the African majority in that Territory, Ian Smith, strengthened by the farcical elections he had held on 7 May 1965, had seized all fifty seats of the "A" list electoral constituencies and thus at the present time wielded dictatorial power, in the name of which the racist minority of 200,000 settlers intended to reduce the four million Africans to eternal servitude, slavery, and humiliation. That was something Africa would never accept. It was useless for the United Kingdom Government to declare that it was prepared "to undertake negotiations" with the obstinate, power-drunk minority group, for it was now clear that it would do nothing concrete to avoid the unilateral declaration of independence. The Africans now knew that Ian Smith had decided to declare independence unilaterally, using the recent elections to exert pressure on the United Kingdom, basing his action on the "1961 Constitution", all aspects of which had already been sufficiently denounced in the competent United Nations organs.

260. Severe and ever more brutal security measures had already been enacted against the African nationalist opposition, all because the Government of Ian Smith minimized the sanctions which the United Kingdom and the rest of the world might eventually impose upon it. It was clear that there, as in South Africa, the danger should not be underestimated, for the despicable régime of Ian Smith threatened not only the countries bordering Southern Rhodesia, not only the African peoples who supported those countries, but the whole world, which placed the ultimate responsibility for what was happening in Southern Rhodesia upon the United Kingdom Government, because the latter still bore the political and moral responsibility to construct that territory's future within a truly democratic framework.

261. There was nothing, in fact, to prevent the United Kingdom Government from assuming the responsibilities which it had formerly assumed elsewhere and suspending the "1961 Constitution" in order to demand and establish in Southern Rhodesia the conditions most favourable to the installation of a régime permitting equitable representation of all races, all creeds and all classes, for according to the moral judgement of the international community the elections of 7 May did not represent an ordinary political victory, since they had not been won by one party and its leader in competition with other parties and other leaders which had from the outset had the same opportunities to express themselves and the same openings. It was rather a declaration of intention by the settlers, instructing Ian Smith to implement the plan for a unilateral declaration of independence and to transform Southern Rhodesia into a second South Africa as quickly as possible. Africa had likewise taken a solemn decision not to accept such action. The Rhodesian Government was already strengthening its links with South Africa, and in order to complete the solidarity of the benighted exponents of colonialism and racism was effecting a *rapprochement* with Portugal, which quite naturally, in view of the international complicity, had no reason to respect the self-determination of peoples, the resolutions of the United Nations, the United Nations Charter or the appeals of world public opinion.

262. The extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, held at Lagos, had recently adopted some very important resolutions concerning Southern Rhodesia. He could not give the Special Committee any details until their contents had been submitted to the Ethiopian Head of State, but he assured the Committee that those documents would be made available to it before it left Addis Ababa.

263. The political reports from Mozambique, Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea showed that Portugal was progressively intensifying its reign of destruction by extending the war of extermination against all African nationalists who were determined to resist foreign domination by all means. In defiance of Africa, in defiance of the United Nations, in defiance of the Special Committee's recommendations, in defiance of common sense and elementary logic, Portugal was increasingly determined to maintain on the African continent its so-called overseas provinces, where Africans were nothing more than slaves.

264. Portugal was undeniably benefiting from the chain of colonial complicity, for how else could it find the strength and power to oppose the numerous decisions by which the United Nations had demanded the granting of independence to all Territories under colonial domination? How else could its ability to flout the clearly expressed wishes not only on Africa, but of the world community, be explained?

265. The Lisbon authorities, emboldened by the support of the NATO Powers, were confronting Africa and the whole world with a situation from which there was no way out except through a war of liberation in which the whole of Africa, despite its love of peace, was prepared to engage its forces. But above all, it was the OAU's duty to inform the international community, represented by the Special Committee, of its conviction that, without the guilty silence and the passive and sometimes active contribution of many great Powers which were Members of the United Nations, Africa would not be on the brink of such a painful and extreme step. The members of the OAU had already stated, by principle and by conviction, that they wished the liberation of their continent to be peaceful. They would not hesitate, however, to resort to force if that proved necessary. It was the OAU's duty to state that every African held those great Powers responsible collectively for that was happening in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and all the Territories under Portuguese domination, perhaps because those Powers themselves wished to contribute in one way or another, in Asia as in Africa, to the maintenance of foreign domination over peoples who aspired only to freedom.

266. It was a fact that, although their situation was less explosive than that prevailing in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, thousands of Africans were still subjected to English, French or Spanish colonization, and Africa was anxious to see them take their place in the community of independent African States. Their seats in the OAU meetings remained unoccupied. It must be clearly understood that the fact that a territory was tiny or that the colonizer was English, French or Spanish, did not exempt it from the African States' determination to crush colonialism. On the contrary, Africa was particularly vigilant in such cases and intended to do its best to ensure self-determination for those peoples and complete independence for all African territories. That was the solemn engagement entered

into by the African Heads of State in the very hall in which the Special Committee was now meeting.

267. The independence demanded by the African peoples could not be conceived as a privilege to be awaited from the hand of others. The African peoples had already proclaimed their desire to attain their ends by peaceful means, but independence was an inalienable right for which every African knew he must make the necessary sacrifices if he wished to save the little he had, develop his potentialities and take his place harmoniously, with dignity, in the concert of nations.

268. There colonial and racial problem was not only an insult and a danger to those continents which were still its theatre and its victims; it was a problem whose development threatened the peace and prosperity of the whole world, as was exemplified by the Second World War. The United Nations, established essentially to prevent for ever any relapse into that type of human folly, must rightly be in the vanguard of the struggle against colonialism and racism, those seeds of world catastrophe. It was in that profound conviction that the African States, individually and collectively, had constantly drawn the attention of the United Nations and of all the Powers which exerted some influence there to the explosive nature of the present situation in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the Territories still under Portuguese or other domination.

269. There was still time to take preventive action to eliminate once and for all the risk of a world-wide confrontation, which would spare neither the small Powers nor the great. It was the duty of the OAU, which embodied the aspirations of all the African peoples for peace, solidarity, rehabilitation, dignity and harmonious development, to reaffirm those truths which the Special Committee had constantly heard from the lips of the sufferers themselves. Because it believed that its ideals were universal, the OAU would like to count on the combined effort of the international community, represented by the Special Committee, to eliminate colonialism and racism for ever from all those parts of the world where they continued to hamper the development of the human personality and human dignity.

270. Since the Committee was meeting at Addis Ababa, ancient capital of African independence and the headquarters of an organization which embodied the hopes of a whole continent, he hoped that its mission would be crowned with complete success, because that success was essential to the success of the United Nations itself, and because the fundamental progress of the OAU depended upon the complete liberation of the African peoples; the Special Committee knew that Africa was one of the United Nations most important concerns.

271. He hoped that during its stay on African soil, in the heart of the continent which had experienced more shame and humiliation than any other, through the cries of revolt of those still groaning under the colonial yoke; through the suffering of those who were denied the most elementary human rights; through the unanimous revolt of a whole people and the determination of a whole continent to assist those still subjected to foreign domination and if necessary to die with them and for them; through the explicit accusations levelled by every African against the great Powers, which remained silent while it was within their power to

stay the folly of a Verwoerd, of an Ian Smith or of a Salazar; through all that Africa had frankly revealed to the Committee; through all that Africa incessantly proclaimed from the depths of its being; through all that the Special Committee already knew and that it had felt and experienced during its African mission, the Special Committee had been able to discover, define and definitively strengthen the methods which would bring about the total and immediate liberation of Africa and the speedy elimination of racism.

272. The Special Committee now knew that that was the victory which Africa expected of it, for in the matter of decolonization the Members of the United Nations could no longer be content to remain in New York, to adopt resolutions and to wait. The Committee's visit to Africa should mark a definite turning-point in the world organization's methods, for its experience and the faith which inspired it had aroused great hopes in the hearts of all Africans. It should be prolonged by closer co-operation with the OAU, whose first objective was decolonization.

273. In that connexion, it was important to specify that henceforward Africans would be unable to understand how the international community, like any other committee, commission or body dealing with the problems of decolonization, could carry out its work without close and intelligent collaboration with the OAU. That organization which, although young, was already prepared for the inevitable dialogue and the necessary co-operation, expected a committee such as the Special Committee to harmonize general action and co-ordinate efforts so that the crucial struggle against colonialism and racism might at last enter the practical phase of concrete action, as opposed to the empty words which filled the United Nations archives. The OAU, which could never be content to play an observer's role when a combat as momentous as the decolonization struggle was being fought on African soil and on behalf of Africa, expected much of the Special Committee. Africa expected the Special Committee's conclusions—and the OAU was empowered to request as much from the Special Committee as the only possible solution for the welfare and security of the African peoples—to inspire the Security Council with a somewhat more realistic spirit and to prompt it not only to adopt resolutions but to take decisive action, irreversible decisions and practical steps through which the sanctions against South Africa, Portugal, and Southern Rhodesia and the opposition to the unilateral declaration of independence by Ian Smith, in short, the programmes vital to the complete liberation of the African continent, might be implemented.

274. In conclusion, he said that the co-operation which Africa expected implied that occasions such as the present one would become more frequent, for Africa was convinced that it was only to the extent to which various United Nations organs, and particularly the Security Council, could come to Africa, to the very heart of the drama of colonialism and racism, in full collaboration with the OAU, which embodied the most noble ideas of the African peoples, that the United Nations, to save the tortured world, would be able to lay the new foundations which could strengthen the Organization and rehabilitate it in the eyes of Africa, and, what was even more important, in its own eyes. The OAU had confidence in the Committee and was prepared to collaborate with it in every possible way.

### *General statements by members*

275. The Chairman said that the Special Committee was happy to be at Addis Ababa, capital of the oldest of the independent States of Africa, to hold the last meetings of its long journey devoted to a search for the solutions and methods that the United Nations should adopt in order to enable all the peoples still under colonial domination to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence.

276. He wished, on behalf of all his colleagues, to express to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and to the Ethiopian Government, through the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, his deep gratitude for the kind invitation and for the attentive hospitality which had been extended to the Special Committee since its arrival at Addis Ababa. Many members of the Special Committee had already had the honour of becoming acquainted with Ethiopia and the Ethiopian people, and it was a great pleasure for them to return to that country. The Government of Ethiopia, an African State which had been a founding Member of the United Nations, had always made an important contribution to the Organization's activities, and the fact that the Special Committee had been given the opportunity to meet at Addis Ababa for the second time was additional proof of the Government's interest in its work. The Special Committee, meeting in Africa Hall, was aware that the first conference bringing together all the Heads of State and Government of the independent countries of Africa had been held in that same hall in May 1963, and he wished to pay a well-deserved tribute to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I for the wise and constructive role he had played in order to enable that first African summit meeting, unprecedented by reason of its objectives and by reason of those who had attended it, to be held.

277. The important decision taken on that occasion by the African Heads of State and Government to free the rest of the continent from foreign domination, and the establishment for that purpose of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, had been greeted with great hope by the Special Committee. He thought it appropriate to mention that during its African journey the Special Committee had been greatly encouraged by the unreserved co-operation of the OAU, and it was certain that the links thus established between the United Nations and the OAU would be strengthened in the future, in order to ensure the speedy attainment of the basic objective of the two organizations, namely, respect of the rights of all peoples to self-determination and to the free choice of their own national institutions.

278. The Special Committee, whose mandate was to examine the situation in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to proposing to the United Nations General Assembly and to the Security Council measures to enable all the peoples under colonial domination to exercise without delay their right to self-determination and independence, had come to Africa because it was on the African continent that the most refractory and inhuman cases of colonialism were still to be found. During its stay at Lusaka and at Dar es Salaam, it had heard petitioners from Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, South Africa, Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland, Angola and Mozambique. It had also received written petitions concerning other African Territories still under colonial domination or subjected to the hateful régime of *apartheid*. No matter

what the political, economic or social systems of the various Governments represented on the Special Committee, all members had been moved and indignant upon learning of the atrocities and the various violations of human rights committed by the colonial authorities of Portugal and by the white racists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

279. The Special Committee had learned that the Portuguese colonialists, in their deluded attempt to maintain the fiction of transforming the Africans of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea into second class pseudo-Portuguese, had carried their horrible, criminal acts to the point of mutilating and burning Africans after having savagely murdered them. It had learned that the Portuguese, in their stupid determination to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples subjected to their cruel domination, went so far as to give the African inhabitants poisoned food and drink. The Special Committee had even learned that at the beginning of June the Portuguese were thought to have employed poison gas in Angola. Those were crimes which should not be passed over in silence, for they constituted acts of genocide unworthy of the contemporary epoch. The Special Committee's journey to Africa was an eminently constructive step. The evidence obtained from petitioners who had come direct from the Territories still under colonial domination had enabled the members of the Special Committee to obtain a more realistic idea of the situation in those Territories. That evidence, and the impressions which the Special Committee had gathered on the spot had reinforced its conviction that the survival of colonialism and *apartheid* constituted a real threat to international peace and security. The Special Committee was now convinced that persuasive methods had no influence on the Portuguese Government or on the illegal authorities of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The alliance of those Governments to maintain régimes condemned by the international community represented a serious threat to the whole African continent.

280. In view of the persistent refusal of the Portuguese Government and the illegal authorities of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the latter had come to the conclusion that the Security Council should now take the appropriate action laid down in the Charter to ensure that the rights of the peoples still under colonial domination were respected.

281. The Special Committee knew that the Ethiopian Government and the other African Governments represented in the OAU were determined to do everything possible to free the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and all the other colonial Territories.

282. He had listened with much interest to the encouraging words which the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs had addressed to the Special Committee on behalf of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I. The courageous struggle which His Imperial Majesty had always waged to safeguard his people's independence would be a source of inspiration to the Special Committee during its work at Addis Ababa.

283. The Chairman also thanked the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU for his important statement. The sincerity and frankness with which he had described the position of the OAU with regard to decolonization had greatly impressed the Special Com-

mittee, which was prepared to provide the OAU with ever more active support and to support any initiative taken by that Organization to rid Africa of colonialism and *apartheid* without further delay.

284. The Special Committee's journey through Africa had enabled it to acquire a deeper knowledge of the sufferings of the peoples still under colonial domination. Having been in a position to assess the situation in those Territories, the Special Committee had been prompted to take unprecedented decisions. It was, indeed, the first time that a United Nations body had officially recognized in a resolution the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by the African freedom fighters; it was the first time that the Security Council had been requested to take the appropriate measures laid down in the Charter to implement the resolutions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council; it was the first time that a definite appeal had been addressed to the military Powers of NATO to cease supporting Portugal.

285. He reiterated his thanks to the Administrative Secretary for the words of encouragement and confidence he had addressed to the Special Committee and assured him that the latter would spare no efforts to complete its task, namely, the liquidation of colonialism.

286. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania expressed the gratitude of his delegation to His Imperial Majesty and to the Government and people of Ethiopia for the kind invitation extended to the Special Committee to meet at Addis Ababa, and for the warm welcome accorded to the Special Committee members on arrival. The friendliness of the people of Ethiopia reflected the warm African hospitality that Ethiopia had shown since biblical times; and it would undoubtedly inspire the Special Committee and make for the smooth and efficient dispatch of its remaining tasks.

287. For hundreds of years, Ethiopia had been one of the few States that had breathed the air of freedom —yet not without being constantly on its guard against external aggression aimed at colonialization. For centuries Ethiopia had been an island in an Africa which had become a victim of aggressive colonialism. While the rest of Africa succumbed to colonial subjugation and ruthless exploitation, the people of Ethiopia successfully defended their land and had written a glorious page of history which all must admire.

288. In advocating the peaceful liquidation of colonialism, the Tanzanian delegation did so because it knew only too well what it meant to fight a war. Yet if the time came when the only means of liberating a people was to resort to arms, Africa would not hesitate to do so. In the dark days when fascism in Europe spread to Africa, in the form of aggression against the Ethiopian people by Mussolini, Ethiopia had had no alternative but to defend itself by arms. It was significant that the colonialists then had used the same methods of torture and cruelty against the gallant Ethiopian fighters as were used against some of the African countries still under colonial domination, e.g., Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, and so-called Portuguese Guinea. But in the end colonialism faced the same fate in Ethiopia as it was facing now in other parts of Africa, namely, defeat. His Imperial Majesty's courageous leadership in that struggle had been an inspiration to Tanzania in its own struggle for independence. The people of Tanzania would never forget that for many years Ethiopia had been a place of refuge

for some of the now prominent leaders in Africa, that financial and material aid had always been extended by Ethiopia to suffering brothers in colonized Africa; and that His Imperial Majesty had played the leading role in establishing the OAU. Ethiopia might be described as the umbrella of the OAU, and it was to be hoped that His Imperial Majesty would continue to exert all efforts to keep OAU united under it, in spite of the many hostile external forces that might have to be faced.

289. The enthusiasm with which the freedom fighters had petitioned had shown clearly their determination to be free and their resolve to fight to the bitter end. Their faith in the United Nations and in the Special Committee would have made the task of decolonization much easier if only the colonial Powers were willing to co-operate.

290. The Tanzanian delegation would like to state once again the policy of its Government with regard to colonialism. Tanzania would never have any truck with colonialism under whatever guise. The people of Tanzania had not only condemned it; they had sworn to do everything they could do contribute to its liquidation in Africa and elsewhere in the world. Hence, in spite of slander and intimidation from certain States, especially Portugal, the Tanzanian Government had consistently and boldly reasserted its stand.

291. The brutalities and atrocities committed by the colonizers, in their so-called civilizing mission, made distressing hearing and made it clear that the colonial Powers involved still regarded an African as fair game for enslavement and exploitation. At Lusaka, the petitioners had demonstrated how the United Kingdom was gradually handing over their African brothers to racist Smith and his band of criminals, thus creating another South Africa in Southern Rhodesia. Yet, when taxed with such matters, the United Kingdom representative merely evaded the issue.

292. After nearly a hundred years of colonization in Southern Rhodesia, the white racists today could still commit atrocities against Africans freely. In the Territories under Portuguese domination, things were even worse. Yet there were still Governments which had failed to condemn Portugal categorically.

293. It was disappointing to find that certain delegations had not seen their way to supporting the resolution on the Portuguese colonies adopted at Dar es Salaam (A/AC.109/124 and Corr.1), especially after they had seemingly sympathized with the petitioners' plight during the general debate. A delegation which, throughout the African tour, had not supported a single resolution adopted could hardly claim to be anti-colonial. The Tanzanian delegation noted with appreciation the newspaper report of steps taken by the Netherlands Government to provide practical assistance and legal defence for *apartheid* victims. It was to be hoped that other Governments would follow that example, thus responding to the Special Committee's appeal in operative paragraph 2 of its resolution on the Portuguese colonies for moral and material help to those now under the colonial yoke.

294. With regard to the Committee's programme of work at Addis Ababa, his delegation trusted that discussion of the questions of South West Africa and the High Commission Territories would culminate in the adoption of appropriate resolutions. In the discussion of the High Commission Territories, the machinations

brought to light were appalling. The administration of justice seemed to have become a mockery, despite the United Kingdom claim to be the custodian of respect for the law.

295. There were several issues which had come up during the meetings in Africa which merited consideration, e.g., the recommendation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that all the testimony heard by the Special Committee should be printed in book form and submitted to all Governments so as to give them a more realistic view of what colonization meant for Africa.

296. Similarly, the question of refugees might be further discussed with a view to the adoption of a more detailed resolution appealing to the world as a whole on the issue of refugees from Territories still under colonial domination.

297. The representative of India thanked His Imperial Majesty and the Government and people of Ethiopia for inviting the Special Committee to the ancient African capital, which in the last few years had not only changed in a remarkable manner but had become the centre of African and Afro-Asian activity, especially since the establishment of the OAU headquarters.

298. Ethiopia's past and future problems were not unlike those of India. Both nations were now engaged in nation-building programmes and had declared war on poverty, ignorance and disease. In international affairs, the two countries had an identical approach to world problems and shared the same ideals of peaceful coexistence, non-alignment, Afro-Asian solidarity and faith in the United Nations. As one of the great and historic figures of the century, His Imperial Majesty was held in high esteem everywhere, and his generous moral and material support at a critical moment in India's history had endeared Ethiopia to the millions of his countrymen. The recent visit to Ethiopia by the Foreign Minister of India, and the forthcoming visit of its President as guest of His Imperial Majesty, would further cement the ties of friendship between the two countries.

299. The Special Committee's work thus far, at Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, had culminated in resolutions on Southern Rhodesia and on Territories under Portuguese rule. It would be a mistake to regard them as just two more mere resolutions to add to a long list. They crystallized a hope that even at the eleventh hour the administering Powers concerned would ensure the peaceful transfer of power to the indigenous peoples. The granting of independence to Southern Rhodesia by the United Kingdom Government must follow, not precede, the granting of full and equal rights to all the inhabitants of the Territory irrespective of their colour or creed. Elections should be conducted on the principle of one man one vote, and a constitutional conference of all concerned should be called by the United Kingdom, and all repressive legislation withdrawn.

300. With regard to the Portuguese Territories, a constructive discussion with the Salazar Government was out of the question. Portugal had shown no change of heart. Yet the liberation of people from alien subjugation was an irreversible process of history, and it would be unwise to resist that process by giving assistance—moral, military or monetary—to Portugal.

301. The problem of South West Africa had first been brought up some eighteen years earlier by the



Indian delegation. South Africa was the only State that had failed to accept the obligations incumbent on it under the United Nations Trusteeship System. The Special Committee was fully entitled to discuss South West Africa, and did not accept the argument that the matter was still *sub judice*. A country where *apartheid* was a State policy and which flouted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter, forfeited the right to be called a civilized nation.

302. It was the responsibility and duty of every member of the Special Committee to make the maximum contribution towards the rapid implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV). In conclusion, he quoted the moving and inspiring words spoken by His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie, addressing the General Assembly on 4 October 1963 (1229th plenary meeting), twenty-seven years after his appeal to the League of Nations for relief from the destruction unleashed by the fascist invader, to the effect that undertakings were of little worth if the will to keep them was lacking, and voicing a message of cautious yet buoyant optimism. That same spirit should inspire the Special Committee today.

303. The representative of the United Kingdom said he would like to express the thanks of his Government to His Imperial Majesty and the Government and people of Ethiopia for the splendid hospitality enjoyed by the Special Committee in Ethiopia. He personally had been greatly impressed by the tremendous expansion and modernization of Addis Ababa in the last few years. The changes bore eloquent testimony to the energy and vitality of the Ethiopian people and their Government and the strides they had made in their economic and social development. It was fitting that the final stage of the Special Committee's work should be concluded in the capital city of a country which had so long a history of national independence and such a magnificent record of valour in its defence.

304. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics thanked His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I for his message and assured him that all the participants would be inspired by it in the course of their work.

305. After thanking the OAU for assistance it had consistently given the Special Committee since the latter's arrival in Africa, he reminded the participants that the establishment of close contact with that organization imposed certain obligations upon the Special Committee; it should not be forgotten that the OAU embodied the hopes of 200 million Africans.

306. During its initial meetings in Africa, the Special Committee had already taken a number of useful steps which, it was to be stressed, were unprecedented. It had, in fact, recognized the legitimacy of the African peoples' struggle for independence, it had requested Portugal's military allies, particularly those which were members of NATO, to refrain from supplying that country with any assistance which might help it pursue its policy of oppression, it had drawn the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the situation in the Portuguese Territories constituted a threat to international security, and it had also proclaimed the need to take steps against Portugal and to inform public opinion of what was happening in the Territories under Portuguese domination.

307. Recalling that twenty States which were members of the Special Committee had voted in favour of

the resolution on the Territories administered by Portugal and that eighteen had voted in favour of the resolution concerning Southern Rhodesia, he said that those votes reflected each country's real policy with regard to decolonization. Certain Member States were trying to create the impression that they were concerned about the destiny of the Territories under Portuguese domination and that of Southern Rhodesia, but their efforts deceived no one, for the votes on the two resolutions in question constituted deeds, not words.

308. The meetings at Lusaka and at Dar es Salaam had shown that the African atmosphere was favourable to the Special Committee, and the latter was indeed aware that in Africa it could do valuable work to promote the freedom of the African countries.

309. The USSR delegation supported the statements of the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU. It would do everything within its power in the Special Committee to help to solve the problem of sanctions against South Africa, Portugal and the Smith Government.

310. He confirmed his country's position with regard to Southern Rhodesia, which had been set forth by the Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations in a note addressed to the Secretary-General on 5 June 1965 (S/6416). In that note, the Permanent Representative had recalled that, when the question of Southern Rhodesia had been considered by the Security Council, the USSR representative had stressed that it was essential to prevent any further crimes in Southern Rhodesia and to prevent that country from being transformed into a racist State modelled on South Africa. The USSR representative had also stressed the fact that the United Kingdom should take steps to annul the elections which had been held in Southern Rhodesia on 7 May 1965, to revoke the Constitution on which those elections had been based and to convene immediately a meeting of representatives of all political parties with a view to drawing up a new constitution, based on the immediate granting of full rights to the indigenous population and of independence to the country. The Permanent Representative of the USSR had also stated that it was the duty of the United Nations to eliminate that shameful vestige of the past without delay.

311. The Special Committee must unceasingly assist the African peoples in their struggle for independence. The USSR delegation, for its part, was prepared to co-operate with all the members of the Special Committee to take more efficient action and to make, on African soil, a contribution to the welfare of Africa and to world peace. As the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU had said, the destiny of Africa and that of the world were inseparable.

312. The other members of the Special Committee also expressed their thanks and associated themselves with the tributes paid to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and to the Government and people of Ethiopia.

313. The representative of Ethiopia said that his delegation would be happy to convey to His Imperial Majesty and to the Government and people of Ethiopia the kind expressions of gratitude of the Special Committee. He, as well as other members of the Special Committee, also thanked the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU for the important statement which he had made.

314. The representative of Yugoslavia noted that the fact that Ethiopia was for the second time offering its hospitality to the Special Committee was but one more

manifestation of the traditionally anti-colonialist policy of Ethiopia and its sincere desire to help to eliminate the colonialist régime once and for all. For centuries Ethiopia had preserved its independence and its freedom, time and again fighting courageously against the efforts of the imperialists who had sought to bring it under their sway, and it had set an example to the peoples of Africa who had themselves been fighting for independence and freedom.

315. The representative of Poland observed that the Polish people had much appreciated His Imperial Majesty's official visit to Poland in September 1964 which, as the final *communiqué* had amply testified, had helped to strengthened friendly relations between the two countries and to confirm their common determination to prevent the rebirth of aggressive militarism and to work for the final liquidation of colonialism. The determination to help Africans still living under the colonial yoke had done much to forge the unity of independent Africa at the historic summit conference at Addis Ababa.

316. The Special Committee must co-ordinate its efforts with those of the OAU, and he agreed with the Secretary-General of that organization that the Security Council should act on the Special Committee's conclusions and take practical action, in the form of sanctions, against South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia. The "unholy alliance" of Verwoerd, Salazar and Smith was the major obstacle to the liberation of the oppressed peoples of Africa. That alliance was founded on a common political outlook: racism and fascism, a common economic objective: ruthless exploitation of African natural and human resources, and a common military design: the defence of colonialism and the subversion of neighbouring African States. The Special Committee must bring the realities of that situation to the attention of the Security Council.

317. The representative of Bulgaria recalled that in a joint statement issued on the occasion of His Imperial Majesty's visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1964, the two countries had declared their support for the just struggle of peoples for freedom and national independence; urged the prompt implementation of the General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; condemned the *apartheid* policies of the South African Government, emphasizing the need for application of the sanctions adopted; and expressed their support for the struggle for national liberation of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea. Bulgaria reaffirmed its readiness to co-operate with Ethiopia in the achievement of those aims.

318. The representative of Tunisia said that the statement made by the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU testified to the vitality and dynamism of the OAU, and it was to be hoped that the United Nations would take advantage of it by co-operating as closely as possible with that organization.

319. The Special Committee must do everything in its power to eliminate the scourge of colonialism. To attain that goal, it had first studied the situation in the countries still under foreign domination and had then recommended concrete measures designed to rid the world of the degrading acts of a number of persons who continued to represent humanity at its basest. Unfortunately, it so happened that those representatives of evil were protected by certain great Powers, which continued to put forward all manner of excuses

to justify their support and encouragement of the oppressors.

320. The moving statements of the petitioners only brought out more clearly that unhappy and painful state of affairs. He was convinced that the reason the petitioners' accusations were exclusively directed at certain Western Powers was that the facts were undeniable and the timid explanations with which those same Powers had tried to disclaim their responsibility had hardly been convincing. That was a serious matter for those Powers, for they stood to lose whatever prestige they might have acquired in Africa in recent years.

321. As a member of the United Nations and of the OAU, the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the Conference of Afro-Asian Countries and the Arab League, Tunisia would spare no effort to make its full contribution to the attainment of the objectives which all those organizations had set themselves in liberating all the indigenous peoples that were still dominated by the blind force of colonialism. The day was nigh, without any doubt, when all the African continent would be in the hands of Africans. For just as America was for Americans, the Soviet Union for the Soviet people, and Europe for the Europeans, Africa must inevitably return to the Africans.

322. The representative of Chile said that he was particularly happy to express his thanks to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, and his Government and people, for the kind welcome and generous hospitality they had extended to the Special Committee, for only a few days earlier, the Chilean Government had decided to open an Embassy in Ethiopia which would be its first in the region. Chile was a new country with a heroic history and had always been interested to observe countries having longer experience. That was what it hoped to do in Africa, by coming to Ethiopia, the corner-stone of the continent, a country whose principles and firm traditions it profoundly admired. Addis Ababa was the headquarters of organizations active throughout the African continent, just as Santiago was in Latin America. It was the headquarters of the OAU, which represented a common front for that region and sought to resolve the problems which arose there and to encourage its political, economic and social development.

323. Chile was proud to have contributed to the formation of that regional bloc by sending one of its experts to assist in its creation and in the drafting of its charter. The Chilean Government had always attached prime importance to regional organizations, particularly in Africa and Latin America which were made up of small countries the majority of which were economically weak and which must join forces in order to make themselves heard in the concert of nations.

324. The principal object of Chile's presence in Ethiopia, and hence in Africa, was to strengthen relations between Chile and the African continent. Chile was interested in African problems, which had much in common with its own. It shared the African countries' concern at the fact that some African peoples continued to live under the colonial system, which was unworthy of the modern world. It stood by their side in the war of liberation which it hoped would soon draw to a close, and sincerely looked forward to the establishment of very close links between Latin America and Africa which would enable them to fight together for the welfare of their peoples.



325. Chile had always insisted that the OAU should take a very active part in the work of the Special Committee; that organization should make its authoritative voice heard in all the Special Committee's deliberations. That was why, during the Special Committee's meetings in Lusaka, his delegation had expressed the desire to see an observer from that organization taking part, on a permanent basis, in the Special Committee's meetings in New York. The Chairman had stated at the time that talks to that effect were under way, and his delegation expressed the hope that those talks would soon be translated into reality.

### *Closing of meetings*

#### *Statement by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity*

326. The Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) speaking at the Chairman's invitation, said that it was for him a very pleasant duty to express, first of all to the Chairman, in his dual capacity as Chairman of the Special Committee and as a great African patriot, and through him to all the members of the Special Committee on the conclusion of its African tour, his feelings of gratitude, esteem and confidence at the results the Special Committee had achieved at Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa.

327. He stated that he had never made any secret, in the General Assembly of the United Nations, in the Security Council, in the Committees of the General Assembly, or, in particular, in the Fourth Committee of the disappointment, bitterness, discouragement and sometimes indignation that he felt, in regard to decolonization, at the routine methods, empty speeches and automatic adoption of resolutions, never implemented, which in many respects characterized the work of the United Nations and of its various organs in the field of decolonization.

328. That emboldened him to say, publicly, how glad he was on behalf of the OAU—which was primarily dedicated to the total and unconditional liberation of the African continent from all foreign domination—to express solemnly his deep appreciation and the new hopes inspired in him by the new methods which the Special Committee adopted some while ago, but which its visit to Africa had strengthened in a remarkable manner.

329. He had already said how mixed his feelings were on welcoming the Special Committee to African soil, at a time when so many millions of Africans, at a crucial moment in the history of their continent, had placed fervent hopes in its work from the outset, convinced that it could carry to the great glass house in Manhattan echoes of the cries of suffering uttered by the martyrs of colonialism, and the unanimous appeal by the African leaders, by their organization and by the peoples of their continent for the immediate restitution to their brothers still under colonial rule of their stolen freedom, their plundered riches and, above all, their daily flouted dignity.

330. His hope had been that the Special Committee, strengthened by the observations and findings derived from contact with African realities and with the criminal policies pursued by the colonial Powers with the complicity of their allies, would bear living witness, in the United Nations, to the serious threat to, and in some cases the breach of, international peace and se-

curity presented by the colonial wars waged by Portugal, the racist settler minority in Southern Rhodesia and the nazi régime in Pretoria.

331. Lastly, he had thought that the Special Committee would place particular emphasis on the role played by friends and allies and the encouragement, direct or indirect, witting or unwitting, and consequently the direct responsibility which those friends and allies effectively assumed in enabling the outdated régimes of Lisbon, Salisbury and Pretoria to pursue their policies of repression and genocide in Africa and their high-handed defiance of the United Nations, whose authority and prestige they incessantly undermined.

332. Now that the Special Committee was concluding its work, he would say that thanks to the atmosphere the Special Committee had created, the resolutions it had adopted, its dynamic presence, and its determination to get to the bottom of things and fully to assume its responsibilities under its mandate, none of the above-mentioned hopes had been disappointed. For all this, he would reiterate to the Special Committee his full and entire satisfaction.

333. It might be that the fundamental provisions of the Charter could not easily be adapted to the new realities of the modern world. Nevertheless, he thought and seriously hoped that the other organs of the United Nations, and more particularly those which, in various capacities, were concerned with African affairs, should at least be inspired by the Special Committee's example and, if at all possible, betake themselves to Africa; once there, he was convinced their findings and impressions, not only of poverty and the various forms of humiliation but also of the fierce determination of the African populations to live in freedom, would enable them to find adequate solutions to the problems falling within their respective spheres of jurisdiction.

334. The OAU would use all the means at its disposal to give maximum publicity to the immense work the Special Committee had done in a few days or the African continent. He was convinced that the visit of the Special Committee would not only confirm and strengthen certain hopes, but would remarkably reinforce the prestige and the moral and political authority of the United Nations in the eyes of the African masses, a renewal of confidence which was sorely needed, particularly in relation to decolonization.

335. He wished to emphasize one essential provision of the resolutions of the Special Committee, all of which he endorsed without any reservation, which in his view would largely suffice to justify its journey to Africa. By recognizing the legitimacy of the struggle of the African people under colonial domination and by appealing to all States to provide the freedom fighters in Africa with all the assistance necessary for their struggle, the Special Committee and, through it, the United Nations, had associated itself with the essential claim for unanimity made by the Heads of African State and Government at their first meeting in Addis Ababa in May 1963 when the OAU was created—a claim which had been constantly reaffirmed at all subsequent meetings of the OAU.

336. He believed that the conclusions to which he had referred could never have been reached as a result of mere debates in the luxurious rooms in which the Special Committee usually met in New York. That important result was one of the fruits of the visit of the Special Committee to Africa. It was the direct contact with the bare facts of African reality that had made it

possible for the Special Committee to reach so vital a conclusion—a conclusion which, he hoped, would be disseminated and fully implemented in the first place by all members of the Special Committee and in the second place by all justice-, freedom- and peace-loving Governments throughout the world.

337. He wished to state once again that Africa and its instrument for concerted co-operation, the OAU, continually proclaimed its peaceful determination and ardent wish that the great Powers, those that had a direct influence on Portugal, South Africa and the Southern Rhodesia settlers, should do all in their power, if need be by imposing a diplomatic strait jacket when the time came, to avoid war, bloodshed and the inevitable and long-term deterioration in the relations between the martyred African peoples and all those who, for one reason or another, had joined with their present-day executioners.

338. He was relying on the Special Committee to help the African people avert, against their strong conviction, against their political and moral principles and against obvious practical necessities, more devastation, more massacres and more useless sacrifices in the pursuit of their liberation, which would be achieved no matter how great the material forces opposed to their legitimate aspirations.

339. To this end, he thought it desirable that the Special Committee should persuade the other organs of the United Nations, and more particularly the Security Council, to hold in Africa, as close as possible to the theatres of colonial war, a session that would enable it to meet with honour, dignity and effectiveness the serious threats which colonialism at bay was levelling at stability in Africa, at the welfare of the African peoples, and above all at international peace and security.

340. He expressed to the Special Committee his special gratitude for the favourable reception given to the proposals for close co-operation between the Special Committee and the OAU in the field of decolonization. The decision of the Special Committee in that matter had been made clear not only in the numerous statements made by several representatives, statements which he welcomed with joy and reassurance; it was also officially recorded in operative paragraph 8 of the Special Committee's resolution (A/AC.109/128/Rev.1.) concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa, and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. This effective co-operation already existed and no matter how modest its present form, he was convinced that this joint action would spare the world greater misfortunes and enable tomorrow's African historians to see, in the struggles for national liberation, the historic role that the United Nations had assumed, thanks to the Special Committee, in the name of the international community.

341. For all the above reasons, he wished to thank the Special Committee whole-heartedly, on behalf of the OAU, for what it had already done and for all that it was resolved to do for the complete decolonization of the African continent.

342. In conclusion, he assured the Special Committee, on behalf of the OAU, of his complete faith and entire support in the battle the Special Committee had joined with colonialism, a battle in which it might consider the African people and the OAU as an instrument for concerted action; all the vital forces of the

African continent were constantly at the side of the Special Committee and ready to support its work in the service of justice, of equality, of freedom, in short, in the service of the noblest ideals inscribed in the United Nations Charter and repeated in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity.

#### *General statements by members*

343. The representative of Yugoslavia said that his delegation had never shared the doubts of those who had questioned the usefulness of the Special Committee's visit to Africa. Now that the Committee had completed its work, it was clear that much had been accomplished: by meeting with numerous representatives of national liberation movements from Territories still under colonial domination, the Special Committee had been enabled to enter into contact with the populations of those Territories and to arrive at a more realistic appreciation of the situation there. The on-the-spot testimony of the petitioners had strengthened the Committee's conviction that colonialism and *apartheid* would continue to constitute a threat to international peace and security until they were finally eliminated. The Committee's visit had also constituted an encouragement to the colonized peoples to persist in their struggle until victory was theirs.

344. During its mission to Africa the Special Committee had adopted a number of important resolutions. The resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia were of particular significance because the Committee, in calling on all States to give moral, political and material assistance to the peoples of those Territories in their struggle against the oppressor, had recognized the legitimacy of that struggle as the sole remaining means by which the peoples concerned could seek to liberate themselves in view of the refusal of the colonial Powers to co-operate in the attainment of this and by peaceful means. He hoped that all States, including those which continued to tolerate or give assistance to Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa, would realize that the elimination of colonial and racist régimes was inevitable and would take a positive attitude towards the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee.

345. Many of the petitioners had advanced practical suggestions as to the steps the United Nations might take to assist them in their efforts. The Special Committee should use the interval before the next session of the General Assembly to study those suggestions closely, and to reflect on the Committee's African mission as a whole. His delegation, for its part, could already say then and there that such missions were indeed useful, giving a new urgency to the Committee's work. He accordingly believed that such missions should be undertaken every year.

346. Another positive result of the Special Committee's mission was the close contact which had been established with the OAU. Both bodies had the same concern—decolonization—and it was important that their respective activities in that field should be further co-ordinated in the future. In conclusion, he again thanked the Governments of Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Zambia for inviting the Special Committee to meet in their capitals. That gesture had been a valuable contribution to the Committee's work.

347. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania recalled that in a previous statement he had

assured the Special Committee that the Government and people of Tanzania would always play their part in any efforts to advance the welfare of the African peoples, and particularly in the struggle to free those groaning under the colonial yoke.

348. In the opinion of his delegation, the Special Committee at its meetings in Africa had made an important contribution to the struggle and the results of its work had amply borne out the wisdom of its decision to visit Africa. In the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee at its meetings in Africa, the Committee had not been content simply to reaffirm the inalienable rights of peoples under colonial domination to self-determination and independence; it had stressed the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial people to attain the effective exercise of the rights set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Furthermore, the Committee had appealed to all States to give the African populations the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights.

349. He expressed the hope that the Security Council would, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Special Committee, take the necessary measures as laid down in the Charter to ensure respect for the rights of the African populations to self-determination and independence and to put an end to the dangerous activities of the régimes of Verwoerd, Salazar and Smith. He urged that all States, particularly the States members of NATO, and international institutions would forthwith withhold assistance of any kind to Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia so long as they failed to renounce their present colonial policies.

350. Referring to South West Africa and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, he stated that his delegation attached importance also to adequate measures being taken to safeguard their territorial integrity and their sovereignty in the face of threats by the Verwoerd régime to disrupt their national unity.

351. The particular importance of the Special Committee's work in Africa had been due in very large measure to the close and direct contact the Committee had been able to establish with the realities of the colonial situation in Africa and with African nationalist leaders who might otherwise have been unable to come to New York. His delegation earnestly hoped that the Committee would increase its efforts to ensure the complete implementation of all the resolutions it had adopted during its visit to Africa.

352. In conclusion, he paid tribute to the Emperor as well as the Government and people of Ethiopia for their invitation to the Special Committee to meet in Addis Ababa. He also expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Chairman and the Bureau of the Committee as well as to the staff of the Secretariat.

353. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that as the Special Committee's work in Africa drew to a close, his delegation considered it necessary to state its views on the results of the visit.

354. During its visit to Africa the Special Committee had, in his delegation's opinion, done a great deal of highly effective work. In general, the purposes of the visit had been achieved: direct contact had been made with the national liberation movements of the peoples of the Portuguese, United Kingdom and other colonies in Africa, and the delegations of the countries belonging to the Special Committee had had an opportunity to acquaint themselves at first hand, on

African soil, with the progress of the struggle for the definite liberation of Africa from colonialism. It was no accident that during the Committee's visit to Africa a whole series of delegations had come to see events in a light different from that in which they appeared in Manhattan.

355. The results of the Special Committee's work in Africa also differed substantially from its previous work in New York. The Committee, representing the United Nations, had to some extent succeeded during its visit in passing from words about decolonization to deeds, to practical support of the struggle of the peoples for their freedom. Working on African soil, the Committee had been able to probe more deeply into the roots of colonialism. The part played by NATO as a union of colonizers co-ordinating their activities against the peoples striving for their freedom had now been completely revealed. The sinister role of the West German revanchists and militarists in Africa, and particularly in South West Africa and the Portuguese colonies, had been exposed. The social, economic and political roots of the unholy alliance of the enemies of Africa—Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith—had been brought to light. The Special Committee had received conclusive proof that the activities of the colonizers in the African colonies constituted a threat to international peace and security.

356. On the basis of the vast amount of information submitted to it by the leaders of the national liberation movements, the Special Committee had been able to make a realistic evaluation of the current situation, to affirm its resolution of the legitimacy of the national liberation struggle in the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other colonial Territories, and to appeal to all States to extend moral and material support to that just struggle and deny the colonizers any assistance. The Committee had made a completely justified proposal to the Security Council for the application of sanctions against colonial Powers that refused to comply with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The fact that the Committee had established contact with the OAU was undoubtedly of great importance. That contact must now be strengthened.

357. The positive outcome of the Special Committee's work during its visit to Africa had been the result of sharp conflict. Those who defended colonial interests in the Committee had tried to rebuff just criticism and lawful claims and accusations. Naturally they had failed in that aim and had only unmasked themselves with every speech. He was referring primarily, of course, to the delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom, but also to those who had supported them either directly or indirectly at the meetings.

358. A very characteristic picture had emerged during the votes in the Special Committee. The delegations of the socialist and Afro-Asian States had voted for all the resolutions without exception. It was the solid co-operation of the socialist and Afro-Asian countries which had made possible the positive results of all the Special Committee's work during its visit to Africa. Some delegations (those of Italy and Denmark) had abstained on some resolutions and voted for others, thereby revealing inconsistency but clearly not deciding to give direct support to the dark cause of colonialism. One delegation had taken a peculiar position, abstaining during the voting on all the resolutions without exception; that was the delegation of Australia,

and its refusal even there, on African soil, to support the rightful cause of the struggle of the African peoples for freedom spoke for itself. Finally, there were two delegations which had voted against or at best had abstained during the voting on the draft resolutions. Those were the delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom, and their position showed with absolute clarity whom they were for and whom they were against; they were for the Portuguese colonizers, Verwoerd's wild racist fanatics and the white racists of Southern Rhodesia, and against the peoples of Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, South West Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland and against the peoples of all Africa and African freedom.

359. Such a disposition of forces in the Special Committee had its origins and causes, and would have its consequences. However, it must be noted with satisfaction that the overwhelming majority of States represented in the anti-colonial Special Committee had really taken an anti-colonial and anti-imperialist position in support of the peoples of Africa.

360. From that fact one fundamental conclusion emerged: the Special Committee's visit had evidently been of some use and had justified itself. A conclusion could also be drawn for the future: if the Special Committee wanted to serve the cause of the peoples' fight for their freedom, it should travel more frequently to the scene of events and come into direct contact with the peoples fighting for their freedom.

361. The question now was what else must be done, what further tasks lay before the Special Committee upon completion of its visit to Africa. It was the Soviet delegation's profound conviction that the results of the Committee's visit were not the finish, but the beginning. The adoption of resolutions, even the best of them, was not an end in itself. The point of adopting them was that they should be implemented and that their provisions should become realities. What the Special Committee had adopted were not declaratory statements, but a programme of action, and now that it had adopted that programme the Committee must proceed to the wider task of implementing it. As it came to the end of its visit, it must make a start on further work in support of peoples fighting for national independence.

362. A characteristic feature of decisions by the Special Committee, even when they were expressed in the most energetic terms, was that they were still decisions on paper. If the Special Committee or any other United Nations body took weak decisions, then they might remain decisions on paper whatever happened, because there was nothing in them to implement. Strong decisions contained provisions whose implementation could really alter the development of events. The Soviet delegation wished to appeal for joint efforts to see that all the decisions taken by the Special Committee during its visit were really implemented. His delegation felt that the Committee should now subordinate its work to that task, at least until the twentieth session of the General Assembly. After a certain time, it must examine what had and what had not been achieved under each paragraph of the resolutions adopted, find out who was hampering the fulfilment of this or that paragraph and what more had to be done. In that connexion, his delegation wished to draw particular attention to both the operative paragraphs of the first resolution on Southern Rhodesia; operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of the second resolution on

Southern Rhodesia; operative paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 8 of the resolution on the Portuguese colonies; operative paragraph 4 of the resolution on South West Africa; operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the resolution on the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland; and all the main operative paragraphs of the concluding general resolution.

363. When it had done that, the Special Committee would be able to submit to the General Assembly not merely a formal, but a workmanlike and effective report which would facilitate the consideration of questions concerned with the elimination of colonialism at the twentieth session of the General Assembly and would enable the Assembly to make further progress towards that great goal.

364. In conclusion, the Soviet delegation expressed its gratitude to President Kenneth Kaunda and the Government and people of Zambia, President Nyerere and the Government and people of Tanzania and His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and the Government and people of Ethiopia for their hospitality and co-operation during the Special Committee's visit. His delegation also thanked the representatives of the national liberation movements who had addressed the Special Committee and submitted extensive information on the situation in their countries and the struggle of the peoples of those countries for national independence and freedom. His delegation was grateful to Mr. Sori Coulibaly of Mali, the Chairman of the Special Committee, for his able and effective guidance of the Committee's work during the visit; Mr. Huot Sambath of Cambodia, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Natwar Singh of India, the Rapporteur. The Soviet delegation attached great value to the work of the Afro-Asian Group and Yugoslavia, which had shouldered the task of drafting the Special Committee's draft resolutions. His delegation was grateful to its colleagues for their co-operation and attention, and to the Secretariat and all the technical services for their efficient work during the Special Committee's visit to Africa.

365. The representative of Iran said that the Special Committee's purpose in coming to Africa was two-fold. First, it was to obtain first-hand information about conditions in dependent and Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to keep in direct contact with the subjugated peoples of those areas. Second, it was to show the United Nations' active interest and support for the liberation and independence of these peoples.

366. In connexion with these two objectives, the Special Committee's work had been a complete success. The impact of the high sentiments and aspirations of the African peoples of subjugated areas was strongly reflected both in the Special Committee's deliberations as well as in its decisions. Moreover, by the Committee's response to their wishes and its support of their just cause, it could be safely assumed that their confidence in the United Nations had been reinforced to a great extent.

367. In the course of the hearing of petitioners, to whom his delegation had listened with sympathy, colonialism in its ugliest and most shocking form had been exposed. The machinations and sinister designs of Verwoerd, Salazar, and Smith to keep the African peoples under their oppressive yoke had been unmasked. In its resolutions, the Special Committee had not only taken full account of these conditions, but had also

embarked upon important decisions in order to put an end to the situation once and for all.

368. On the questions of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the High Commission Territories, and the Territories under Portuguese domination, the Special Committee had decided, among other things, to reaffirm the right of the African peoples to self-determination and independence, and to recognize the legitimacy of their struggle for the enjoyment of rights that were unequivocally theirs by virtue of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

369. The Special Committee had also decided to bring to the attention of the Security Council the seriousness of the situation prevailing in these Territories, recommending measures in accordance with the varying circumstances of each case. On the question of Territories under Portuguese domination, the Special Committee had gone further, by recommending to the Security Council for the first time "to consider putting into effect against Portugal the appropriate measures laid down in the Charter".

370. In the course of the debate his delegation had pointed to the high degree of co-operation that had developed among countries from all continents, in particular, the Afro-Asian continents, for the sole purpose of bringing about the final liquidation of colonialism. That co-operation had been further reinforced by the solidarity and unity shown by the Afro-Asian countries in the preparation and adoption of the highly significant and even novel decision to which he had referred.

371. Referring to yet another important development in the conduct of international relations, he said that never before, to such an extent, had the deliberations and decisions of an international body been formulated by the participation of small States. Furthermore, never before, to such an extent, had such deliberations and decisions been influenced by the aspirations and direct participation of individuals at large. This was a highly salutary development because it tended to democratize the conduct of international relations. It tended to reduce the effect of power in international decision-making procedures in favour of general principles of justice and universally accepted rules of conduct.

372. That new democratic element, if allowed to develop, could only culminate in the firm establishment of the rule of law in international relations. However, complacency and an unrealistic appraisal of the world situation would be guarded against.

373. It would be a delusion to believe that power in all its forms no longer remained the dominant factor in international relations. The new democratic development must be prevented from suffering setbacks which might postpone to a distant future the firm establishment of a world system based on the rule of law and general principles of justice. The final outcome thus was more imperative than temporary successes which, though rewarding, might have the opposite effect.

374. In conclusion, he attributed part of the success of the Special Committee's mission to the hospitality and generosity of the host Governments of Zambia, Tanzania, and Ethiopia, to which his delegation was deeply grateful.

375. He also expressed his delegation's thanks to the members of the Secretariat, the interpreters, the *présis* writers, and all the others for their indispensable

assistance and untiring efforts, without which the Special Committee's work would not have been possible.

376. The representative of Poland said he would express briefly the views of his delegation on the work accomplished during the Special Committee's meetings in Africa.

377. In the opinion of the Polish delegation the Special Committee's deliberations and resolutions adopted in the three African capitals, Lusaka, Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa, had been indeed extremely important and useful. They had proved the wisdom of the decision to have visiting sessions outside New York and no doubt marked a step forward in the performance of the task entrusted to the Committee. The meetings in Africa where the most difficult and complex problems of decolonization still existed had given the Special Committee the benefit of closer contact with Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and with their people, thus placing the Committee in a much more favourable position to obtain a realistic view of the nature of the problems besetting the dependent peoples in this part of the African continent. The Special Committee had been privileged to have the views of the prominent leaders of the respective host countries and to listen to their encouraging addresses. The Polish delegations also appreciated the importance of the direct contact established during the current African tour with the OAU and its Co-ordinating Committee which advocated, as the Special Committee did in the United Nations, the immediate liquidation of colonialism and *apartheid* throughout Africa.

378. During the Special Committee's African session, it had listened to outstanding leaders and representatives of the national liberation movements from the Territories, where Africans were still suffering humiliation and exploitation and were subjected to all kinds of repressions and atrocities committed by the Portuguese, South African and Southern Rhodesian colonizers.

379. From all the statements heard, it would be concluded that Africa was committed to liberate by all means the enslaved part of the continent. On the other hand, the Special Committee had learnt that the discredited régimes of Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith were closing their lines and were determined to stop the liberation of Africa at the very boundaries of the area they continued to dominate and oppress. Thus its African session had enabled the Special Committee to evaluate more profoundly the dangers inherent in confrontation between Africa and its enemies.

380. The Polish delegation considered that the Special Committee was well advised to have adopted a number of recommendations for both the General Assembly and the Security Council and to have denounced the policy of colonial Powers as well as of their allies, who cynically continued to pose as defenders of the so-called free world.

381. The Polish delegation, in accordance with Poland's peace-loving foreign policy, whose basic principles were determined by solidarity and support for all other nations and peoples striving for international co-operation and progress against imperialist and colonialist forces, attached particular importance to the recognition by the Special Committee of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples in dependent Territories for freedom and independence. It also considered that the Special Committee should take credit for the appeal

made to all States to grant moral and material support to those Africans struggling for the restoration of their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence.

382. The Polish delegation viewed the decisions adopted during the current African tour as steps taken in the right direction. Yet, it was only a beginning, for the decisions had to be implemented vigorously and without delay. Thus, the Special Committee's main task still lay ahead. The Polish delegation for its part would continue to co-operate with other members in seeking the most effective and practical means for the speedy implementation of the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) in all dependent Territories.

383. His delegation reiterated its profound appreciation to the Governments of Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia for their kind invitation and all the facilities they had provided the Special Committee during its stay in Africa. His delegation also expressed its warm congratulations to the Chairman on the successful conclusion of the Committee's African session, and reiterated its admiration of the Chairman's outstanding qualities and devotion to the cause of peace and progress.

384. His delegation's congratulations and thanks also went to the Vice-Chairman, Ambassador Sambath of Cambodia and to the Rapporteur, Mr. Natwar Singh of India, whose contribution to the Special Committee's work in Africa was greatly appreciated. Last but not least, he thanked the members of the Secretariat, interpreters and technical staff for their hard work and the assistance they had extended to the Special Committee.

385. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the Special Committee's tour of Africa appeared in some measure at least to have achieved the main objectives set out in the *communiqué* issued in New York before its departure. He hoped the Special Committee would agree that, despite the financial and political misgivings about the visit which he had expressed in New York, his delegation had co-operated and played its full part throughout the tour whenever British responsibilities were involved.

386. His Government might have views to express in due course, but in the meantime he would mention—without casting aspersions or making attacks—some impressions which had occurred to him on the tour as a whole. The Special Committee could all agree that they were sometimes divorced to some extent from reality in New York. On the other hand, he thought that in Africa the Committee had been in some danger of going to the opposite extreme, with a tendency to consider the problems before them from a rather one-sided and even distorted point of view without access to all the facts which should be taken into account. He hoped, however, that the visit had contributed in some degree to the solution of the great issues of southern Africa, and he would certainly report all that had been said in the debates to his Government.

387. If his delegation had stressed the need for patience and for peaceful solutions it was because it considered, as Members of the United Nations, that all avenues of peaceful settlement must be explored and not because it did not fully appreciate the strength of feeling existing in Africa on the subjects discussed.

388. He felt bound to refer to the remarks just made by the distinguished representative of the USSR that his Government was the champion of decolonization and self-determination, and that the United Kingdom

Government supported the perpetuation of colonialism. There was so much humbug in this attitude that he was forced to ask the Soviet representative two simple questions. First, would he tell the Special Committee of one single Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by the Soviet Union, either acquired since 1939 or inherited from the former Czarist Empire in Asia, to which his Government had granted self-determination and national independence? Secondly, did the Soviet Government really accept the principles and obligations of self-determination and of Chapter XI of the Charter in respect of the Non-Self-Governing Territories of South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands under Soviet administration? Until these questions were answered positively he did not think the Soviet delegation should put itself forward as the champion of decolonization and self-determination in Africa, since surely the voice of Africa was sufficiently powerful to stand by itself.

389. In conclusion, he wished to repeat his delegation's gratitude to the Heads of State and Governments of Ethiopia, Zambia and Tanzania for their warm welcome and hospitality, and to pay tribute to the courtesy of the Chairman and other officers of the Special Committee, and to the admirable work of the Secretariat staff and of the many others who had contributed to the smooth running of the Committee's work.

390. The representative of Venezuela said that, for the sake of brevity, he would not attempt to evaluate the Special Committee's work in Africa or to state what conclusions the Committee should draw from its meetings. That would be the task of his eminent friend the Indian representative, the Committee's Rapporteur, in whose ability and competence he had complete confidence.

391. Before leaving the soil of Africa he wished, on behalf of the Chilean and his own delegation, to express once more his thanks to the President, Government and people of Zambia, to the President, Government and people of Tanzania and to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and the Government and people of Ethiopia for their invitations, welcome and magnificent hospitality which had afforded the Special Committee the inestimable opportunity not only of obtaining direct information on the colonial situation in Africa but also of making contact with the reality of that new world in ferment which was Africa today.

392. Their stay in Africa would be unforgettable and their gratitude was due to all those who made it possible and had helped to make their visit fruitful and pleasant. Thanks were due also to the Chairman for his competent direction of their meetings and their work.

393. Lastly, thanks were due to the translators and *précis*-writers for their co-operation in the smooth conduct of the Committee's work and especially, as far as the Spanish-speaking delegations were concerned, to the interpreters into Spanish for the hard work which had devolved upon them during the month's deliberations.

394. The Latin Americans were in complete sympathy with the aspirations of the peoples of Africa and their visit to that continent had certainly intensified that feeling.

395. The representative of Cambodia thanked His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I for inviting the Special Committee to meet in Addis Ababa. His delegation had great admiration for the courage with which



the Ethiopian Government and people had fought against Mussolini's fascist Italy, and paid tribute to their continuing vigour in the struggle against colonialism.

396. The Special Committee's visit to Africa had given him an opportunity to make known the Cambodian Government's unequivocal stand against colonialism and imperialism, and to work together with his African brothers in the struggle against common enemies. There could be no compromise with colonialists and imperialists. He had listened closely to the testimony of the petitioners from Territories still subjected to the odious régimes of Smith, Salazar and Verwoerd, whose crimes against the African populations must outrage the conscience of all peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples. He had been particularly moved by the documentary film informally presented to members of the Special Committee by the freedom fighters of Portuguese Guinea, certain scenes of which had been reminiscent of the criminal acts inflicted on the helpless people of Cambodia by the imperialists and their creatures. Like the African Territories, Cambodia, too, had learned that the arms used against its people came from one country alone, a country whose representatives dared to affirm that their Government's policy was to defend peace, freedom and justice. But deeds spoke louder than words.

397. During the Special Committee's stay in Africa, it had learned that the struggle for freedom had reached a decisive phase. International peace and security were in grave danger, and the United Nations—especially the Security Council—must take immediate steps to put an end to colonial domination on the African continent. Those who had it in their power to do so, but instead refused to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and collaborated with the fascist régimes of Smith, Salazar and Verwoerd, must bear full responsibility for present and future bloodshed.

398. The peoples of Africa and Asia were long-suffering in the face of colonist and imperialist harassment, but their pacific nature must not be misunderstood as cowardice. The Cambodian people were glad to learn that their African brothers were resolved to free the African continent once and for all, and they offered their full support in that heroic struggle. There could be no doubt of their final victory, for their cause was just.

399. The representative of Bulgaria said that in his brilliant address at the opening meeting in Addis Ababa, the Secretary-General of the OAU had stated that the Special Committee's stay in Africa must clearly mark a turning point in the methods of the world organization, because the Committee's action in visiting Africa which had raised many hopes, must be continued.

400. It was the belief of his delegation that the results of the Special Committee's work during its meetings in Africa had clearly marked the beginning of such a turning point. The Committee had adopted several important resolutions. Its main task in the months ahead, as he saw it, should be to see to it that its recommendations did not remain just another set of dead words, but that they were translated into real facts of life.

401. In the opinion of his delegation, the Special Committee's meetings in Africa had contributed to a better realization of its tasks and its place in the great process of decolonization. This process had reached a very important and difficult phase. The most die-hard colonizers and racialists in the southern part of Africa

had clearly taken the course of holding on to their slave empire by all means, including military aggression. The difficulties arose mainly because of the support and assistance—military, financial and economic—which Verwoerd, Salazar and Smith were receiving from their allies and friends in the West, who cynically claimed to be the self-appointed guardians of freedom in the world.

402. Faced with this situation, the Special Committee and the United Nations as a whole were duty bound to take a course of support for the liberation movements. Having recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples in the colonial Territories for freedom and independence and having launched an appeal to all States to grant the colonial peoples the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights, it was the duty of the Special Committee to work for the adoption by the United Nations of such measures as would throw the whole weight of the world Organization on the side of the peoples fighting for their liberation and would put all its resources, moral and material, in the service of the right cause of freedom and peace.

403. This could best be achieved only in close co-operation with the OAU whose prime objective was decolonization. That was why his delegation hoped that the co-operation which had been established between the Special Committee and the OAU during its stay in Africa would be further strengthened in the interests of the African peoples still languishing under the colonial yoke.

404. He expressed the gratitude of his delegation to the Governments and peoples of Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia for all they had done to make the Special Committee's meetings in Africa possible and fruitful. He also thanked all petitioners, representing the national liberation movements in Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies, South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, South Africa and Aden, who had appeared before the Special Committee to tell the truth about the situation in their enslaved countries and thus help the Committee to reach correct conclusions and make the appropriate recommendations.

405. Finally, he expressed the gratitude of his delegation to the brilliant and untiring Chairman of the Special Committee, to the members of the Bureau, to the Secretariat and to all others without whose efforts the Committee's work would have been impossible.

406. The representative of Syria expressed the sincerest gratitude of his delegation to the Governments and peoples of Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia for their generous gesture in allowing the Special Committee to come into intimate contact with the African atmosphere of generosity, genuineness, great expectations and warmth.

407. The visit of the Special Committee was extremely fruitful in crystallizing the vivid picture of African aspirations—aspirations which were noble indeed because the African people had faith in man and societies, in their struggle for emancipation and in the restoration of their rights.

408. The Special Committee's resolutions, as the distinguished representative of the USSR had so rightly indicated, were a beginning, not the end, of action. No effort should be spared until the total disappearance of the last remnants of colonialism was achieved.

409. It was unfortunate that these resolutions, especially the resolutions contained in document A/AC.109/128/Rev.1 (see para. 463 below), had not been adopted unanimously. It was also unfortunate that the distinguished delegations who had not participated in the vote on this resolution had failed to acknowledge the efforts of the co-sponsors to gain their support. However, it was evident, throughout the Special Committee's stay in Africa that these delegations, in spite of the manner of their voting, possessed a deep sense of humanity and had been gravely shocked at the treatment meted out to Africans in the remaining areas under foreign domination. These delegations would be making a useful contribution if they would, at least, convey to their Governments and peoples these experiences.

410. The unconditional support which the delegations of the socialist countries had consistently lent to the just anti-colonialist cause deserved sincere gratitude. It was a source of comfort to find such staunch supporters for the cause of humanity. The Latin American delegations, for their part, had shown their readiness to collaborate within every possible limit. His delegation had been struck by their genuine feeling.

411. One cause for great pride was the collaboration the Special Committee had established with the OAU, on which millions of Africans pinned their hopes. The statesmanship of the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU was an illustration of the great potentialities of the African personality.

412. In conclusion, he paid tribute to the Chairman of the Special Committee, for his statesmanship, and for being the incarnation of all that was noble in the African personality. The great continent of Africa had reason to be proud of the Chairman and his colleagues. He expressed the sincere gratitude of his delegation not only to the Chairman but also to the Vice-Chairman, to the untiring Rapporteur to whom the Special Committee owed a great deal, to the Secretary of the Special Committee and to the other members of the Secretariat, including the interpreters.

413. The prayer of his delegation was that the total liberation of Africa, and indeed of all other areas of the world still under foreign domination, might be achieved very soon. Incontestably, the determination and faith of the subjugated peoples, led by their liberation movements and supported by every friend of freedom and human dignity, would carry through the struggle for freedom to a successful conclusion.

414. The representative of the USSR, exercising his right of reply, observed that the United Kingdom delegation had found it necessary on the last working day of the Special Committee's visit to try to disrupt the normal conclusion of the Committee's work by making a provocative attack on the Soviet Union. He was confident that the United Kingdom representative would not achieve his objective and that the Committee would successfully complete its work in Addis Ababa.

415. Since the United Kingdom representative had put certain questions to the Soviet delegation, he felt that he should make a brief reply in spite of the aims which the United Kingdom representative was pursuing in the present instance.

416. The United Kingdom representative had asked him whether he could tell the Committee of any Non-Self-Governing Territory to which the Soviet Union had granted self-determination or independence. The Soviet Union had never had any Non-Self-Governing

Territories; hence, the question was meaningless except as provocation. Under the Constitution of the USSR the Soviet Union consisted of fifteen equal and sovereign Union Republics, each of which had the right to secede from the Union.

417. The United Kingdom representative had also asked whether the Soviet Government accepted the principles of self-determination and of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter in respect of "the Non-Self-Governing Territories of South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands". That question was also essentially meaningless, since South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, as the United Kingdom representative must know very well, had been incorporated into the Soviet Union in accordance with a decision adopted at the Potsdam Conference of the Heads of Government of the USSR, the United States and the United Kingdom. Those territories did not and could not fall in the category of Non-Self-Governing Territories. They were an integral part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, one of the fifteen sovereign Soviet Republics forming the USSR.

418. The representative of Tanzania asked the United Kingdom representative to convey to his Government the Tanzanian delegation's gratitude for the hospitality extended to the Special Committee during its stay in London on the way to Lusaka.

419. His delegation also wished to thank the OAU and in particular its Administrative Secretary-General for its valuable contribution to the Special Committee's work. The need for closer co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU was recognized on both sides, and his delegation intended to introduce a resolution to that effect at the appropriate time in New York.

420. The representative of Yugoslavia thanked the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU for his important statement. He also thanked the officers of the Special Committee, and the members of the Secretariat, for their tireless efforts to make Committee's work a success.

421. The representative of Denmark, speaking on behalf of the Italian and Danish delegations, thanked the Governments of Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia for their kindness and hospitality to the Special Committee. He was appreciative of the opportunity the Committee had had of obtaining knowledge about the situation in Africa in a more concrete way than was possible in New York. He thanked the officers of the Special Committee, and the members of the Secretariat, for their hard work under what had often been strenuous conditions.

422. The representative of Ethiopia, reviewing the Special Committee's work in Africa, noted the adoption of five important resolutions on the questions of Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese Administration, South West Africa, and the so-called High Commission Territories, and of a final resolution, the contents and conclusions of which reflected the aspirations of the peoples of dependent Territories concerned and indeed world public opinion.

423. The several petitioners who had appeared before the Special Committee on behalf of their peoples had expressed their determination to be free from alien subjugation, domination and exploitation. On the question of Southern Rhodesia, they had appealed to the United Kingdom Government to discharge its obligations vis-à-vis the African population of that Territory by effectively compelling the present minority Govern-



ment to recognize majority rule on the basis of one man one vote. The nationalists from Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea had asked the United Nations to take effective and concrete measures towards the attainment of their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence. Identical requests had been addressed by the nationalists of South West Africa and the High Commission Territories.

424. As a founding member of the United Nations and the OAU, both of which reaffirmed faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, Ethiopia stood and would continue to stand for the immediate and total emancipation of colonial Territories from foreign rule. The contributions of Ethiopia in the General Assembly of the United Nations and its main committees, in the former United Nations Committee on South West Africa, in the Special Committee, and in the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the OAU demonstrated Ethiopia's determination to realize the final liquidation of colonialism in dependent Territories.

425. In every international forum, the delegation of Ethiopia had insisted on the restoration of rights and privileges to colonial Territories and peoples. It was to advance the cause of colonial peoples in Africa towards a fruitful and successful end that the delegation of Ethiopia had taken the initiative of insisting that the Special Committee should visit Africa. The Committee had done everything in its power to bring to light the actual situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese Administration, South West Africa and the so-called High Commission Territories. He was confident that the appropriate organs of the United Nations would take up the recommendations of the Special Committee on each of the above-mentioned Territories on a priority basis.

426. He thanked the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and his colleagues for their close co-operation and for helping the Special Committee in the discharge of its duties. He expressed his confidence that this co-operation would continue and that any new elements in the African colonies that might come to the notice of the OAU would be transmitted to the Chairman of the Special Committee.

427. His delegation had been honoured by the presence of the Special Committee in Addis Ababa and hoped that the Committee would continue its work of decolonization as vigorously and as urgently as possible. Time was running out in the African colonies and unless the prevailing situation was remedied by all concerned, the consequences would be far-reaching and unfortunate.

428. Referring to the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter, he recalled that the signatories of the Charter had expressed determination "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our life-time has brought untold sorrow to mankind". Perhaps more relevant to the work of the Special Committee was the declaration of the signatories that "Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount" (Article 73). It was therefore fitting that the Chairman of the Special Committee should be attending the forthcoming twentieth anniversary celebrations in San Francisco.

429. Aware of the pressure of work during the visit of the Special Committee, he nevertheless hoped that the members of the Committee and of the Secretariat had had an enjoyable stay in Addis Ababa, and wished them pleasant trips to their respective destinations. He assured all the members once again that he would convey their messages of good wishes to His Imperial Majesty, the Government and people of Ethiopia.

430. The Chairman said that the Special Committee had exhausted the agenda for its meetings in Africa. He would therefore take the opportunity of extending sincere thanks, on behalf of all members of the Committee, to the Governments of Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia, not only for their kind invitations which had enabled the Committee to come to Africa, but also for all the facilities which they had made available to it. His thanks went also to the officials and all the officers of those Governments who had assisted the Special Committee with dedication and conviction throughout its work; thanks to their contribution, the Committee had been able to work in suitable conditions and to fulfil its mandate. He also wished to thank the OAU, through its Administrative Secretary-General, for its effective co-operation throughout the Special Committee's stay in Africa, and to express the Committee's support for the efforts of the Co-ordinating Committee of the OAU, whose action had strengthened and complemented that of the Special Committee. He had no doubt that more systematic relations would be established in the future between the Special Committee and the OAU, within the framework of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter.

431. He was sure all the members of the Special Committee would agree that its decision to visit Africa had been both fortunate and positive; the decision had been fortunate because the Committee's visit to Africa had been an expression of the interest and solidarity of the United Nations vis-à-vis peoples still under colonial domination. At the same time the decision to visit Africa had been a positive one because it had enabled the Special Committee to enter into direct contact with the peoples whose accession to independence was its mandate to hasten. Brought face to face with hard facts, the members of the Committee had come to understand the situation of African populations subjected to foreign domination. Those members of the Special Committee who had had the privilege of being spared the direct experience of the colonial system had been able, during the journey in Africa, to grasp the extent and nature of the sufferings imposed on colonized peoples.

432. They had heard irrefutable evidence of the atrocities committed by the Portuguese authorities and the white racist settlers of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. In this connexion, it was not excessive to draw particular attention to the testimony of the petitioners who had told the Special Committee that the Portuguese had burned Africans alive and cast them into rivers bound hand and foot. The violations of human rights committed by the white settlers and racists in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia had been described by the very men who were their victims. The members of the Special Committee had seen for themselves that the existence of colonial Territories or foreign racist minority régimes constituted a grave threat to the peace and security of the African continent. Members of the Committee whose countries were military allies of Portugal were certainly concerned to learn that the assistance supplied by their countries

to Portugal was being used by the latter to burn African villages, and to torture children, women and old men who were often completely unaware of the reasons for these persecutions. It was to be hoped, judging by the statements made before the Special Committee following the hearing of the petitioners, that those of Portugal's military allies who did not wish to continue to share the responsibility for the crimes committed by the Salazar Government would withdraw their aid and bring to bear a more humane and more realistic influence on it.

433. The Special Committee's visit to Africa had been positive to the extent that it had enabled all its members to understand the significance and the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the African populations to regain their independence. Thus it was that in all the resolutions adopted in Africa, the Special Committee had not only affirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples oppressed by colonialism and *apartheid*, but had also addressed an appeal to all States to extend moral and material assistance to the freedom-fighters. That was an unprecedented decision which would certainly give rise to others and entail a fundamental change in the nature of future United Nations action to eliminate colonialism and *apartheid*. This strengthening of United Nations dynamism in the fight against colonialism and *apartheid* found its justification in the effect which the petitioners' testimony had produced on the members of the Committee. That was why it was highly desirable that the Security Council, the supreme decision-making organ of the United Nations, should shortly meet in Africa when it came to discuss the problems of colonialism and *apartheid* so that it might itself hear the evidence which the Special Committee had gathered during its journey. The members of the Special Committee were convinced that the Security Council, wherever it met, ought to hear the representatives of the freedom-fighters during its debates on colonialism or *apartheid*. All the members of the Council would then be convinced that colonialism and *apartheid* constituted grave threats to peace and security, and they would also understand that a dynamic interpretation must be placed on Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

434. The Chairman was convinced that the Special Committee's report on its work in Africa would contribute to a better understanding of colonial problems. It would make clear the fact that the patience of the African peoples was exhausted, and that those who were subjected to the tyranny of the Verwoerds, Salazars and Smiths could no longer rest content with resolutions affirming principles which no one contested in theory, but which in practice remained but a distant aspiration for the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, South West Africa, Zimbabwe, so-called Portuguese Guinea, South Africa, etc. The Special Committee's report would show that there was no longer any compromise possible between the victims and the apologists of colonialism. The rights of all men were universal, and there could be no sincere friendship between peoples except on the basis of scrupulous respect for the rights of all peoples to guide their own destinies. The Special Committee's journey to Africa had been positive, for it had added to its members' knowledge of the crimes committed in Africa by the fascists and racists who did not believe in the equality of men and races.

435. The Special Committee's deliberations had also helped to point up the contradictions of the time—at a time when man was seeking to overcome the laws of

gravity and conquer space, one could but be appalled to learn that human beings were still subjected to treatment more hateful than that which mankind suffered under the nazi régime. Competition or co-operation for the conquest of space had certain scientific merits, but the pooling of efforts to free man and to protect him against the forces of evil was even more meritorious.

436. The Special Committee's meetings in Africa had often been stormy, because differences of opinion had emerged among its members as to the ways and means of fulfilling its mandate. But the Chairman was convinced that the Committee would continue its efforts to eliminate the colonial system. It would succeed, for it was unthinkable that the international community should capitulate before the alliance of Salazar, Verwoerd and Smith. He thought that the members of the Special Committee could congratulate themselves on the work they had done in Africa, thanks to the important contribution of the petitioners, to whom he wished to address his thanks. He also thanked all representatives for the understanding they had shown him in his capacity as Chairman, and for the encouraging words they had addressed to him. He might not always have been able to give satisfaction to all, but he asked them to believe in the consideration he had for each of them. He wished lastly, to thank the members of the Secretariat, the translators, the interpreters and all the other officers who made their valuable contribution. The Special Committee had often kept them late hours, but the Chairman was sure they were happy to make their contribution to the cause which the Special Committee was defending.

437. He wished, lastly, once again to extend the Special Committee's very sincere thanks to his Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and his Government for the hospitality and all the tokens of sympathy which had been shown the members since their arrival in Addis Ababa.

#### D. ACTION ARISING FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S VISIT TO AFRICA

438. At the 372nd meeting of the Special Committee on 17 June 1965, the Chairman, speaking as the representative of Mali said that he had been asked by the delegations concerned to place before the Special Committee a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.219) sponsored by Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia. The purpose of the draft resolution, he stated, was to draw the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council and world opinion to the grave situation prevailing in part of the African continent. In so doing, the sponsors had had in mind General Assembly resolution 1810 (XVII), which invited the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in the Territories within its purview which might threaten international peace and security.

439. The sponsors of the draft resolution were convinced that the Portuguese Government's alliance with South Africa and the illegal authorities of Southern Rhodesia with a view to oppressing the African populations created a very dangerous situation. The members of the Special Committee would recall that at Lusaka, at Dar es Salaam and, finally, at Addis Ababa, their attention had been drawn to the threats of military and economic reprisals which the Governments of Por-

tugal and South Africa and the illegal authorities of Southern Rhodesia were directing at the independent African States adjacent to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

440. The Special Committee's visit to Africa would enable it better to inform world opinion of the situation prevailing in the Territories under consideration and the sponsors of the draft resolution felt it was necessary to give proper publicity to the Special Committee's meetings in Africa in view of the importance of the petitioners' testimony. For the goal of the sponsors was to act in such a way that the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and the illegal fascist authorities of Southern Rhodesia, which were defying the United Nations and ignoring the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, were isolated and deprived of their means of oppression.

441. Having drawn lessons from what they had seen and heard in Africa, the sponsors wished to place before the Special Committee a draft resolution proposing dynamic measures to the General Assembly and the Security Council designed to put an end to colonialism and *apartheid*, those two major causes of international tension. But, in a concern to win the support of other delegations, the sponsors had mastered their emotions and agreed to submit a compromise text to the Special Committee. In the eyes of the sponsors, the Special Committee's journey to Africa had enabled delegations to arrive at a more realistic appreciation of the misdeeds of colonialism and the dangers which it represented. That was why they felt that their text should command the unanimous support of the Special Committee. He then read out the draft resolution.

442. The representative of Italy said that, because of the nature and length of the draft resolution just submitted, his delegation would have to seek instructions from its Government, and a reply could not be expected within less than forty-eight hours. In the circumstances, it would seem to him that the Special Committee had three alternative courses of action: to defer a decision on the draft resolution until it met in New York; to decide to meet again in Addis Ababa on the following Monday; or to proceed to an immediate vote without the participation of the Italian delegation.

443. At the 373rd meeting, the representative of the United States, referring to the draft resolution, said that, until then, it had been his delegation's understanding that the Special Committee's presence in Africa had two main objectives: first, to enable the Special Committee to hear petitioners from each of the four Territories or groups of Territories on its agenda, thus permitting each delegation to update its appraisal of the situation there; and second, to pass resolutions dealing with each of those four items. His delegation had acquiesced in the latter, although feeling that the time available for evaluation of such new information as had been furnished by the petitioners had been undesirably brief. The Special Committee had carried out both those functions, within the time allotted.

444. It had further been the understanding of his Government that the Special Committee's African mission would terminate on 18 June, the day on which they were then meeting; on that basis, assignment of personnel to other important functions had been made and could not now be changed. Yet at the very last minute, the Special Committee was faced with a new draft resolution which, while purporting to summarize the results of its work in Africa, did not come under

any of the agenda items it had been considering. The submission of that omnibus draft resolution presented his delegation with an impossible situation, for it would not have time to study the draft, formulate recommendations to its Government or to receive instructions in regard to it. His delegation would therefore be unable to participate in the discussion on the draft, except to exercise its right of reply, or in any vote which might be taken.

445. His delegation had no objection to an attempt, at the proper time, to achieve a Committee view of the over-all significance of its African experience. But that could be best deferred until the Committee returned to New York.

446. The representative of Tunisia said that he would like to draw the attention of the members of the Special Committee to the fact that the sponsors of the draft resolution had made strenuous efforts to arrive at a text which would meet with the unanimous approval of the members of the Committee precisely because it was a special draft resolution, the aim of which was to combine in one text certain general points which were not controversial. In view of the spirit in which the draft resolution had been drawn up, and the numerous concessions which had been made by the sponsors, he appealed to all members of the Committee to give the draft resolution their unanimous support.

447. The representative of Australia expressed regret that his delegation would not have enough time to study the draft resolution or to obtain instructions from his Government. His delegation had been given the impression that the Special Committee's meetings would be concluded on 18 June and had even begun preparation of its report on the Committee's work. In the circumstances his delegation would be unable to participate in the consideration of, or the vote on, the draft resolution.

448. The representative of Denmark declared that a draft of such a wide scope as presented in the draft resolution should not be rushed through the Committee. Not having been given sufficient time to consult his Government for instructions, his delegation could not participate in the vote.

449. The representative of the USSR said that the general draft resolution submitted for the Special Committee's consideration by the Afro-Asian group and Yugoslavia concerning the implementation in the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, was undoubtedly the fruit of considerable efforts on the part of its sponsors to summarize the political results of the discussions which had taken place during the Committee's visit to Africa. The draft contained important provisions of principle directed towards the immediate implementation of the Declaration in regard to the colonial Territories of Africa. The Soviet delegation supported the basic provisions of the draft resolution and would vote for it.

450. It should be noted that different points of view had been expressed on the draft resolution. There was nothing surprising about that. The fact that an overwhelming majority of delegations had declared their support for the draft was cause for satisfaction. The United States representative, however, had refused to give his views on the basic provisions of the draft, stating that he had not had time to consider it. That was nothing more than a clumsy colonialist manoeuvre.

No less absurd was the Australian representative's statement that he was already preparing a report on the results of the Special Committee's work and was therefore unable to start considering the draft resolution which had been submitted. And the Italian representative, who the previous day had expressed concern that the Committee might not be able to complete its work today had simply "voted with his feet" and failed to appear at the Special Committee's meeting.

451. Similar actions by the representatives of the NATO States merely revealed their desire to prevent at any price the successful conclusion of the Committee's work. But they would fail in their attempt. His delegation was convinced that the overwhelming majority of delegations would vote for the joint draft resolution and thereby make a further contribution to the work accomplished by the Special Committee during its African visit.

452. The representative of the United States, in exercise of the right of reply, said that the United States position on the Territories which had been under study by the Special Committee during its session in Africa was well known and that it was not for the Soviet delegate to explain the reasons behind his delegation's voting records.

453. He further said that the absence of the Italian delegate did not mean the latter's lack of interest in the work of the Special Committee, but that he had other duties to perform which required his presence elsewhere. Therefore, he did not think that it was for the Soviet delegate to suggest hidden meanings as to the absence of the Italian delegate.

454. As regards the term "voting with one's feet", which he understood the Soviet delegate to have used with reference to the distinguished representative of Italy, this was a term which had been most often applied to describe the only ballot box available to the people of East Germany who had so eloquently voted by fleeing in thousands until the erection of the wall in Berlin.

455. At the 373rd meeting, on 18 June 1965, a number of revisions were made to the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.219) by the representative of India, speaking on behalf of the sponsors.

456. At the same meeting, the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.219) was adopted by 15 votes to none, with no abstentions.

457. The representative of Venezuela said that the thirteen-Power draft resolution not only contained conclusions of a general nature but raised questions of substance on which he would have to seek fresh instructions from his Government. Since it was physically impossible to receive such instructions in time, his delegation had had no alternative but to refrain from participating in the vote.

458. The representative of the United Kingdom said that he had had no opportunity to obtain instructions from his Government on the resolution in the very short time available since its circulation. Moreover the resolution referred, among other matters, to Rhodesia. His delegation could not accept the validity or accuracy of many of the references to Rhodesia in the resolution. In view of his Government's well-known position regarding the competence of the United Nations to discuss or make recommendations about Rhodesia, and also since he was without instructions on the other matters involved, his delegation had not participated in the vote on this resolution.

459. The representative of Chile said that, in explaining their votes, the countries which had not participated had given the same reason for that decision, namely, that they had not had time to consult their respective Governments. The Chilean delegation thought it necessary to make a statement to the same effect, namely, that it deeply regretted not having taken part in the vote on the draft resolution which concerned the Committee's general activities during its visit to Africa and in which a series of measures for future action were suggested.

460. It was the lack of time for consulting its Government which had prevented the Chilean delegation from participating in the vote on the draft resolution.

461. In his delegation's opinion, the draft resolution should have been submitted for the Committee's consideration on its return to New York, so that all the States members of the Special Committee could have had an opportunity to study it with the attention that it deserved. Its contents were too important for it to have been put to the vote in the hasty way in which that had been done.

462. He asked that his statement should appear in full in the records.

463. The text of the resolution concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa, and Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (A/AC.109/128/Rev.1), adopted by the Special Committee at its 373rd meeting on 18 June 1965, reads as follows:

*"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,*

*"Having held meetings from 25 May 1965 to 18 June 1965 successively at Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, at Dar es Salaam, the capital of the United Republic of Tanzania, and at Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, and having heard the spokesmen of the Governments of those countries,*

*"Having examined the situation in the following colonial Territories: Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration, South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, and having heard the petitioners from those Territories,*

*"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, and in particular 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, which invites the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in those Territories which may threaten international peace and security,*

*"Having heard the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of that organization,*

*"Profoundly disappointed and disquieted by the persistent refusal of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,*

*"Profoundly shocked by the atrocities and violations of human rights committed by those Governments in order to stifle the legitimate aspirations of*

the African populations to self-determination and independence,

"*Conscious* of the seriousness of the threats of military and economic reprisals uttered by the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia against neighbouring African States,

"*Noting the concern* expressed by the Governments of the independent States of Africa bordering on the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"*Noting with particular concern* that, according to the evidence submitted by the petitioners, efforts are being made by the Government of South Africa for the installation of military bases, the production of poisonous gas and preparations for the manufacture of atomic weapons,

"*Greatly concerned* by the co-operation and collaboration between the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia, an alliance the purpose of which is to strengthen their military potential with a view to increasing the repressive measures taken against the African populations subject to their domination,

"1. *Draws the attention* of the General Assembly and the Security Council to the explosive situation existing in this region of Africa owing to the intolerable behaviour of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia;

"2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly and the Security Council, each acting within its own competence, should take the positive measures laid down in the Charter with a view to:

"(a) Ensuring respect for the rights of the African populations in the region and in particular their rights to self-determination and independence, and putting an end to the dangerous activities of the Portuguese and South African Governments and of the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia,

"(b) Strengthening the confidence which the peoples under colonial domination place in the United Nations;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make all the measures necessary to publicize the work of the Special Committee as widely as possible, so that world opinion may be sufficiently informed concerning the grave threats to peace constituted by colonialism and *apartheid*;

"4. *Requests* all States to publicize the report of the Special Committee by all the means at their disposal so that all peoples may be informed of the atrocities committed by the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia;

"5. *Requests* further all States and all international institutions to refuse assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the minority settler régime of Southern Rhodesia, so long as the latter fail to renounce their policy of colonial domination and the practice of *apartheid*;

"6. *Draws the attention* of the Commission on Human Rights to the evidence submitted by the petitioners respecting the violations of human rights committed in the Territories under Portuguese administration, in South West Africa and in Southern Rhodesia;

"7. *Expresses* its satisfaction that its visit to Africa has enabled it to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the colonial issue and has strengthened its determination to achieve the elimination of colonialism throughout the world as rapidly as possible;

"8. *Expresses* its pleasure at the participation of the Organization of African Unity in its work in Africa and hopes that the co-operation thus established between the two organizations with regard to decolonization will be intensified in the future."

464. At the 373rd meeting of the Special Committee, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.222) sponsored by Australia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chile, Denmark, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, by which the Special Committee would express its appreciation to the Governments and people of Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Ethiopia for inviting the Special Committee to hold meetings at their respective capitals and for offering members their hospitality.

465. Introducing the draft resolution, the representative of India said that the Special Committee's visit to Africa had been extremely valuable. It had had the honour of being received by the Heads of State of the three host countries, whose interest in the Committee's work was a source of great inspiration. It had heard many petitioners. Lastly, the Committee's links with the Organization of African Unity had been further strengthened, to the benefit of all. He thanked the officers of the Committee, and the members of the Secretariat, for the efforts they had made to ensure the success of the Committee's work.

466. In conclusion, he had pleasure in submitting a draft resolution thanking the Governments of the three countries in whose capitals the Committee had held meetings. The resolution was co-sponsored by all delegations except those of Ethiopia and Tanzania, two of the host countries.

467. At the same meeting the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.222) was adopted by acclamation. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/129) thus adopted reads as follows:

"*The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,*

"*Having met* from 25 May 1965 to 18 June 1965 successively at Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, at Dar es Salaam, the capital of the United Republic of Tanzania, and at Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, and having heard the spokesmen of their Governments,

"*Expresses* its profound gratitude to the Governments and people of Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Ethiopia for inviting the Committee to hold meetings in their capital cities and for offering to the members of the Committee their generous and kind hospitality."

#### APPENDIX I

*Communiqué issued on 14 May 1965 by the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee*

The Governments of Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia extended to the Special Committee invitations

to hold some of its meetings in 1965 in their respective capitals, Addis Ababa, Dar es Salaam and Lusaka.

The Special Committee was highly appreciative of these invitations and decided at its meeting on 4 May 1965 to accept them. The Committee consequently decided to hold its meetings in the three African capitals during the period 20 May to 20 June 1965.

The Special Committee's decision to meet in Africa was taken in the context of operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) which, in establishing the Special Committee, authorized it to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions in consultation with the appropriate authorities.

In deciding to proceed to Africa, the Special Committee was especially guided by the fact that it is in Africa that the largest number of people living under foreign domination, as well as the most difficult and serious colonial problems, are to be found. Indeed, the Special Committee notes with regret that despite numerous General Assembly resolutions, little progress could be recorded in the total and peaceful application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Nearly twenty years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, millions of human beings still live under colonial rule, which is but a disguised form of slavery.

The Special Committee is aware of the importance of manifesting the most active solidarity of the international community with peoples who are struggling under difficult conditions to regain their inalienable rights.

The Special Committee is also convinced that by establishing direct contact with peoples under colonial domination, in the context of the realities of their everyday life, it will acquire a deeper knowledge of the situation and of the aspirations of these peoples. The Committee is certain that it will thus be in a more favourable position to understand and, therefore, to assist these peoples in their struggle for independence. In the opinion of the Special Committee, the visit to Africa will demonstrate not only the concern of the United Nations with the destiny of colonial peoples, but it would make it easier for representatives of nationalist movements, who would otherwise find it impossible to travel to New York, to appear before the Committee and to express their views concerning their country's future and their own destiny.

The tentative programme of the Special Committee's meetings in Africa is as follows:

Lusaka, Zambia, between 23 and 29 May 1965.

Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, between 30 May and 11 June 1965.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11 June to 18 June 1965.

In addition to the hearing of petitioners, the items on the agenda of the Special Committee for these meetings will include the following:

- (a) Territories under Portuguese Administration;
- (b) Question of South West Africa;
- (c) Basutoland, Bachuanaland and Swaziland;
- (d) Question of Southern Rhodesia.

## APPENDIX II

### List of representatives who attended the Special Committee's meetings in Africa

#### Australia:

H.E. Mr. Hugh Gilchrist, Mr. A. C. Wilson.

#### Bulgaria:

Mr. Baruh Grinberg.

#### Cambodia:

H.E. Mr. Huot Sambath.

#### Chile:

Mr. Hernán Sánchez.

#### Denmark:

Mr. Skjold G. Mellbin.

#### Ethiopia:

H.E. Mr. Getachew Mekasha, Mr. Girma Abebe.

#### India:

Mr. K. Natwar Singh, Mr. K. N. Gaind.

#### Iran:

Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary.

#### Iraq:

Mr. Ala'uddin H. Aljubouri.

#### Italy:

Mr. Ludovico Carducci-Artensio.

#### Ivory Coast:

Mr. Julien Kacou.

#### Madagascar:

Mr. Gabriel Rakotoniana.

#### Mali:

H.E. Mr. Sori Coulibaly.

#### Poland:

Mr. Kazimierz Smiganowski.

#### Sierra Leone:

Mr. G. E. O. Williams.

#### Syria:

Mr. Rafic Jouejati.

#### Tunisia:

H.E. Mr. A. Kedadi.

#### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

H.E. Mr. Yacob Malik, H.E. Mr. L. Mendelevich, Mr. P. V. Shakhov, Mr. A. V. Grodsky.

#### United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Mr. F. D. W. Brown, Mr. B. L. Barder, Mr. J. A. Molyneux.

#### United Republic of Tanzania:

H.E. Mr. J. W. S. Malecela.

#### United States of America:

H.E. Mrs. Marietta Tree, H.E. Mr. Bonsal, Mr. Christopher Thoron, Mr. Ernest C. Grigg, III, Mr. Robert K. German.

#### Uruguay: —

#### Venezuela:

Mr. Leonardo Díaz González.

#### Yugoslavia:

Mr. Miloš Melovski.

## CHAPTER XIII

## MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES AND ST. HELENA

## A. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORIES

*Introduction*

1. Information on Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena is contained in the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session (A/5800/Rev.1, chap. XIV, paras. 1-99). Supplementary information is set out below.<sup>1</sup>

1. *Mauritius**General*

2. The population of Mauritius was estimated at 713,381 at the beginning of 1964, as against 681,619 in July 1962. The present population density is estimated

at over 1,000 per square mile. The high rate of population increase continues to pose a problem for the island.

3. In the past, all persons of Indian origin have been classified in the census statistics as "Indo-Mauritians". Since 1 September 1964, officials have been instructed that this classification is no longer to be applied to Muslims. The population of Indian origin is estimated at half a million, nearly a quarter of whom are Muslims.

*Political and constitutional developments*

4. As reported by the representative of the United Kingdom during the last session of the Special Committee, the second stage of constitutional advance, planned in 1961, was brought into effect on 12 March 1964. The leader of the majority in the Legislative Assembly, Dr. Ramgoolam of the Labour Party, was designated as Premier. The new Council of Ministers was formed of representatives of all the political parties in the following way: six ministers from the Labour Party (including the Premier); three from the Parti Mauri-

<sup>1</sup> The information presented in this chapter has been derived from published reports, and from the information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the United Kingdom under Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter, on 22 June 1964 (Mauritius), 14 September 1964 (Seychelles) and 12 June 1964 (St. Helena).



cien Social Démocrate; two from the Independent Forward Bloc; two from the Muslim Committee of Action; and one independent.

5. The date of the next constitutional talks on the political progress of the Territory was discussed during the negotiations on the formation of an all-party Government. It was then agreed that these talks would be held during the third year of the life of the present legislature, namely during the twelve months beginning 22 October 1965.

6. In November 1964, the deputy leader of the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate, Mr. Gaëtan Duval, reportedly had talks in London with Mr. Anthony Greenwood, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, following which he declared that the date of the future talks on the constitutional development of Mauritius would not be advanced without the agreement of his party. On the other hand, the Premier, Dr. Ramgoolam, proposed to the other ministers in the Government on 30 December that they should immediately begin discussions in order to draw up the main lines of negotiation with the United Kingdom.

7. The Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Territory from 5 to 11 April 1965, and had talks with Government ministers and leaders of political parties about economic and political problems and the future of the island. On his return to London he expressed the hope that it would be possible to have a conference in London later in 1965 at which all outstanding constitutional problems could be discussed.

8. Large demonstrations and mass rallies were organized by the major political parties during the visit of Mr. Greenwood to the Territory, some in support of integration with the United Kingdom and some for independence. Tension and the threat of public disorder is reported to have led the Police Commissioner, on 16 April, to ban all public processions and meetings for two weeks. On 1 May, clashes occurred between the partisans of the two main political parties in the capital and other areas of the island. On 13 May, it was announced that British troops would be flown into Mauritius to help maintain law and order. The next day a state of emergency was declared by the Governor.

9. It is reported that a round-table conference of leaders of political parties is to be convened shortly by the Governor.

10. The two principal political parties are the Labour Party and the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (previously the Parti Mauricien). The Labour Party has expressed its belief that the Territory should become an independent nation within the Commonwealth rather than conclude an association with the United Kingdom or another independent African country. The Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate is the main "Opposition" party, although it has joined in the All-Party Government of Mauritius. While stressing the need to solve the economic and social problems of Mauritius before its final status is decided, the party has favoured "close and effective union" with the United Kingdom in the future.

11. Other political parties include the Independent Forward Bloc, the Muslim Committee of Action (allied to the Labour Party), the Peoples Progressive Party, the Tamil United Party (allied to the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate) and the Muslim Democratic League.

### *Economic conditions*

12. The total production of sugar in 1963 amounted to 685,500 metric tons, compared with 532,518 tons in 1962 and 553,259 tons in 1961. With the exception of some 26,500 tons consumed locally, the whole of the production was exported, mainly to the United Kingdom. The quota of sugar for Mauritius exportable under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement amounted to 351,750 tons. The price was £46.0.10d. per long ton.

13. Tea production amounted to 3,256,891 pounds in 1963, compared with 2,799,627 pounds in 1962. In 1961 the Mauritius Government had introduced a five-year tea development programme which aimed at planting 2,500 acres of tea by mid-1965. The total acreage was estimated at 5,600 acres in 1963. A Tea Control Board was set up to regulate the tea industry. Nearly two thirds of the 1963 crop was exported.

14. In 1963, the value of imports amounted to Rs.333,116,292<sup>2</sup> and that of exports to Rs.427,782,619. Approximately 28 per cent of all imports originated from the United Kingdom (32.4 per cent in 1961) and 69 per cent of exports were directed there (82 per cent in 1961). The principal export items were sugar (574,300 tons), molasses (109,770 tons), rum (326 hectolitres) and tea (987 tons).

15. Ordinary recurrent revenue for the year ended 30 June 1963 was Rs.162,819,688, compared with Rs.154,565,508 in the previous year. Recurrent expenditure amounted to Rs.167,946,018 and Rs.156,045,487 respectively. Capital expenditure in 1963 amounted to Rs.64,109,150.

16. The Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1960-1965, envisaged a total expenditure of Rs.354 million. Actual total expenditure at 30 June 1963 was Rs.161,891,228, of which Rs.64.11 million were spent during 1962-1963, Rs.52.05 million during 1961-1962 and Rs.45.73 million during 1960-1961.

17. In addition to low-cost housing, major projects included the construction of new harbour installations at Port Louis, the development of the international airport at Plaisance, the construction of a new trunk road between Port Louis and Phoenix, improvement of other roads, bridges and sewerage systems and the provision of services such as electricity, irrigation and domestic water supplies. Substantial allocations (Rs.25 million) were also made for loans towards the development of secondary industries and agricultural diversification.

18. Under the Government's declared policy of expanding the tourist industry, a sum of Rs.1,645,560 has been provided in the Capital Expenditure programme for the development of hotels. A Tourist Advisory Board advises the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications on all matters connected with tourism.

19. Technical assistance reportedly was offered by the Government of India to Mauritius when the Premier and other ministers of Mauritius visited India in January 1965. An Indian expert on the textile industry was to visit the Territory to study the possibility of introducing this industry.

<sup>2</sup> One Mauritius rupee is equivalent to 1s.6d. sterling; 1 million rupees to £70,000 sterling.



*Social conditions**Labour*

20. Unemployment is a major problem in Mauritius. The census of 1962 showed that over 10,000 wage-earners were unemployed. In addition, the total number of persons above the age of fifteen who had left school but had never worked amounted to approximately 12,600. The number of unemployed in 1964 was reported to be relatively higher owing to a low sugar crop.

21. During the first six months of the year which constitute the intercrop period for the sugar industry, the large sugar estates decrease their labour force by some 4,600 persons. In addition, a large number of agricultural labourers are normally laid off by individual planters at the completion of the harvest. In order partially to offset the effects of seasonal employment in the sugar industry, an ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council in November 1963 whereby persons who have worked with an employer for not less than 80 per cent of his harvest period are entitled to work with that employer on every working day until the following harvest. Workers with between 70 and 80 per cent attendance during that period are entitled to intercrop employment to a proportionate amount.

22. The total number of workers employed by the sugar millers' estates in March 1963 was 35,924 (including administrative, technical, skilled and unskilled labourers); in September the number rose to 42,722.

23. Simultaneously, with the slack period in the sugar industry, a considerable reduction occurs in the labour force employed on the docks and in shipping. The unemployment situation in Mauritius has led to a growing demand for emigration, principally to the United Kingdom. In 1963, a total of 1,007 applications were transmitted by the Employment Service to the Ministry of Labour in the United Kingdom, as against 249 in the previous year. The number of those whose applications for employment in the United Kingdom were granted was 305.

*Public health*

24. Expenditure on public health for the financial year 1962-1963 amounted to Rs.18,252,206, or roughly 10.8 per cent of the total budget. In the previous year, expenditure on health had amounted to Rs.17,426,996.

25. Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 108 in 1963, compared with 69 in 1962 and 75 in 1961. Infant mortality in 1963 was 59.3 per thousand, compared with 60.1 in 1962, and 62.0 in 1961. This decline in infant mortality started in 1946 and is attributed to improved public health conditions.

*Educational conditions*

26. The number of children of school age from the ages of five and six to eleven and twelve was estimated at 167,300 in 1963. The number of students enrolled in primary schools increased from 119,160 in 1962 to 120,049 in 1963, although actual attendance decreased from 102,652 to 96,786. This was attributed to the agricultural nature of Mauritian society. The number of students in secondary schools increased from 26,861 in 1962 to 28,134 in 1963. Students in the Teachers' Training College numbered 567 during the school year 1963-1964, against 575 during the previous year. The number of teachers who completed the two-year course in 1963 was 313. There were approximately 1,075

Mauritian students studying abroad in institutions of higher education.

27. The total number of primary schools in 1963 was 325, of which 129 were Government schools, 73 were subsidized and 123 were private schools. Of the secondary schools four were Government schools, thirteen were subsidized and 93 were private. Five new schools were to be opened by the Government at the beginning of 1965, according to unofficial sources. Plans were also being made for the creation of "The University College of Mauritius" from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

28. Six scholarships are awarded annually by the Mauritian Government to the best students from secondary schools for higher education overseas. Fifteen scholarships are awarded to Mauritian students under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan and Teacher Training Scheme. Scholarships are also granted by various foreign Governments and institutions.

29. Actual recurrent expenditure on education amounted to Rs.22,785,860 in the financial year 1962-1963, compared with Rs.20,655,161 during the previous year. Capital expenditure on education amounted to Rs.2,839,664.

## B. PETITIONS

68. The Special Committee circulated the following petitions concerning Mauritius:

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document</i>
Mr. T. Sibusrun, Secretary-General, The Mauritius Peoples Progressive Party	A/AC.109/PET.378 and Add.1
Mr. G. G. Pillay, Secretary-General of the Mauritius Socialist Organization, London .....	A/AC.109/PET.420

## CHAPTER XXVI

## INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED QUESTIONS

1. By its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly dissolved the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. It will be recalled that in a note (A/AC.109/L.97) dated 14 February 1964, the Secretary-General drew the attention of the Special Committee to the above-mentioned resolution and made suggestions concerning the procedures which the Special Committee might wish to follow. The procedures set out in the note were approved by the Special Committee at its 315th meeting on 17 November 1964.

3. In compliance with the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) and in accordance with the procedures approved by the Special Committee at its 315th meeting, the latest information transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter was used in the preparation of the working papers by the Secretariat on most of the Territories for the Special Committee. This information was taken into account by the Committee in its consideration of the Territories concerned and is reflected in the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with each of these Territories.

4. At its 383rd and 385th meetings, held on 7 and 15 September 1965, the Special Committee considered a report by the Secretary-General (see appendix to

this chapter) on the information which had been transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 7 September 1965<sup>1</sup> and on the action which had been taken in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII).

5. In the course of the debate at the 383rd meeting on 7 September 1965, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said he wished once again to voice his strong disapproval of the continued failure of the United Kingdom to transmit information on Southern Rhodesia under Article 73 e of the Charter. He expressed disappointment at the United Kingdom explanation that in its view Southern Rhodesia was not a Non-Self-Governing Territory. This attitude showed a complete disregard of world opinion and of the opinion of the Special Committee. He hoped that the United Kingdom delegation would transmit the required information very soon.

6. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that a thorough knowledge of the political, constitutional, economic, social and cultural conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, made possible by the transmission of objective, specific and up-to-date information, enabled the members of the Committee, and all States Members of the United Nations, to help towards the attainment of independence by all colonial countries and peoples. He was compelled to note with great regret, however, that some administering Powers were violating the provision of the Charter which required all colonial Powers to transmit

<sup>1</sup> Information regarding the latest constitutional developments in the Cook Islands was transmitted by the Government of New Zealand on 13 August 1965 (A/5961) and taken into account by the Special Committee in its consideration of the Territory (see chap. VIII above).

information on conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration. Portugal was a case in point: it continued to blatantly violate General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV) and the numerous other United Nations decisions on the question of the Portuguese colonies. It was waging a savage colonial war against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea with the political, economic and military assistance of its NATO allies. The same was true of the United Kingdom, which, as the representative of Tanzania had just pointed out, refused to transmit information on the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Southern Rhodesia, in violation of General Assembly resolution 1747 (XVI). It was the duty of the Special Committee to draw attention to those violations of the United Nations Charter and to appeal once again to those colonial Powers to submit the required information on the Territories under their administration.

7. Furthermore, an analysis of the information on the political and constitutional development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories that had been transmitted in recent years showed that the administering Powers were placing every possible restraint on the process of political development in those Territories, in contravention of the principles of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The information gave no indication of the specific steps, the dates and methods contemplated for bringing a Territory to independence, whereas not only the Special Committee but above all the people concerned were entitled to know those facts.

8. The sections dealing with economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories were also unsatisfactory: they included no data on the actual standard of living of the indigenous population, on salaries and purchasing power, on the steps the administering Power proposed to take in order to raise the standards of living, on the enormous profits made by foreign monopolies through the exploitation of the indigenous population or on unemployment and measures to eliminate it. The Special Committee should take a decisive stand against this inadmissible practice and should request the administering Powers to transmit information which would enable a definite idea to be formed of the standard of living of the people, their participation in the economic life of the country and the steps taken by the administering Power to raise the country's economic level.

9. Similarly, the information on social conditions, health and education lacked objectivity and was designed to conceal from the members of the Special Committee the real conditions in the Territories. This had been demonstrated on many occasions, the most recent example being that of the petitioners from the Bahamas, who described the deplorable educational conditions, so different from the optimistic picture painted by the United Kingdom.

10. Thus, the picture of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was distorted and important details were left out, with the result that the members of the Committee were misinformed and unable to assess the situation objectively. In that connexion, he referred to the information transmitted by the United Kingdom on the elections held in November 1962 for the House of Assembly of the Bahamas and the details given by the petitioners, which had cast a very different light on the results of those elections.

11. The Soviet Union delegation wished to point out that the information transmitted by the colonial Powers constituted virtually the only source of information made available to the members of the Special Committee by the United Nations Secretariat. It was obvious that, in so far as the information provided by the colonial Powers did not provide a comprehensive and objective picture of conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the data provided by the Secretariat suffered from the same defect. In order to correct that serious defect, the Secretariat could and should draw liberally on other sources of information such as the statements of petitioners, written petitions, economic and social studies, surveys and similar material.

12. At its 385th meeting on 13 September 1965, the Special Committee took note of the report of the Secretary-General which it decided to include in its report to the General Assembly. This document appears as an appendix to the present chapter.

13. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided without objection to transmit to the General Assembly the information contained in the working papers prepared by the Secretariat on the Territories which it might be unable to consider before the closing of its meetings in 1965. This information, which is included in separate chapters of the present report, was to be considered as supplementary to the relevant chapters of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly covering its work during 1964 (A/5800/Rev.1).

## APPENDIX\*

### Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories Transmitted Under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: Report of the Secretary-General

#### TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

1. The Secretary-General's previous report on this subject (A/5800/Rev.1, chap. II, appendix II) listed the dates on which information was transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 30 November 1964. The table at the end of the present report shows the dates on which such information was transmitted in respect of the years 1963 and 1964.

2. The information transmitted under Article 73 e follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population, economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of Territories under the administration of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, the annual reports of the Territories, which also include information on constitutional matters, were transmitted. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in Territories under their administration was also given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America during meetings of the Special Committee.

3. No information has been transmitted to the Secretary-General concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, which, by resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly considered were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter. Nor has the Secretary-General received information concerning Southern Rhodesia which, the Assembly affirmed by resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter.

\* Originally issued under the symbol A/AC.109/131 and Add.1 and 2.

STUDY OF THE INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e  
OF THE CHARTER

4. In compliance with the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, which requested the Special Committee to study

the information transmitted under Article 73 e, and in accordance with the procedure approved by the Special Committee in 1964, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee.

*Table. Dates of transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter for 1963 and 1964*

This table includes all Territories listed in annex II of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session<sup>a</sup> with the exception of the Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zanzibar.

	Date of transmission	
	1963	1964
United Kingdom (calendar year):		
Aden .....	28 October 1964	31 August 1965
Antigua .....	14 September 1964	20 August 1965
Bahamas .....	28 October 1964	31 August 1965
Barbados .....	20 October 1964	24 August 1965
Basutoland .....	10 November 1964	
Bechuanaland .....	20 August 1964	1 June 1965
Bermuda .....	13 October 1964	2 September 1965
British Guiana .....	14 July 1964	7 September 1965
British Honduras .....	22 June 1964	16 July 1965
British Virgin Islands .....	9 October 1964	24 August 1965
Brunei .....	30 June 1964	26 July 1965
Cayman Islands .....	9 October 1964	
Dominica .....	21 August 1964	2 July 1965
Falkland Islands .....	23 June 1964	2 July 1965
Fiji .....	12 May 1964	9 June 1965
Gibraltar .....	13 October 1964	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	17 June 1964	2 September 1965
Grenada .....	10 September 1964	7 July 1965
Hong Kong .....	30 October 1964	7 June 1965
Mauritius .....	22 June 1964	26 July 1965
Montserrat .....	20 August 1964	
New Hebrides .....	23 June 1964	1 September 1965
Pitcairn Island .....	13 May 1964	7 June 1965
St. Helena .....	12 June 1964	28 July 1965
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	30 October 1964	
St. Lucia .....	23 November 1964	2 September 1965
St. Vincent .....	10 September 1964	30 August 1965
Seychelles .....	14 September 1964	23 July 1965
Solomon Islands .....	23 June 1964	14 June 1965
Southern Rhodesia .....		

## ANNEXES

## Annex I

LETTER DATED 26 AUGUST 1965 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN  
IRELAND TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

I have the honour to enclose a calendar of constitutional advance covering the main developments in the United Kingdom dependent Territories from November 1964 to July 1965.

This calendar brings up to date the calendar enclosed with Mr. King's letter of 20 October 1964, reproduced as annex I to the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/5800/Rev.1).

The calendar again provides a record of continued constitutional progress in the Territories for which the United Kingdom is responsible. In particular, the Gambia, with a population of about 316,000 achieved full independence in February 1965.

I have the honour to request that this letter and the enclosed calendar be circulated to members of the Committee as a Committee document, and also that they form part of our further report to the General Assembly.

(Signed) F. D. W. BROWN

*Calendar of Constitutional Advance, November 1964-July 1965*

*April 1965*

The Colonial Secretary visited Mauritius.

*July 1965*

It was agreed that a constitutional conference on Mauritius should be held in London in September.

## Annex II

### LIST OF DELEGATIONS

#### AUSTRALIA

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Patrick Shaw, C.B.E.

##### *Alternate Representative*

Mr. Dudley McCarthy, M.B.E.

##### *Advisers*

Mr. B. B. Hickey

Mr. A. C. Wilson

#### BULGARIA

##### *Representatives*

H.E. Mr. Milko Tarabanov

Mr. Matey Karasimeonov

Mr. Barouch M. Grinberg

Mr. Ivan Peinirdjiev

#### CAMBODIA

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Huot Sambath

##### *Alternate Representatives*

Mr. Thoutch Vutthi

Mr. Chhuan Sambor

#### CHILE

##### *Representative*

Mr. Javier Illanes

##### *Alternate Representative*

Mr. Hernán Sánchez

#### DENMARK

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Hans R. Tabor

##### *Alternate Representative*

Mr. Skjold G. Mellbin

##### *Adviser*

Mr. Martin Kofod

#### ETHIOPIA

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy

##### *Alternate Representatives*

Mr. Girma Abebe

Mr. Ayelework Abebe

#### INDIA

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. G. Parthasarathi

##### *Alternate Representatives*

Mr. Brajesh C. Mishra

Mr. K. Natwar Singh

##### *Adviser*

Mr. J. J. Therattil

#### IRAN

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Mehdi Vakil

##### *Alternate Representative*

Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary

##### *Adviser*

Mr. Saeed Goudarzania

#### IRAQ

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Adnan Pachachi

##### *Alternate Representatives*

Mr. Ala'Uddin H. Aljubouri

Mr. S. Saleem

#### ITALY

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Piero Vinci

##### *Alternate Representatives*

Mr. Ludovico Carducci Arsenio

Mr. Vincenzo Zito

#### IVORY COAST

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Arsène Assouan Usher

##### *Alternate Representatives*

Mr. Moïse Aka

Mr. Julien Kacou

#### MADAGASCAR

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Louis Rakotomalala

##### *Alternate Representative*

Mr. Gabriel Rakotoniaina

#### MALI

##### *Representatives*

H.E. Mr. Sori Coulibaly

Mr. Mamadou Moctar Thiam

Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau

#### POLAND

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Eohdan Lewandowski

##### *Alternate Representative*

Mr. Jan Slowikowski

#### SIERRA LEONE

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. G. B. O. Collier

##### *Alternate Representatives*

Mr. George Coleridge-Taylor

Mr. G. E. O. Williams

##### *Adviser*

Mr. Frank P. Karefa-Smart

#### SYRIA

##### *Representative*

H.E. Mr. Rafik Asha

##### *Alternate Representatives*

Mr. Adnan Nachabe

Mr. Rafic Jouéjati

##### *Adviser*

Mr. Adnan Omran

## TUNISIA

*Representatives*

H.E. Mr. Taieb Slim  
Mr. Sadek Bouzayen  
Mr. Mohamed Gherib

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

*Representative*

H.E. Dr. Nikolai Trofimovich Fedorenko

*Alternate Representative*

Mr. Pavel Fedorovich Shakhov

*Advisers*

Mr. Yury Evgenyevich Fotin (until July 1965)  
Mr. Anatoli Vasilievich Grodsky

*Expert*

Mr. V. I. Gapon

## UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

*Representative*

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Caradon, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

*Alternate Representative*

Mr. F. D. W. Brown

*Advisers*

Mr. D. J. Swan  
Mr. B. L. Barder  
Mr. J. A. Scott  
Mr. P. A. H. Hodgson

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

*Representatives*

H.E. Mr. J. W. S. Malecela  
Mr. Mohammad Ali Fom  
Mr. A. B. C. Danieli  
Mr. E. P. Mwaluko

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Representatives*

H.E. Mrs. Marietta P. Tree  
H.E. Mrs. Eugenie M. Anderson

*Alternate Representatives*

Mr. Dwight Dickinson  
Mr. Christopher Thoron

*Advisers*

Mr. John M. Cates, Jr.  
Mr. Ernest C. Grigg, III

## URUGUAY

*Representative*

H.E. Mr. Carlos María Velázquez

*Alternate Representative*

Mr. Mateo Marques-Seré

## VENEZUELA

*Representative*

H.E. Mr. Carlos Sosa-Rodríguez

*Alternate Representative*

Mr. Leonardo Díaz González

## YUGOSLAVIA

*Representative*

H.E. Mr. Danilo Lekić

*Alternate Representative*

Mr. Miloš Melovski

*Adviser*

Mr. Rade Maksimović

*Specialized agencies**International Labour Organisation*

Mr. Philippe Blamont  
Mr. F. M. Abdel-Rahman

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

Mr. Joseph L. Orr  
Mr. Morris A. Green

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

Mr. Arthur F. Gagliotti  
Miss Ruth Barrett

*World Health Organization*

Dr. Rodolphe L. Coigny  
Mrs. Sylvia Meagher





**Agenda item 23: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**DOCUMENT A/6300/REV.1\***

**Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

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\* The present version is a consolidation of the text of the following documents as they appeared in mimeographed form: A/6300 (part I), dated 30 November 1966; A/6300 (part II), dated 21 November 1966; A/6300/Add.1 (part I), dated 7 October 1966; A/6300/Add.1 (part II) and Corr.1, dated 7 and 17 October 1966; A/6300/Add.2, dated 20 September 1966; A/6300/Add.3 (part I) and Corr.1, dated 8 and 17 November 1966; A/6300/Add.3 (part II), dated 8 November 1966; A/6300/Add.4, dated 21 October 1966; A/6300/Add.5, dated 19 September 1966; A/6300/Add.6, dated 8 November 1966; A/6300/Add.7, dated 25 November 1966; A/6300/Add.8, dated 24 November 1966; A/6300/Add.9, dated 16 November 1966; and A/6300/Add.10, dated 30 November 1966. For a check list of relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

30 November 1966

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1966.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Gershon B. O. COLLIER  
Chairman

His Excellency U Thant  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

## CHAPTER I\*

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES  
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, by resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, adopted

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/6300 (part I).

the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly considered the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independ-

ence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and adopted resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, by which it established a Special Committee of seventeen members to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. The Special Committee was directed "to carry out its task by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions".

3. At its seventeenth session the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>1</sup> adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members. It invited the Special Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence".

4. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI). By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.

5. The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>2</sup> adopted resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963. In this resolution, it requested the Special Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence, and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session".

6. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to continue its efforts with a view to discharging the tasks assigned to it by resolution 1805 (XVII).

7. The General Assembly at the same session, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Special Committee to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

8. At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly was unable to consider the report of the Special Committee on its work during 1964.<sup>3</sup> The Special Commit-

tee, however, continued to discharge its mandate during 1965 in the context of the declaration made by the President at the 1330th plenary meeting of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, on 18 February 1965, to the effect that the General Assembly should for its own official records note that reports relating, *inter alia*, to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had in fact been received and that those bodies which had continuing responsibilities such as the Special Committee should continue to function, subject to the agreed budgetary limits for 1965.

9. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the reports of the Special Committee for 1964 (A/5800/Rev.1)<sup>4</sup> and 1965 (A/6000/Rev.1),<sup>5</sup> adopted resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965. The text of this resolution is reproduced below:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and its resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962 and 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963,*

*"Recalling also its resolutions 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 and 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 by which it assigned to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples tasks relating to South West Africa, and its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 by which it entrusted to the Special Committee additional functions relating to information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations,*

*"Having considered the reports prepared by the Special Committee for the years 1964 (A/5800/Rev.1) and 1965 (A/6000/Rev.1),*

*"Noting with deep regret that five years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination,*

*"Deploring the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers, and in particular the unacceptable attitude of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to independence,*

*"Concerned about the policy of colonial Powers to circumvent the rights of colonial peoples through the promotion of the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and the dislocation, deportation and transfer of the indigenous inhabitants,*

*"Noting the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee regarding the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable,*

*"Deploring further the attitude of certain States which, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and even to provide them with aid which is being used by the two Governments to intensify the repression of the oppressed African populations.*

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/5446/Rev.1.*

<sup>3</sup> At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2005 (XIX) of 18 February 1965, authorizing supervision by the United Nations of the elections which were to be held in the Cook Islands in April 1965.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I).*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23.*

"Fully aware that the continuation of colonial rule and the practice of apartheid as well as all forms of racial discrimination threaten international peace and security and constitute a crime against humanity,

"Having adopted resolutions on specific Territories considered by the Special Committee,

"1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV), 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII) and 1956 (XVIII);

"2. *Notes with appreciation* the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and congratulates it on the efforts it has made to implement the Declaration;

"3. *Approves* the reports of the Special Committee and again invites the administering Powers to implement the recommendations contained therein;

"4. *Deeply regrets* the refusal of certain colonial Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the resolutions of the General Assembly;

"5. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to discontinue their policy of violating the rights of colonial peoples through the systematic influx of foreign immigrants and the dislocation, deportation and transfer of the indigenous inhabitants;

"6. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to continue to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of resolution 1514 (XV) to all Territories which have not yet attained independence;

"7. *Approves* the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1966, including the possibility of holding a series of meetings in Africa and the sending of visiting groups to Territories, particularly in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas;

"8. *Requests* the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate ways, as well as the steps to be taken, to enable the populations of the small Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence;

"9. *Requests* the Special Committee, whenever it considers it appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people;

"10. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle by the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and invites all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;

"11. *Requests* all States and international institutions, including the United Nations specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

"12. *Requests* the colonial Powers to dismantle the military bases installed in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

"13. *Requests* the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory examined by it which may threaten international peace and security and to make suggestions which might assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to promote the large-scale dissemination of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently informed of the serious threat to peace posed by colonialism and apartheid, and calls upon all administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his efforts;

"15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of its mandate."

10. At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a number of other resolutions assigning certain specific tasks to the Special Committee. Among these were the following resolutions concerning the items indicated:

Resolution No.	Adopted on	Item
2023 (XX)	5 November 1965	Aden
2063 (XX)	16 December 1965	Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland
2065 (XX)	16 December 1965	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
2066 (XX)	16 December 1965	Mauritius
2067 (XX)	16 December 1965	Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Póo and Río Muni)
2068 (XX)	16 December 1965	Fiji
2069 (XX)	16 December 1965	American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Papua, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands
2070 (XX)	16 December 1965	Gibraltar
2072 (XX)	16 December 1965	Ifni and Spanish Sahara
2073 (XX)	17 December 1965	Oman
2074 (XX)	17 December 1965	South West Africa
2076 (XX)	17 December 1965	Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Adopted on</i>	<i>Item</i>
2106 (XX)	21 December 1965	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
2108 (XX)	21 December 1965	Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration
2109 (XX)	21 December 1965	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations
2110 (XX)	21 December 1965	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
2111 (XX)	21 December 1965	Trust Territory of Nauru
2112 (XX)	21 December 1965	Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua
2116 (XX)	21 December 1965	Pattern of meetings and methods of work

11. At the 1408th plenary meeting, on 21 December 1965, the President of the General Assembly announced the nomination of Afghanistan as a member of the Special Committee to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Cambodia<sup>6</sup> from the membership of the Committee. The Special Committee, therefore, was composed of the following twenty-four members:

Afghanistan	Sierra Leone
Australia	Syria
Bulgaria	United Republic of Tanzania
Chile	Tunisia
Denmark	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ethiopia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
India	Ireland
Iran	United States of America
Iraq	Uruguay
Italy	Venezuela
Ivory Coast	Yugoslavia
Madagascar	
Mali	
Poland	

12. This report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 8 March to 30 November 1966 during which it held ninety plenary meetings, including forty meetings in Africa, and its Working Group and Sub-Committees held over 100 meetings.

#### B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1966

13. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1966 (394th meeting), held on 8 March, was opened by the Secretary-General.

##### *Opening statement by the Secretary-General*

14. *The Secretary-General* welcomed the members of the Special Committee and particularly the newest member, the delegation of Afghanistan.

15. In the introduction to his last annual report on the work of the organization,<sup>7</sup> he had observed that, while there had been a few positive developments, the major problems in the field of decolonization had remained without any positive movement towards peaceful solution. At the twentieth session of the General Assembly, the majority of delegations had expressed serious concern about the continued delay in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Accordingly, in resolution 2105 (XX), the General As-

sembly had requested the Special Committee to continue to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of the Declaration to all Territories which had not yet attained independence. Inspired by the same considerations, the Fourth Committee had for the first time given separate consideration not only to the more difficult colonial problems but to most of the Territories with which the Special Committee had been concerned. Consequently the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, had been able to adopt specific resolutions concerning individual Territories, which had outlined the particular direction, emphasis and action required in each case for the implementation of the Declaration.

16. In his note of 11 February 1966 (A/AC.109/L.260), he had drawn attention to the resolutions adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth session which concerned the work of the Special Committee. He had also made available a note (A/AC.109/L.261) drawing attention to specific points which members would wish to take into account in drawing up the programme of work for 1966.

17. The main problems before the Special Committee had not become more tractable. In particular, the situation in Southern Rhodesia was increasing the grave disquiet already felt by Member States. It might be appropriate to recall recent official statements by the United Kingdom Government to the effect that it would continue to seek a speedy end to the rebellion in the Territory and to help the people of Southern Rhodesia in making a fresh start towards majority rule and the establishment of a just society without discrimination. It was to be hoped that rapid progress would be registered in that regard and that, in conformity with the pertinent United Nations resolutions, the United Kingdom Government would without delay take the necessary measures to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to determine their own future in accordance with the objectives of the Declaration.

18. With regard to the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal had maintained its disregard of the relevant United Nations resolutions. It had failed to give effect to the principle of self-determination as laid down in those resolutions and there was no sign of a reversal of its policy of political and economic integration of the Territories with Portugal. The situation in those Territories, which the Security Council had described as a serious disturbance of international peace and security, was one to which the Special Committee would probably wish to devote continued attention.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/5983.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 1 A.



19. The refusal of the South African Government to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning South West Africa were also a matter for serious concern. Far from discontinuing its policy of apartheid, the South African Government seemed to be taking various steps for the further implementation of that policy, including measures for the establishment of non-European "homelands". That grave situation would no doubt be the subject of consideration by the Special Committee in the light of current developments.

20. In resolution 2063 (XX), the General Assembly had requested the Special Committee to consider, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, what measures were necessary for securing the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. In transmitting the General Assembly resolution to Governments, he had requested information on the extent to which they would be prepared to make contributions towards the Fund for the economic development of those Territories. The Fund had been the subject of one of the recommendations which he had submitted in 1965 and which had been endorsed by the Special Committee and the General Assembly. A positive response from Governments would be a constructive step towards the achievement of the objectives sought by the Special Committee and the General Assembly.

21. The General Assembly had also requested the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the smaller Territories. Adequate information on the political, economic and social situation in those Territories and on the opinions, wishes and aspirations of the people would facilitate that task. In that connexion, the Special Committee's intention to use visiting groups, which had been endorsed by the General Assembly, was especially relevant.

22. The work of the Special Committee in 1966 would be unusually onerous and the programme of meetings correspondingly heavy. For that reason, he wished to draw attention to General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) on the pattern of conferences and to express the hope that, in drawing up its programme of work, the Committee would appreciate the need for rational planning to facilitate the provision of the required technical and substantive support.

23. He offered good wishes for the success of the Committee's work and expressed his confidence that it would make a further constructive contribution to the implementation of the Declaration in conditions of peace and harmony. It was to be hoped that the Special Committee would receive all necessary co-operation from the administering Powers concerned.

#### *Statement by members*

24. The representative of *Mali* thanked the Secretary-General for having come in person to open the Committee's first meeting in 1966. His statement would be a source of inspiration to the members of the Committee, who saw in him an ardent defender of freedom and justice, tireless in his efforts to ensure respect for the rights of the oppressed peoples.

25. The Special Committee was beginning its meetings at a very troubled time. The international situation was marked by grave crises which might at any moment degenerate into a world conflict. The basic causes of those crises were the numerous violations of the right to self-determination and the numerous foreign interventions in the domestic affairs of other countries. While

the people still under colonial domination were waging national liberation struggles against the colonial forces, the newly independent countries were subjected to an increasingly strenuous onslaught from imperialism and neo-colonialism. The determination of the colonial and neo-colonial Powers to preserve their political and economic domination was a serious violation of the United Nations Charter, which included important provisions on the right to self-determination. The Special Committee should work unrelentingly to ensure that colonial peoples could fully exercise their right to independence and self-determination and should unflinchingly denounce the abuses of the colonial Powers.

26. The representative of *Afghanistan* said that his country regarded membership of the Special Committee as a privilege and an honour. Afghanistan, which had shown whole-hearted support for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, had always given full approval to the recommendations of the Special Committee. Its devotion to the cause of the abolition of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations was a matter of recorded history. Afghanistan had been the first country in Asia to oppose colonialism from the moment of its appearance. At the cost of untold sacrifices, it had waged a struggle against colonialism and had finally been able to stand among the peoples and nations of the world as a champion of the cause which was enshrined in the mind of man and the conscience of humanity and had been reflected in the Declaration. It was in that spirit that Afghanistan would co-operate fully in the Special Committee in efforts to achieve justice and equality among all nations and peoples. The foremost desire of Afghanistan was that all peoples and nations should achieve their goals and fulfil their aspirations through understanding and by peaceful means.

27. The representative of *Ethiopia* expressed his delegation's appreciation of the wise statement by the Secretary-General, which would help and guide the Committee in its work. His delegation was convinced that, although certain racist minorities were still bent on the futile course of trying to reverse the inexorable tide of history, the Committee would remain firm in the discharge of its duties until all the colonial peoples were emancipated and colonial domination had been replaced by freedom and independence.

28. The representative of *Uruguay*, speaking on behalf of the Latin American countries, which were represented on the Committee by his own delegation and those of Chile and Venezuela, said that the Latin American countries had not always been staunch advocates of law, democracy and freedom but had unswervingly supported the principles upheld by the Committee in its efforts to liberate the oppressed peoples and to eradicate colonialism, so that the rule of law and freedom might be the guiding principle of coexistence between men and nations.

29. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* thanked the Secretary-General for the wise words he had spoken and stated that the United Republic of Tanzania had always appreciated the value of the Committee, for it would not consider that its own independence had been totally achieved until every African in the continent could breathe the air of freedom. His country looked forward eagerly to the day when all those now under the colonial yoke would have achieved independence. Its policies with regard to the evils of colonialism were well defined and it would



never deviate from them. His delegation would work untiringly in the cause of decolonization and would co-operate with all those who were striving to eradicate colonialism and thus to complete the task of the Committee at an early date.

30. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* said that, as the Secretary-General had stressed in his heartening words to the Committee, the task that the General Assembly had assigned to the Committee was one of great magnitude. He was sure that all the members of the Committee would approach that task with the same feelings with which they had always been animated and which had been so well understood by the outgoing officers, whose work had been highly appreciated by his delegation.

31. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Secretary-General for the unflagging interest he had shown in the work of the Committee. The Secretary-General's statement at the present meeting and the support which he gave the Special Committee would undoubtedly be a source of inspiration to its members to do everything possible within the framework of the United Nations to implement the lofty ideals of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He welcomed the delegation of Afghanistan as a new member of the Committee and expressed the conviction that Afghanistan, a country whose untiring efforts in the struggle against the forces of colonialism were well known, would make a valuable contribution to the common efforts to bring about the rapid elimination of the remaining colonial régimes.

#### *Election of officers*

32. At its 394th meeting, on 8 March 1966, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

*Chairmen:* Mr. Gershon Collier (Sierra Leone)

*Vice-Chairmen:* Mr. José Piñera (Chile) and Mr. John Malecela (United Republic of Tanzania)

*Rapporteur:* Mr. Ala'uddin Aljubouri (Iraq)

#### *Statement by the Chairman*

33. *The Chairman* thanked the members of the Special Committee for the high honour conferred upon his country and his person. He hoped to be able to guide the work of the Committee into productive channels along the lines already laid down by his illustrious predecessor.

34. He also wished to express to the Secretary-General the Committee's gratitude for his having attended the meeting and having made a comprehensive statement on the work and problems of the Committee.

35. The Special Committee had made a remarkable contribution to the process of decolonization throughout the world. Its visit to Africa in 1965 had brought its work nearer to those peoples of Africa who were still suffering under colonial rule and had given publicity to its work. Since millions of people were still struggling for equality and dignity, the Committee should pursue its mandate with increased vigour. It should extend its activities outside New York to reach the victims of colonialism all over the world and particularly in Africa. Only if co-operation was displayed by all members would the Committee's work reflect a real consensus of United Nations thinking and demonstrate that the

Organization was totally committed to the eradication of colonialism. The efforts of the Special Committee would do much to uphold the rule of law and would make a worthy contribution to the ennoblement of the United Nations as the real conscience of the international community.

#### *Statement by the outgoing Chairman*

36. Mr. Sori Coulibaly (Mali) speaking as the outgoing Chairman, stated that the progress of decolonization was slow, not because the Committee had spared any effort, but because there were men and Governments that did not believe in the equality of peoples and continued to violate the principles of the Charter. Governments, imperialist companies and men who lived by exploiting others preferred to ignore all humanitarian principles and derive super-profits at the price of the blood and sweat of the patriots of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and elsewhere. The Government of Portugal was murdering and torturing Africans in order to maintain the privileges which kept alive a backward metropolitan country incapable of adaptation. In South Africa and South West Africa, apartheid and a police régime were maintaining a white population in opulence while the Africans were herded into reservations on the soil of their ancestors. In Southern Rhodesia, a white racist minority had proclaimed the independence of the Territory in order to perpetuate its domination over almost 4½ million Africans.

37. The persistence of those anachronistic situations was a threat to international peace and security and a challenge to the United Nations and the Special Committee. The Committee would have an important place in the history of the struggle against injustice, exploitation and humiliation. Colonialism and apartheid should be liquidated as soon as possible, because they were a disgrace to mankind. At a time when man was liberating himself from the laws of gravity and walking in outer space, colonial domination and apartheid were paradoxical, unjust, humiliating and abhorrent. The colonial peoples, which suffered not only from exploitation but also from humiliation, placed great hopes in the Committee. The Committee should go to their countries, live their tragic life and tell the world about them. It should forcefully fight the colonial Powers and exert effective pressure on all States which gave assistance to those Powers as were responsible for the arbitrary activities of the racist minorities illegally in power in certain colonial or semi-colonial territories. The delegation of Afghanistan would no doubt make an important contribution to the work of the Committee.

38. He expressed gratitude to all his friends and colleagues for their confidence and understanding and to the Under-Secretary and the other members of the Secretariat for their assistance. The tributes paid to him by the members of the Committee had shown that the differences of opinion which had from time to time arisen had not affected the deep feelings of friendship and respect which bound them together.

#### C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

39. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year at its 394th, 395th to 397th and 399th meetings, at which general statements were made by members.

*Statements by members*

40. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* stated that the Committee should adopt procedures that would enable it to move forward towards achieving the goal proclaimed in the Charter and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, namely that of guaranteeing to all peoples, large and small, the right to self-determination and independence. While a decisive part in the struggle for the definitive elimination of colonial régimes would, of course, be played by the peoples themselves, with the support given to them by many States which had adopted an anti-colonialist policy, the Government of the Soviet Union considered that the United Nations, which was the most comprehensive international forum, could and should play a useful role in that struggle.

41. The adoption in 1960 of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the decisions of the twentieth session of the General Assembly recognizing the legality of the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence, the appeal by the General Assembly to all States to provide moral and material assistance in that struggle, and the condemnation of colonialism in all its manifestations as a crime against humanity and a threat to peace and security had proved to be of substantial political support in the people's fight to throw off the colonial yoke.

42. The Special Committee had a special role to play in the anti-colonialist struggle by unmasking the colonialists and drawing attention to the situation in colonial territories. In his opinion, the Committee had been right the previous year to decide, on the initiative of the Afro-Asian and socialist States, to hold a series of meetings on African countries. Those meetings had produced positive results; they had enabled the Committee to enlist the participation in its work of many representatives of national liberation movements in African colonies, to work out and adopt more effective provisions which had formed the basis for the decisions of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, to establish contact with the Organization of African Unity and to strengthen the unity of those countries which supported the rapid elimination of the remaining colonial régimes. The experiment should certainly be continued and, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX), the Committee should decide to hold a session in Africa in the current year.

43. His delegation had supported that resolution and continued to think that a further session in Africa was essential and would be of great value. At its meetings in Africa the Committee would be able to make a comprehensive examination of the progress made in the implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Committee itself on such important questions as Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies, South West Africa and other matters connected with the elimination of colonial régimes in Africa. It would also be able to give its views on the action which should be taken by the General Assembly and the Security Council to compel the colonialists to comply with United Nations decisions on those issues.

44. The Soviet Union delegation welcomed the invitation extended to the Special Committee by the Government of Tanzania to visit Dar es Salaam in 1966 and to hold some of its meetings in Africa in close prox-

imity to the places where Africans were waging a struggle for liberation from the colonialist yoke. His delegation would also like to express its support for the idea put forward by several delegations during the Committee's session in Africa that the Security Council should hold a session in Africa to consider the situation in Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies and to examine the policy of apartheid pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa in South Africa and in South West Africa. Such a session would enable the representatives of African countries and the leaders of the national liberation movements to participate in the work of the Council with a view to working out specific measures, in accordance with the Charter, to ensure the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Security Council and other United Nations organs. It would also make it possible to co-ordinate the work of the Security Council and the Organization of African Unity on those questions.

45. During the twentieth session of the General Assembly, the representatives of a number of national and patriotic organizations in South West Africa, as well as the overwhelming majority of the Members of the United Nations, had resolutely condemned the policy pursued by the racist Verwoerd régime in respect of South West Africa and had called for the unconditional implementation of United Nations resolutions concerning that Territory. In particular, many delegations had favoured the adoption by the United Nations of a decision to terminate South Africa's Mandate over South West Africa and to take specific steps to transfer power in the Territory to the legitimate representatives of the people. The Soviet Union delegation entirely shared the views of those delegations. The examination by the Special Committee and the General Assembly of the situation in South West Africa had shown that the Government of South Africa was using the Mandate to serve the interests of international monopolies and to further its annexationist policy in respect of that Territory.

46. In his opinion, the Special Committee would be perfectly justified in pronouncing itself unequivocally in favour of withdrawing the Mandate for South West Africa from the Republic of South Africa and recommending to the General Assembly and the Security Council the adoption of appropriate decisions on the subject. His delegation shared the view held by some Members of the United Nations that a special session of the General Assembly should be convened as soon as the International Court of Justice had completed its proceedings in the case of South West Africa, to consider the question of terminating South Africa's Mandate and of making appropriate recommendations to the Security Council so that the latter could take the necessary action.

47. It was well known that the colonial Powers had recourse to all kinds of manoeuvres to block the implementation of United Nations decisions, in order to preserve their rule in the Territories under their control. They resorted to various kinds of constitutional devices, bribery and conspiracy; they left people to rot in prison; they killed thousands of freedom-fighters and prohibited the activities of patriotic and nationalist parties and organizations. Where those methods of persecution and terror failed to produce the desired results, the colonialists resorted to overt forms of military oppression, using the most modern means of destruction, including napalm bombs and toxic substances. They interfered in the internal affairs of other States and imposed

systems that protected the interests of the imperialist monopolies. It was obvious that, in the face of those colonialist intrigues, the United Nations and all States must take new and resolute steps to bring about the final elimination of the remnants of the colonial system.

48. His delegation therefore considered that at the present stage of the Committee's work primary attention should be given to ensuring the implementation by the colonial Powers of the decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth session by the Security Council in regard to the granting of independence to Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea, South West Africa, Aden and the entire southern part of the Arabian peninsula. His delegation shared the view expressed by a number of delegations at the twentieth session of the General Assembly that the Committee should seriously examine the question of setting specific dates for the granting of independence to colonial Territories in accordance with the wishes of the peoples. If the colonialists refused to carry out such decisions and failed to grant independence by the date specified, they should be declared aggressors and measures such as those provided in Chapter VII of the Charter should be enacted against them.

49. During the discussion of the report of the Special Committee at the twentieth session of the General Assembly, considerable attention had been devoted to the unsatisfactory situation regarding the implementation of the principles of the Declaration in respect of the smaller colonial Territories. It had been suggested that, in view of the inadequate information available regarding those Territories, visiting groups should be sent to them to establish direct contact with the people and their representatives. That legitimate request of the General Assembly should be fulfilled. If the colonial Powers were really in favour of the self-determination of peoples, they should abandon their position of refusing to allow representatives of the Special Committee to visit those Territories.

50. The General Assembly had adopted a number of important decisions on the consequences of the activities of foreign monopolies in colonial Territories, the liquidation of military bases in those Territories and the withholding of any economic, financial or technical assistance by the specialized agencies of the United Nations, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the authorities of the white settler Government in Southern Rhodesia. The discussions in the Special Committee had shown clearly the harmful effects of the activities of the international monopolies and of the presence of military bases in those Territories and the danger which they represented for the cause of the liberation of peoples from colonial oppression. The Committee must do everything in its power to ensure that the decisions which the General Assembly had adopted on those questions were carried out and must call on the colonial Powers to provide it with all relevant information on the progress made in giving effect to those decisions.

51. The Committee should not be content to have submitted to the General Assembly its report on the implications of the activities of foreign monopolies in South West Africa and the Portuguese Territories; it should pursue, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, the study of that problem in respect of those Territories and in respect of Southern Rhodesia.

52. With regard to military bases in colonial Territories, the Committee in co-operation with the Secretary-General, should study the question of the harmful influence of such bases on the cause of the liberation of the peoples of those Territories from colonial oppression and should make recommendations to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

53. In addition, the Chairman or the officers of the Committee should establish direct contact with the specialized agencies and request them to submit information on the action taken or envisaged with a view to implementing the United Nations recommendations concerning the cessation of economic, financial and technical assistance to Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the white settler Government in Southern Rhodesia.

54. The Special Committee might take the initiative in drawing the attention of other United Nations bodies, in particular the Social Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women, to aspects of the criminal policies of the colonialists which came within the competence of those bodies. He recalled that, on the initiative of the Special Committee, the question of the flagrant violation of human rights in colonial Territories had been included as an important and urgent matter in the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session of the Commission and he hoped that such co-operation among United Nations organs would be continued.

55. In the post-war period, the national liberation movement had dealt a crushing blow to the colonial system of imperialism, oppression and enslavement and dozens of newly independent countries had been built upon the ruins of the old colonialist world. The last vestiges of the colonial system were crumbling but the colonialists continued to offer stubborn resistance and to do everything possible to maintain their domination. It was the duty of the United Nations and of the Special Committee to help the peoples who were fighting for their liberation and to do their utmost to ensure the implementation of the principles of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Soviet Union Government's position in that regard was in complete accord with the purposes and principles of the Declaration and his delegation was prepared to co-operate closely with all delegations which supported anti-colonialism.

56. In conclusion, he informed the Committee that the previous day the Soviet Union Government had become one of the first nine countries to sign the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

57. The representative of *Italy* stated that his delegation was facing the new session of the Special Committee in the firm conviction that the Committee was contributing to an important task, namely, the transformation of the society of nations from an old structure into a new order in which there would be freedom and equal opportunities for all nations, under the rule of law. Although that transformation had already been accomplished to a great extent, the Committee was still called upon to secure the disappearance from the face of the earth of the remnants of colonialism and to ensure that that change was brought about by peaceful means, through the process of self-determination. The General Assembly had requested the Committee to keep the problem of decolonization in the spotlight of world public opinion and at the same time to study all the details and complexities—political, economic, social, cultural—that had prevented the speedy attainment of

independence by a considerable number of Territories still under consideration. He was referring in particular to the subject of small Territories, which was on the agenda and for which his delegation would suggest a high degree of priority.

58. His delegation firmly believed in the value of the methods of conversation, negotiation, conciliation and compromise—not as far as principles were concerned, but with regard to practical measures—and favoured calling the attention of what had been rightly defined as the "world conscience" to specific problems in order to exert all due moral pressure on reluctant parties. His delegation placed great reliance on the role that the Secretary-General could play in facilitating the solution of problems arising out of colonial situations. It hoped that the Special Committee would not be a prisoner of old formulas that were applicable to conventional decolonization but which might be less valid for the special cases on the agenda.

59. The three points to be considered in the organization of the Committee's work were the agenda, the priorities and the methods of work.

60. With regard to the agenda, the resolutions on the subject of decolonization adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth session gave a clear picture of the work required of the Committee. The papers prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.260 and L.261) were also useful and he suggested that document A/AC.109/L.261 could be regarded as the provisional agenda for 1966.

61. With regard to priorities, his delegation regarded all colonial problems as urgent and would accept any recommendation agreeable to the majority of members. He hoped that the Committee would give adequate priority to the problem of so-called small Territories, which were particularly complex and required special attention.

62. As far as methods of work were concerned, the Committee should take a preliminary position on a number of important questions. The first was whether in the weeks to come and in its report to the General Assembly the Committee should consider all or only some of the territories listed in document A/AC.109/L.261. His delegation favoured consideration of them all; whichever policy was adopted, however, it was essential to adhere to it and not change it in mid-session.

63. The second question was whether resolutions should be based on debates held in plenary meetings or on sub-committee discussions and reports to the full Committee. His delegation favoured the sub-committee method, which had proved successful in the preparation of a large part of the Committee's 1965 report.

64. Lastly, the question of a time-table was more urgent than usual, in view of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) on the pattern of conferences.

65. His delegation appreciated the reasons which had prompted four Member States to invite the Committee to hold part of its 1966 session in their respective capitals, but it felt that a decision on the matter could be taken only after careful consideration of the organizational problems he had outlined. Preliminary consideration of those problems could be referred, as in the past, to an expanded working group consisting of the officers of the Committee and four other members, but it would be necessary to hear the views of as many Committee members as possible before the working group was actually convened.

66. The representative of *Yugoslavia* said that the problems before the Committee were as difficult as ever. Certain colonial Powers, supported by others with identical interests, were doing their utmost to retain their influence in the Territories under colonial rule, to suppress national liberation movements and to halt progressive processes on a wider scale. Such a situation was an evident danger to peace and security, as had been recognized by the great majority of the representatives who had spoken at the twentieth session of the General Assembly.

67. The Committee's session in Africa in 1965 had been of great value. Such visits and contacts with petitioners enabled the members of the Committee to study the situation in certain Territories, the attitudes of the administering Powers towards the problems of the Territories and the extent to which the provisions of certain resolutions had been implemented. A further session of the Special Committee in Africa would be in keeping with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and his delegation hoped that such co-operation would become a constant feature of the Committee's activities.

68. He hoped that in preparing the Committee's programme the Working Group would consider the problem of the participation of foreign capital in the economies of colonial Territories, which was closely related to the protraction of the decolonizing process.

69. The problems of so-called small Territories also were significant; visiting missions of the Special Committee to such Territories would help towards the solution of the problem.

70. His delegation regarded the problems of colonialism and peace as interdependent. It was ready to support all measures that would guarantee faster and more effective action by the Committee in speeding the process of decolonization and the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

71. The representative of *India* said that in the planning of the calendar of work it should be borne in mind that the Committee was beginning its session three or four weeks later than in previous years. In spite of the reduced time available, however, the Committee must follow the specific instructions of the General Assembly to keep the various Territories under discussion and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

72. He hoped that a working group to discuss the Committee's programme would be announced at the next meeting or soon after. The working group could plan which Territories would be taken up during the next three months and make recommendations concerning a possible visit to Africa, which would require a good deal of advance preparation. His delegation had always considered that it was useful for the Committee to visit Africa, for such visits gave the members a more realistic picture of the situation in the Territories.

73. The Sub-Committee on Petitions should be appointed and start functioning soon, since there were a number of petitions awaiting action. Similarly, the Committee should decide whether the three Sub-Committees on the small Territories in the Caribbean and the Atlantic Ocean, in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific Ocean should be revived or whether their composition should be changed.

74. Lastly, there were important questions relating to the Committee's report to the General Assembly. In



the past the Committee's reports had run to almost 2,000 pages each year and few people, if any, were able to read them in their entirety. In view of the financial problems and the vast amount of work entailed in the preparation and translation of such voluminous reports, he hoped that the Committee would be able to consider, in the early weeks of the session, what could be done to reduce the size of the report while preserving the right of every delegation to make known its views.

75. The representative of the *United Kingdom* said that in its four years of work the Special Committee had virtually completed its examination of the colonial Territories on its agenda and a large number of resolutions had been adopted by the General Assembly on the basis of the Committee's recommendations. His Government had whole-heartedly supported some points in those resolutions, had partially agreed with others and had found others unacceptable. The disagreements in the Committee had been mainly concerned with methods, since in most recent cases there was general agreement on the Committee's objectives. It had been suggested that the Committee should concentrate on seeing that the provisions of all the Assembly resolutions were carried out. He did not think that that was necessarily the right, or the only, approach. It would be more productive to examine carefully the practical problems of the various Territories and the means for overcoming them. This required steady and detailed work, not necessarily by resolution but perhaps more by consensus. The special difficulties and characteristics of each Territory should be considered in greater depth, and perhaps in a more objective manner, than during the first general examination.

76. His Government bore the responsibility for the administration of United Kingdom Territories and for their progress to full self-government and self-determination, but it fully recognized the interest of the international community in those matters and had always willingly co-operated with the Committee in its work. That co-operation would be continued in the future, for the United Kingdom objectives were the same as those often endorsed by the Committee, namely, self-determination, decolonization at all practicable speed, and urgent help to the colonial peoples to enable them to take their place in the modern world with a status that they themselves had freely chosen and accepted.

77. If the Committee was to make a more truly objective study, however, it would have to go beyond those objectives and face the real and varied problem in the remaining colonial Territories. His Government's policies in the Territories it administered were naturally designed to help the people of those Territories to overcome their problems, which ranged from racial divisions and suspicions in some places to economic backwardness or a lack of any feeling of national unity and consciousness in others. His delegation was ready to provide the Committee with information on those policies and would welcome constructive proposals from the Committee. The United Kingdom Permanent Representative and Minister of State in New York would willingly take part in informal discussions of problems or proposals; moreover, the Colonial Secretary in London was prepared to consider any suggestion that representatives of the Committee should visit London to discuss particular cases of special importance or complexity.

78. The United Kingdom's contributions could be made more effective by some adjustments in the Committee's methods of work. First, in the light of

General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) and of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,<sup>8</sup> the Committee should draw up within the next week or two its detailed programme for the entire year, with dates for discussions of particular Territories or subjects laid down from the outset. There might be some loss of flexibility, but that would be far outweighed by the improvement in the organization of the work. The administering Powers, including the United Kingdom, could then prepare more effectively for discussion of their own Territories and could provide the Committee with more information and, where appropriate, bring in specialists and experts from their own countries or possibly from the Territories themselves.

79. The second aspect of the more constructive elaboration he suggested would be increased consultation between the Working Group and the administering Power concerned. His delegation had no doubt whatsoever of the great usefulness of the Working Group and favoured its continuation.

80. Similarly, the preparation and drafting of reports and draft resolutions could be based on a broader cross-section of opinion in the Committee, taking the views of the administering Powers more fully into account; the Committee's work might then be more productive and more objective, and hence of more real value to the people of the colonial Territories themselves. The wishes and views of the colonial peoples, as publicly expressed through their democratically elected leaders and representatives, might be reflected more fully in the Committee's reports and recommendations. Resolutions frequently reflected only the point of view of the majority; the Committee might usefully proceed much more by balanced consensus or by reports which adequately covered all the points of view, even when they were in conflict.

81. The use of small groups or sub-committees within the Committee to deal with particular Territories or areas had obvious advantages: small groups could consider problems in greater depth and perhaps with less formality. In the past, however, some of the advantage had been lost by the subsequent full debates on the same subjects in the plenary Committee. To avoid duplication, the Committee might in appropriate cases refrain from full debates on the reports of small groups and, instead, incorporate those reports in its report to the General Assembly without necessarily endorsing or approving them.

82. While his delegation was grateful to the four African Governments which had extended invitations to the Committee, all he had said about the advantages of small groups and the undesirability of expanded debate by the full Committee applied with even greater force to the suggestion of another visit to Africa. The 1965 visit had already acquainted the Committee better with African problems and personalities; a second visit would not encourage the objective studies which he had suggested and the Committee had little time before the autumn session of the General Assembly to prepare its report. An elaborate and costly tour of several African countries could be justified only if it brought very considerable and tangible advantages unattainable by other means; his delegation did not believe that such justification existed in the present case and it would therefore regard a second African

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 23, document A/6130, para. 6.

tour by the whole Committee as a waste of time and money.

83. He thought it would be useful to the Committee to have some information concerning his Government's programme for progress in constitutional development and decolonization in its remaining colonial Territories. He would deal first with the four Territories whose course to independence was now mapped out and set. British Guiana was due to become independent on 26 May, Bechuanaland on 30 September and Basutoland, subject to the submission of a formal request by the procedure laid down, later in 1966. It had been decided at the Mauritius Conference in September 1965 that the United Kingdom Government would be prepared to take the necessary steps to declare Mauritius independent if the new Legislative Assembly so requested. There would be six months of internal self-government after the elections which were due to take place after the report of the Electoral Commission had been dealt with.

84. In addition to those Territories, invitations had recently been sent to the parties represented in the Barbados Legislature to attend a conference in London in July 1966 for the purpose of discussing their Government's request for early independence. New constitutional proposals had been put forward and published recently for the Caribbean Territories of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and would be the subject of conferences in London in spring 1966.

85. As the Committee was aware, South Arabia was due to become independent by 1968. Recent developments affecting that Territory included the publication of the report of the constitutional advisers commissioned by the Federal Government to draw up proposals for a constitution for the whole of South Arabia. Secondly, there had been the announcement by the United Kingdom Government that, as part of its over-all defence review, it intended to withdraw its forces from the Aden base when South Arabia became independent. Thirdly, there had been the decision by the Federal Government to recommend that all orders which for political reasons required South Arabians to live outside their country should be lifted so that those people should be free to return. The United Kingdom Government hoped that all those developments would encourage consultations among all sections of opinion in South Arabia with a view to the reaching of agreement on the necessary constitutional measures for independence.

86. The Territories he had mentioned accounted for nearly 5 million out of the 9.5 million people in all the United Kingdom dependent Territories, not including Rhodesia.

87. In the remaining Territories, constitutional progress was continuing, in almost all cases at an accelerated rate. Most of them were small in area and population and their problems and requirements defied generalization. It was those problems, varied and different in each case, which his Government, in co-operation with the peoples of the Territories, was seeking to tackle in the last phases of the great historical movement towards decolonization. In the Seychelles a Constitutional Commissioner had been appointed to advise on future constitutional advance and had already begun his work. In Swaziland the Constitutional Committee had been considering the next stages of constitutional progress, and it was ex-

pected that final decisions on the form of an internal self-government constitution would be taken later in 1966. The next stage in the constitutional development of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands was now being considered. In Bermuda, the joint select committee of the two houses of the Legislature appointed to consider constitutional changes had recommended, *inter alia*, lowering the voting age from 25 to 21 and abolishing the second vote previously enjoyed by some Bermudians on a property basis. Those recommendations had been put into effect and Bermuda now had an electoral system of one man, one vote.

88. In addition, measures designed to achieve constitutional progress were likely to be taken in the near future with regard to Fiji, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and the Solomon Islands.

89. Lastly, there were certain Territories which were the subject of territorial claims by other countries. In the case of Gibraltar, the United Kingdom Government had agreed with the Government of Spain that, following General Assembly resolution 2070 (XX), talks should be held between the two Governments in London. The question of the frontier between Venezuela and British Guiana had been discussed in London and Geneva by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Minister of Venezuela, with the participation of the Prime Minister of British Guiana. He was sure that the resulting agreement, which had been signed in Geneva in February, would be welcomed in the Committee.

90. With regard to the Falkland Islands, the Governments of the United Kingdom and Argentina had informed the United Nations of the agreement reached between the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Argentine Foreign Minister that discussions, as recommended in General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), should be pursued without delay for the purpose of finding a peaceful solution.

91. This heavy programme of decolonization and constitutional progress for 1966 showed that the United Kingdom Government was making every effort to assist the people of its colonial Territories to achieve the objectives which all members sought. He hoped that his delegation's suggestions for making the Committee's work more effective would be fully discussed.

92. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* recalled that while the Committee had been in Addis Ababa the previous year the suggestion had been made that the Security Council should meet in Africa to consider some of the serious questions of colonialism, such as those of the Portuguese Territories. His delegation considered that a meeting in Africa by a body such as the Security Council would be of great value, since for many Africans Portuguese colonialism constituted a threat to the peace and security of the continent, as the Security Council itself had once observed. He therefore hoped that the Committee would do its utmost to make that suggestion become a reality.

93. His delegation felt that the Committee should make greater use of the sub-committee system it had followed the previous year. It should re-establish the sub-committees it had had the previous year, but the composition of those bodies could be left to the officers of the Committee to decide. The Sub-Committee on British Guiana could, however, be abolished, since

that Territory was to become independent during the present year. It could be replaced by a sub-committee that would deal with the small islands to be considered at the present session. Once the sub-committees were re-established, they would be able to draw up their programmes of work and present them to the Committee for approval. The Committee would then be able to prepare a programme of work for the entire year.

94. With regard to the visit to Africa, his delegation had always held the view that the best meeting place for the Committee was the place nearest to areas where colonialism still existed. Since, unfortunately, there were still colonies in Africa, his delegation considered it necessary for the Committee to meet in that continent. It hoped that the Committee's experience in Africa the previous year would be sufficient justification for another visit. If the idea of holding a session in Africa was accepted, all questions concerning that continent should be taken up while the Committee was there. He hoped that the decision would be taken quickly, so that the host countries would have time to prepare for the Committee's visit.

95. While his delegation thought that the question of small Territories should be considered at the current session, it also felt that the Committee should send a group of three or four members to such places with a view to obtaining additional information. In making that suggestion, his delegation was not disregarding the reports of the administering Powers; it merely thought that a report from such a small group would supplement the information submitted by those Powers.

96. With regard to the questions of Aden and Oman, he suggested that it would be useful if the Committee took up those items in Cairo, where it would have an opportunity of hearing petitioners from those areas.

97. The representative of *Syria* said that, despite the optimism which had been expressed with regard to the imminent end of colonialism, there were indications of a recalcitrant attitude on the part of some colonial Powers and of a consolidation of reactionary power to suppress the identity of some indigenous peoples. In one place, it would be claimed that strategic interests were involved—a claim which made the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) conditional upon other factors; in another place, colonialism would disappear in name only and be replaced by economic ties. In South West Africa, the world was witnessing a gradual and deliberate, although disguised, conquest of an African land by a minority of foreign settlers.

98. The Committee should bring all its energies to bear on those problems, in the hope that it might help to alleviate the sufferings of subjugated peoples. In that spirit, his delegation strongly supported the suggestion that the Committee should visit the African capitals which had extended invitations. Experience had shown that the colonial Powers were often reluctant to furnish a complete picture of the conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and it had become a matter of course for them to reject requests for visits by United Nations missions. If the Committee could only convey the message that the majority of peoples followed with deep interest and supported, morally at least, the legitimate struggle of the peoples for independence, its visit

would accomplish a great deal. An early decision by the Committee not only would be a matter of courtesy to the host Governments but would affect the Committee's time-table. If the visit were agreed upon, it would be logical to discuss questions concerning Africa in Africa; the questions of Aden and Oman could profitably be discussed in Cairo, a city which petitioners could reach easily. The Committee could then deal with the other questions on its agenda either before or after its visit to Africa.

99. Sub-committees might be established to assess the present situation in specific Territories, or, in the case of sub-committees dealing with new questions such as that of Oman, to make suggestions about the method of work on the item.

100. There would be no harm in the Committee omitting from its report certain parts that had been included in previous reports, but it should continue to exercise the authority vested in it by the General Assembly and to adopt clear and unambiguous resolutions. If previous resolutions had not been implemented, that was the fault of the colonial Powers and not of the language used in the resolutions. If the colonial Powers had left it to the United Nations to decide what was right and what was wrong, the work of the Committee would have been completed long since.

101. The representative of *Mali* said that, in organizing its work, the Committee should bear in mind the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX).

102. As in the past, the Committee should establish a working group which would draw up an order of priority for the various questions before the Committee. The consideration of those questions would require a debate by the Committee itself, but it should be remembered that the phase of denunciation of colonialism was past and that attention should be concentrated on proposing specific means for its eradication. The time had come to fulfil the hopes of millions of people for release from colonial domination. Sub-committees would be able to study more closely certain aspects of colonial exploitation, particularly the economic and military aspects connected with the operations of foreign monopolies and the establishment and maintenance of military bases. The small Territories, in particular, were being used as bases for aggression and his delegation supported the suggestion of the Tanzanian representative that visiting groups should be sent to such Territories. It was because of such economic and military considerations that it was difficult for those small Territories to achieve independence.

103. His delegation welcomed the forthcoming independence of Guiana and Bechuanaland. The Committee should study the Territories under Portuguese domination and propose a deadline for their attainment of independence. The withdrawal of South Africa's Mandate for South West Africa should also be proposed; the International Court of Justice would undoubtedly condemn the policies of apartheid pursued by the racist Government of South Africa against the population of South West Africa, in violation of the very spirit of the Mandate.

104. His delegation was grateful to the Governments of Algeria, Ethiopia, Somalia, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania for their kind invitations to the Special Committee. A

visit to Africa would show members the scope of the struggle for liberation being waged by the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Aden and South Arabia. The Committee would obtain information from petitioners and the peoples concerned would realize that the United Nations understood their problems.

105. The Committee's reports should deal only with new developments; for the past history, members could refer to earlier reports.

106. The representative of *Poland* said that the Committee's methods of work should reflect the aims and objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the specific tasks and obligations laid down in General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX). The latter resolution had requested the Committee to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of resolution 1514 (XV) to all Territories which had not yet attained independence. The Committee should therefore seek new methods and new approaches to the questions on its agenda, in order successfully to implement all the resolutions adopted on particular Territories. It should consider how the colonial Powers were implementing the decisions already taken by the General Assembly; certain Powers, particularly South Africa and Portugal, were continuing to defy the United Nations. The Polish delegation agreed that the Committee should recommend the withdrawal from South Africa of its Mandate for South West Africa. It therefore supported the idea of convening a special session of the General Assembly as soon as the International Court of Justice had concluded its consideration of the question. It also agreed that the Committee should pursue the idea of the Security Council meeting in Africa to consider the situation in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies. The Committee was perfectly entitled to suggest such a procedure, since paragraph 13 of resolution 2105 (XX) authorized it "to make suggestions which might assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations".

107. Also in accordance with resolution 2105 (XX), the Committee should recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people. It was obvious that colonial Powers interested in preserving their rule in the Territories under their domination were resorting to all kinds of delaying tactics.

108. His delegation fully supported the idea of a visit to Africa and was grateful to the five Governments which had extended invitations to the Committee. It would be equally important to send visiting missions to certain Territories in order to establish direct contact with the population, ascertain their wishes and aspirations and determine the real situation. The colonial Powers, which called the legitimate struggle of the people for liberation an act of terrorism, could not be expected to take into account the views of the oppressed peoples. It was to be hoped that the administering Powers would abandon their earlier position of refusing to allow representatives of the Special Committee into their Territories.

109. The Committee should follow its established practice of appointing sub-committees. The advantages of such a practice outweighed the disadvantages; above all, it would save time and expedite the Committee's work.

110. With regard to the Committee's reports, it would be logical in future to omit the historical background material, which could be found in earlier reports.

111. The representative of *Sierra Leone* said that, under the resolutions adopted at the twentieth session of the General Assembly, the Committee was required to report to the twenty-first session of the Assembly on the Territories on its agenda; for some of the Territories, particularly the smaller ones, the Committee had to consider new ways of solving peculiar problems; lastly, it had to suggest deadlines for the independence of some Territories.

112. His delegation hoped that the Committee would visit Africa, because it thought that the gains which could result from such a visit would outweigh all other considerations. It was the Committee's duty to make every effort to liberate the Territories on that continent which were becoming "chronic" cases of colonialism. The working group should be established as soon as possible and should start by considering whether or not a visit should be made to Africa. Problems such as those of Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese Territories, South West Africa, Aden and the Federation of South Arabia should be considered during the visit to Africa.

113. In planning its programme, the Committee should bear in mind the time and the resources at its disposal. Considerations of economy, however, should not obscure the primary aim of ensuring that all Territories still under colonial rule received independence. The time remaining before the visit to Africa could be used to consider the other Territories on the agenda and to establish the sub-committees. In addition, more background material could be prepared for the visit to Africa.

114. The United Kingdom representative had mentioned the possibility of a visit to London by representatives of the Committee. It was regrettable, however, that the United Kingdom would not allow visiting missions into the actual Territories concerned. That attitude left doubt about the sincerity of the United Kingdom. Visiting missions to individual Territories on the agenda, particularly the smaller islands, would allow the same kind of direct contact as had been made during the Committee's previous visit to Africa.

115. The task of the Secretariat would be facilitated if all background material were omitted from future reports of the Committee.

116. The representative of *Bulgaria* said that the statement made by the Secretary-General at the opening of the session (see paras. 14-23 above) had provided guidelines for the Committee's work, in the light of the discussions at the twentieth session of the General Assembly and at meetings of the Special Committee. As the Secretary-General had pointed out, the major problems in the field of decolonization had remained without any positive movement towards peaceful solution and the majority of delegations had expressed serious concern about the continued delay in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence.

117. Although the majority of delegations agreed on the methods to be followed and thought that the Committee should do everything possible to obtain the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly, certain delegations had expressed a differ-



ent view. The United Kingdom representative, for example, had said that it was not necessarily the right or the only approach to concentrate on seeing that the provisions of all the Assembly resolutions were carried out. If it was the policy of the United Kingdom Government not to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly, it was understandable that the views of the United Kingdom delegation on the subject of the Committee's methods of work differed from those of the majority of delegations. The United Kingdom representative had stated that his Government bore the responsibility for the administration of United Kingdom Territories and for their progress to full self-government and self-determination. That, however, did not absolve the United Kingdom from its obligations, since it claimed that there was no disagreement about general objectives.

118. Moreover, the United Kingdom representative had suggested that the Special Committee should not adopt resolutions but should endeavour to arrive at a consensus, for resolutions reflected only the opinion of the majority, whereas the consensus was the common denominator, namely, the maximum that the colonial Powers could give. It was therefore obvious that opinions differed considerably with regard to the policy which the United Nations had thus far followed in respect of decolonization.

119. The Bulgarian delegation agreed with the United Kingdom representative's statement that the Committee should be careful to organize its work in such a way as not to spend United Nations money unwisely. His delegation wished to emphasize, however, that the Committee should not seek to effect economies by leaving entire populations in Africa and other parts of the world to suffer under the colonial yoke. That was why his delegation considered that the Committee should not let the mere desire to save a few pennies prevent it from taking the necessary initiatives in organizing its work. The Committee should go ahead with the proposals made by various delegations for speeding up its work in connexion with the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

120. Some delegations, in particular that of the United Kingdom, had categorically opposed the proposal that the Committee should hold meetings in Africa. The Committee's last visit to Africa had been of great value. During that visit those who were fighting for freedom, independence and self-determination in the Territories under Portuguese domination, in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other colonial Territories, had been able to appear before the Committee, and the members of the Committee had been able to live in the atmosphere in which the African peoples were waging their desperate struggle against a powerful enemy helped by all the imperialist and reactionary forces of the world. Direct contact with the representatives of those struggling peoples had had a positive influence on the anti-colonial decisions which the Committee had adopted in Africa. There was no doubt regarding the urgent need for the Committee to hold another session in Africa, for events in Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere were evidence of a new offensive by the forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism. A session of the Committee in Africa would enable the United Nations to bring its full weight to bear at that decisive stage in the fight against colonialism.

121. From time to time certain decisions adopted in the United Nations were not effectively implemented. That was why his delegation supported the idea of the Security Council meeting in Africa. At a time when the racists and colonialists were becoming more and more arrogant in their aggressive policy against the oppressed peoples and the young African States, the United Nations body entrusted with the primary responsibility for maintaining peace and security would be able to take the necessary decisions on the spot and to hear the representatives of the African peoples who were in such desperate straits.

122. His delegation therefore suggested that if the Committee did not adopt a resolution on that subject, the Chairman should get in touch with the President of the Security Council during the year in order to suggest a visit to Africa by the Council.

123. The situation in South West Africa had always been one of the most difficult problems. It was well known that the racist Verwoerd Government intended to annex the Territory of South West Africa. That Government had shown nothing but contempt for the decisions of the United Nations, which was primarily responsible for South West Africa. His delegation supported the idea of a special session of the General Assembly on the subject, to be convened as soon as the International Court of Justice had handed down its decision on the question of South West Africa. The Mandate for South West Africa should be withdrawn from South Africa.

124. The Special Committee should of course devote special attention to the question of Aden and the South Arabian peninsula, Oman and other colonial Territories. Attempts had recently been made by certain circles to deprive the peoples of those regions of the possibility of intensifying their struggle for independence. The Special Committee—and the Security Council, if it went to Africa—should endeavour to help those peoples in their efforts for liberation.

125. The colonial Powers should not be given the impression that the Committee was less interested in the so-called small colonial Territories. Manœuvres aimed at perpetuating colonial domination under new guises had recently been undertaken in some of those Territories and the Committee must be vigilant. The General Assembly resolutions on the Territories in the Caribbean, the Atlantic and the Pacific should be scrupulously implemented. He had in mind particularly the General Assembly decision that visiting missions should be sent to those Territories, a point which had been taken up by the representative of Tanzania in his proposal that groups should visit the small Territories. The States administering those Territories should realize that by receiving such missions they would be giving proof of their goodwill and their recognition of the rights of the peoples of the Territories to independence and self-determination.

126. During the past year the Special Committee had devoted much attention to the role of foreign monopolies in Africa. On the basis of studies made by the Committee and in its Sub-Committee I, the General Assembly had taken important decisions concerning the consequences of the activities of foreign monopolies in South West Africa and the Portuguese colonies. The study on the role of monopolies in Southern Rhodesia should be completed and the Committee should recommend to the Assembly practical action to be taken against the harmful influence of the most

important imperialist and neo-colonialist bodies in Africa.

127. If the considerations he had set forth were taken into account and if the Committee followed the guidelines indicated in the resolutions of the General Assembly, in the Secretary-General's statement at the opening meeting and by most of the delegations which had spoken, it would be able to work constructively to make the current year one of co-operation in the field of decolonization.

128. The representative of *Iraq* recalled that, in his statement to the Committee, the Secretary-General had spoken of the unusually heavy programme with which the Committee was faced. The magnitude of the Committee's obligations and responsibilities was indeed in sharp contrast with some ideas which had been expressed regarding its work, especially the suggestion that its deliberations should be curtailed.

129. The Committee had been entrusted by the General Assembly with the task of helping the peoples still under colonial rule and oppression in their struggle for independence and emancipation. It had been given the responsibility of keeping under review the questions of Aden, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese administration, Oman and all the other colonial Territories. As the Committee was in permanent session, it would always be entitled to take up any question that arose in connexion with United Nations resolutions and the refusal of colonial Powers to give effect to those resolutions. The Committee's prompt action with regard to the repressive measures recently carried out by the United Kingdom authorities against the people of Aden was an indication of the importance of its role and it should be careful not to abdicate its rights and responsibilities.

130. The Committee should of course organize its work in such a way as to make it possible for delegations and petitioners to participate as fully as possible, but it should not adopt rigid rules or set unchangeable dates for the consideration of items. His delegation would like to put forward the following suggestions.

131. First, the Committee might hold a general debate on the questions before it and try to evaluate the progress achieved thus far. It could discuss the items in detail when it met in Africa. His delegation thanked the Governments of Algeria, Somalia, the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania for their kind invitations, which it hoped the Committee would accept. He was convinced that a session in Africa would be of the utmost benefit.

132. Secondly, the Committee should give serious consideration to the question of setting immediate dates for the attainment of independence by various colonial Territories. His country had stressed the importance of that question at the second Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Cairo, and it was glad to see that that idea had gained support.

133. Thirdly, the Committee should consider ways and means of making its work known throughout the world, particularly in the colonial Territories. The Office of Public Information might be requested to study the matter and to submit a report to the Committee on how the public could be better informed of the plight of the people suffering under the colonial yoke and of the efforts made by the Committee and the General Assembly.

134. Lastly, his delegation saw merit in the sub-committee system and was ready to continue to par-

ticipate in the sub-committees. There should, however, be no delegation of powers from the Committee itself to its subsidiary bodies. His delegation also supported the suggestion that visiting groups should be sent to the small Territories.

135. The representative of *Iran* said that in discussing the organization of its work the Committee should bear certain basic factors in mind.

136. First, the Committee should organize its work in such a way as would best accelerate the attainment of the objectives set by the General Assembly. It would accomplish more if it spent most of the time available in helping to expedite the attainment of independence by a number of Territories than if it prepared a report covering all the Territories. His delegation fully supported the suggestion made by the Tanzanian representative that the question of the small Territories should be studied in greater detail. The Committee might send sub-committees to those areas or collect information through other means to supplement the data supplied by the administering Powers. It would then be able to take appropriate action on the question of those Territories.

137. Secondly, it must be borne in mind that the Committee had a heavy agenda and relatively little time available to it. It had been invited by five Member States to hold meetings in Africa. His delegation thanked those countries for their kind invitations and was fully in favour of holding a session in Africa. In organizing its work the Committee must first decide whether it would hold meetings in Africa and, if so, for how long. It must also determine which questions it would deal with during its session in Africa so that other items could be examined in the intervening period.

138. Thirdly, his delegation fully shared the view expressed by the representatives of Italy and Tanzania that greater use should be made of the sub-committee system. The present sub-committees should be reconsidered; some might be dispensed with and new ones might be needed. In determining the composition of the sub-committees, care should be taken to maintain adequate geographical representation and to arrange that every member had an equal opportunity to serve in the various bodies.

### Decisions

139. On the conclusion of the debate on organization of work, the Special Committee, at its 399th meeting, requested the Working Group to consider and submit recommendations regarding the Committee's programme of work for the current year, taking into account the two notes by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/L.260 and L.261), and the invitations extended to the Committee by the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/147), the United Arab Republic (A/AC.109/148), Ethiopia (A/AC.109/149), Somalia (A/AC.109/150) and Algeria (A/AC.109/152) to hold meetings at their respective capitals, as well as the views expressed by members during the debate.

140. On the basis of the recommendations contained in the 22nd, 23rd and 24th reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.265/Rev.1, L.270 and L.275), the Special Committee, at its 400th and 409th meetings, took decisions regarding its programme of work for 1966 including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it. These decisions, as sub-

sequently modified at the 410th, 462nd and 471st meetings, are reflected in section E of this chapter.

141. In addition, the Special Committee decided to hold a series of meetings in Africa and to accept the invitations from the five Governments to hold meetings at their respective capitals, beginning on 23 May 1966 in Dar es Salaam.

142. It further decided to maintain Sub-Committees I, II and III and requested them to begin their work without delay. In addition to their terms of reference, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XX) and 2105 (XX), the Special Committee requested the Sub-Committees to carry out the specific tasks which are mentioned in the Secretary-General's notes contained in A/AC.109/L.260 and L.261 concerning the items referred to them. It also authorized the Sub-Committees to submit recommendations regarding the sending of visiting groups to the Territories with which they were concerned.

143. In addition, the Special Committee at its 409th meeting, on 26 April 1966, decided to refer to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report the item relating to the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation, pursuant to operative paragraph 9 of the resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, adopted at the 328th meeting of the Committee on 22 April 1965 (A/6000/Rev.1, chap. III, para. 292).

#### D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ITS WORKING GROUP AND SUB-COMMITTEES

##### *Special Committee*

144. The Special Committee held ninety meetings during 1966, as follows:

##### *First session:*

394th to 415th meetings, 8 March to 18 May 1966, United Nations Headquarters

416th to 427th meetings, 23 to 31 May 1966, Dar es Salaam

428th to 432nd meetings, 2 to 4 June 1966, Mogadiscio

433rd to 439th meetings, 6 to 9 June 1966, Addis Ababa

440th to 447th meetings, 11 to 15 June 1966, Cairo

448th to 455th meetings, 17 to 22 June 1966, Algiers

##### *Second session:*

456th to 483rd meetings, 6 July to 30 November 1966, United Nations Headquarters

##### *Working Group*

145. At the 399th meeting, the Special Committee nominated Ethiopia and India to fill two vacancies in the membership of the Working Group arising from the change in the composition of the Bureau. The Working Group therefore consisted of the four officers of the Committee, namely, Mr. Gershon Collier (Sierra Leone), Chairman, Mr. José Piñera (Chile), and Mr. John Malecela (United Republic of Tanzania) Vice-Chairmen and Mr. Al-'uddin Aljubouri (Iraq), Rapporteur, and the representatives of Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India and Italy.

146. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held ten meetings and submitted one oral and four written reports.<sup>9</sup>

##### *Sub-Committee on Petitions*

147. The Special Committee, at its 399th meeting, decided to continue the Sub-Committee on Petitions with the same membership as in 1965, except for the replacement of Ethiopia by Syria. The Sub-Committee on Petitions therefore consisted of the following members:

Australia	Syria
India	Tunisia
Madagascar	Venezuela
Poland	

148. The Sub-Committee on Petitions held 23 meetings and submitted 23 reports to the Special Committee.<sup>10</sup> The Sub-Committee on Petitions considered, during the period, a total of 243 communications, including fifty-eight requests for hearings. The petitions circulated by the Sub-Committee are listed in the chapters of the present report dealing with the Territories to which they refer.

##### *Sub-Committee I*

149. At its 400th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee I with the same membership as in 1965. The composition of Sub-Committee I therefore was as follows:

Denmark	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ethiopia	United Republic of Tanzania
Mali	Yugoslavia
Syria	
Tunisia	

150. At its 23rd meeting on 27 April 1966, Sub-Committee I elected Mr. John Malecela (United Republic of Tanzania) Chairman and Mr. Rafic Jouéjati (Syria) Rapporteur.

151. Sub-Committee I held ten meetings and submitted three reports to the Special Committee on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- Activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation (A/AC.109/L.332 and Add.1);
- Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/L.334 and Add.1);
- Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/L.335).

152. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of these reports are contained in chapters III, V and XIV of the present report.

##### *Sub-Committee II*

153. At its 400th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II with the same membership as in 1965, except for the replacement of

<sup>9</sup> A/AC.109/L.265/Rev.1, L.270, L.275 and L.338. The oral report submitted by the Chairman is contained in document A/AC.109/SR.462.

<sup>10</sup> A/AC.109/L.259, L.262, L.267, L.278, L.291, L.292, L.298, L.299, L.301, L.304, L.307, L.308, L.310, L.311, L.312, L.317, L.324 and Corr.1, L.328, L.331, L.336, L.340, L.349 and L.354.

Cambodia by Afghanistan. The composition of Sub-Committee I therefore was as follows:

Afghanistan	Iraq
Australia	Poland
Chile	Sierra Leone
India	United States of America

154. At its 42nd meeting, on 28 April 1966, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Kadhim Khalaf (Iraq) Chairman and Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India) Rapporteur.

155. Sub-Committee II held fourteen meetings and submitted six reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) Question of sending visiting missions to the Territories referred to the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.318);
- (b) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands (A/AC.109/L.318/Add.1);
- (c) Niue and the Tokelau Islands (A/AC.109/L.318/Add.2);
- (d) New Hebrides (A/AC.109/L.318/Add.3);
- (e) American Samoa, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/L.318/Add.4);
- (f) Trust Territory of Nauru, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (A/AC.109/L.318/Add.5).

156. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports relating to specific Territories are contained in chapters XV to XIX of the present report and of the question of sending visiting missions in section F of the present chapter.

### *Sub-Committee III*

157. At its 400th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee III with the same membership as in 1965. The composition of Sub-Committee III therefore was as follows:

Bulgaria	Madagascar
Iran	Uruguay
Italy	Venezuela
Ivory Coast	

158. At its 42nd meeting on 5 May 1966, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela) Chairman and Mr. Mohsen Sadigh Esfandiary (Iran) Rapporteur. From 9 August, following the departure from New York of Mr. Díaz González, Mr. Esfandiary acted as Chairman.

159. Sub-Committee III held nineteen meetings and submitted one oral and one written report to the Special Committee during the period.

160. The report of Sub-Committee III, submitted orally by its Rapporteur to the Special Committee at the 413th meeting, dealt with the question of sending visiting missions to the Territories referred to the Sub-Committee, and was subsequently incorporated in its written report (A/AC.109/L.329 and Corr.1, paras. 6-13). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question is contained in section F of the present chapter.

161. The remainder of the Sub-Committee's report (A/AC.109/L.329/Add.1, paras. 14-212) dealt with the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

- (a) United States Virgin Islands;

(b) British Virgin Islands, Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent;

(c) Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands;

(d) Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

162. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee relating to these Territories are contained in chapter XXII of the present report.

### *Sub-Committee on Aden*

163. At the 401st meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee nominated Afghanistan to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Sub-Committee on Aden created by the withdrawal of Cambodia from membership of the Special Committee. The composition of the Sub-Committee on Aden therefore was as follows:

Afghanistan	Venezuela
Iraq	Yugoslavia
Ivory Coast	

164. On 10 May 1966, the Sub-Committee on Aden elected Mr. Danilo Lekić (Yugoslavia) Chairman.

165. The Sub-Committee on Aden held five meetings and submitted one written and two oral reports.<sup>11</sup>

166. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to Aden is contained in chapter VI of the present report.

### *Sub-Committee on South West Africa*

167. By a resolution adopted at its 439th meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 9 June 1966 (A/AC.109/177), the Special Committee decided to establish a Sub-Committee on South West Africa.<sup>12</sup> At the 455th meeting, the Special Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, decided that the Sub-Committee on South West Africa should be composed of the following members:

Denmark	Poland
Ethiopia	Tunisia
India	Venezuela
Ivory Coast	

168. On 21 July 1966, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Lij Endelkachew Makonnen (Ethiopia) Chairman, and Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India) Rapporteur.

169. The Sub-Committee on South West Africa held four meetings and submitted its report (A/AC.109/L.325) to the Special Committee at the 467th meeting on 15 September. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the report are contained in chapter IV of the present report.

### *Sub-Committee on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland*

170. By a resolution adopted at its 439th meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 9 June 1966 (A/AC.109/178), the Special Committee decided to establish a Sub-Committee on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland.<sup>13</sup> At the 455th meeting, the Special Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, decided that the Sub-Committee on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland should be composed of the following members:

<sup>11</sup> A/AC.109/L.289. The oral reports submitted by the Chairman are contained in documents A/AC.109/SR.414 and SR.462.

<sup>12</sup> For details, see chapter IV.

<sup>13</sup> For details, see chapter VII.

Afghanistan	Madagascar
Bulgaria	Mali
Iran	Uruguay
Italy	

171. On 27 July 1966, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Pedro P. Berro (Uruguay) Chairman, and Mr. Matey Karasimeonov (Bulgaria) Rapporteur.

172. The Sub-Committee on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland held six meetings and submitted its report (A/AC.109/L.326) to the Special Committee at the 466th meeting on 14 September. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the report are contained in chapter VII of the present report.

*Sub-Committee on Equatorial Guinea  
(Fernando Póo and Río Muni)*

173. By a resolution adopted at its 454th meeting, held in Algiers on 21 June 1966 (A/AC.109/186), the Special Committee decided to establish a Sub-Committee on Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Póo and Río Muni).

174. At the 460th meeting, the Special Committee decided that the Sub-Committee on Equatorial Guinea should be composed of the following members:

Chile	Sierra Leone
Denmark	Syria
Mali	United Republic of
Poland	Tanzania

175. The Sub-Committee elected Mr. Gershon Collier (Sierra Leone) Chairman and Mr. Rafic Jouéjati (Syria) Rapporteur.

176. The Sub-Committee visited Madrid and Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Póo and Río Muni) from 17 to 24 August 1966, where it held discussions with officials of the Spanish Government and with a large number of bodies, groups and individuals. It submitted its report (A/AC.109/L.348) to the Special Committee at the 482nd meeting on 18 November. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the report are contained in chapter IX of the present report.

*Sub-Committee on Fiji*

177. By a resolution adopted at its 463rd meeting, on 7 September 1966 (A/AC.109/102), the Special Committee decided to appoint a Sub-Committee on Fiji for the purpose of studying at first-hand the situation in the Territory and to report to the Special Committee as soon as possible.

178. At the 483rd meeting, on 30 November 1966, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that he would proceed to the appointment of the Sub-Committee at an early date during the next session of the Committee.

## E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES

179. During the period covered by this report, the Special Committee considered the following Territories:

<i>Territories</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
South West Africa .....	395, 396, 398 (UN Headquarters), 417, 418, 420 (Dar es Salaam), 433-435, 437-439 (Addis Ababa), 455 (Algiers), 460, 465-468 (UN Headquarters)

<i>Territories</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
Aden .....	397-401, 413, 414 (UN Headquarters), 431 (Mogadiscio), 436 (Addis Ababa), 441-447 (Cairo), 462, 473 (UN Headquarters)
Southern Rhodesia .....	401-407, 410 (UN Headquarters), 418, 419, 423-427 (Dar es Salaam), 432 (Mogadiscio), 447 (Cairo), 469, 470 (UN Headquarters)
Fiji .....	410, 412, 413, 461-463, 469, 483 (UN Headquarters)
Territories under Portuguese administration .....	418-420, 427 (Dar es Salaam), 436 (Addis Ababa), 450-455 (Algiers), 470, 474, 475 (UN Headquarters)
Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland .....	421-423 (Dar es Salaam), 437-439 (Addis Ababa), 450, 455 (Algiers), 456-458, 466-468 (UN Headquarters)
French Somaliland .....	429, 430 (Mogadiscio), 438 (Addis Ababa), 470-472, 475 (UN Headquarters)
Ifni and Spanish Sahara ..	435, 436 (Addis Ababa), 472-475, 478, 479, 481 (UN Headquarters)
Oman .....	446, 447 (Cairo), 480, 482 (UN Headquarters)
Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Póo and Río Muni) ..	447 (Cairo), 451, 452, 454 (Algiers), 460, 482 (UN Headquarters)
Gibraltar .....	464, 475, 480, 482 (UN Headquarters)

<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee I</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena	396, 470, 474

<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee II</i>	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and Solomon Islands .....	468, 473
Niue and Tokelau Islands .....	468, 473
New Hebrides .....	468, 473
American Samoa, Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands ..	469, 473

Trust Territory of Nauru, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and Cocos (Keeling) Islands .....	469, 473
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<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee III</i>	
United States Virgin Islands .....	476-478, 482
British Virgin Islands, Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent .....	463, 476-478, 482
Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands .....	466, 467, 476-478, 482
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) .....	476-478, 482

180. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories listed above and its conclusions and recommendations thereon are given in chapters III to XIX and XXII of the present report.

181. The Special Committee took note of the accession to independence of British Guiana on 26 May 1966 (see A/AC.109/SR.421).



182. Owing to lack of time, Sub-Committee II was unable to consider Brunei and Hong Kong.<sup>14</sup> Information concerning these two Territories is given in chapters XX and XXI of the present report.

183. Sub-Committee III was unable to consider British Honduras owing to lack of time. Information on this Territory is contained in chapter XXII of the present report.

#### F. QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING GROUPS TO TERRITORIES

184. In operative paragraph 7 of its resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, the General Assembly approved "the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1966, including the possibility of holding a series of meetings in Africa and the sending of visiting groups to Territories, particularly in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas".

185. In approving the twenty-second report of the working group (A/AC.109/L.265/Rev.1), the Special Committee, at its 400th meeting, on 4 April 1966, authorized its Sub-Committees I, II and III to submit, as appropriate, recommendations to the Special Committee regarding the sending of visiting groups in relation to Territories with which they are concerned.

#### *Recommendation of Sub-Committee III*

186. At the 413th meeting, the Special Committee considered an oral report submitted by the Rapporteur of Sub-Committee III concerning the question of sending visiting missions to the Territories referred to it. The recommendation made by Sub-Committee III in this regard, as reproduced below, as well as the statements made by members of the Sub-Committee, are incorporated in its report (A/AC.109/L.329), which is annexed to chapter XXII of the present report. Summaries of the statements made by members during the Special Committee's consideration of the report of the Sub-Committee are given below.

187. In making the report, *Mr. Mohsen Sadigh Esfandiary* (Iran), Rapporteur of Sub-Committee III, stated that at its meeting on 5 May 1966 the Sub-Committee had authorized its Chairman to contact the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States in order to ascertain their views concerning the request made by the General Assembly in resolution 2069 (XX), operative paragraph 3, on the question of visiting missions.

188. The reply from the United Kingdom representative had been that the question of visiting missions raised difficult problems of principle for his Government and that he could not say anything that might encourage the Sub-Committee to expect any changes in his Government's previously expressed attitude. His delegation would be prepared to transmit to the United Kingdom Government any specific request or suggestion from the Committee for a visit to a particular Territory, but that action could not be taken to imply any commitment that the United Kingdom Government would be able to respond to such a request.

189. The representative of the United States had said that he was not in position to give a reply to the question of visiting missions in general. Any specific proposal from the Sub-Committee for a visit to a Territory for which the United States was responsible would be transmitted to his Government, but he could not offer any encouragement that his Government would change its position.

190. After considering the replies, the Sub-Committee had adopted by consensus the following recommendation:

"The Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee that, in agreement with the position adopted on the question of visiting missions by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and in the pertinent part of paragraph 7 of resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, it invite the administering Powers, in cases where the Special Committee may decide to send out visiting missions to any of the Territories being considered by Sub-Committee III, to make it possible for such visits to take place and to extend to them their co-operation."

191. The representative of the *United States of America* reserved the position of her Government in regard to the question of visiting missions. Any specific request for a visiting mission would be transmitted by her delegation to the United States Government, but she could not at present offer any encouragement that her Government's position on the matter would change.

192. The representative of *Australia* reserved his Government's position on the matter.

193. The representative of the *United Kingdom* confirmed that his delegation's position had been stated accurately by the Rapporteur of Sub-Committee III. If the Committee decided to approve the Sub-Committee's report, he wished to reserve his Government's position.

194. The representative of *Bulgaria* said that, in order to enable the Special Committee to have some idea of what was happening in the Territories under consideration and to make recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, it was essential that visiting missions should be sent to those Territories to obtain information direct from the people. In view of the discouraging replies given by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, Sub-Committee III had felt it necessary to recommend that the Special Committee should invite the administering Powers to make it possible for the visits decided upon by the Special Committee to take place and to co-operate with visiting missions. He would point out that the Sub-Committee's recommendation added nothing to what the Special Committee and the General Assembly had already asked.

195. The representative of *India* supported the interim report presented by the Rapporteur of Sub-Committee III.

196. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* said that on the basis of a cursory study his delegation felt that the report of Sub-Committee III was in complete conformity with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in particular resolutions 2069 (XX) and 2105 (XX). The General Assembly had specially instructed the Special Committee to consider the question of establishing dates for the independence of colonial

<sup>14</sup> The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria and Poland stated that since the question of Hong Kong was directly related to the People's Republic of China, the United Nations and its organs, including the Special Committee, could not consider this matter until the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China were restored in the United Nations.

Territories in accordance with the wishes of their peoples. It was essential to send visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to ascertain the views of the people concerning their future development and the status they desired for their Territory. The refusal of the colonial Powers to admit visiting missions, even after repeated requests by the General Assembly, must be regarded as a refusal to co-operate with the Committee and with the United Nations. The Committee should therefore adopt the report of Sub-Committee III and thus make clear the concern of its members for decisions of the General Assembly.

197. The representative of *Mali* said that his delegation supported the report of Sub-Committee III and was sure that the Special Committee would adopt it, especially as it included two important provisions from resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth session. The sending of visiting missions to small Territories as well as to others, would provide the Special Committee and the General Assembly with information that would enable them to adopt adequate measures leading to the granting of independence to colonial Territories by the administering Powers in co-operation with the United Nations.

198. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that his delegation supported the report of Sub-Committee III, which reflected the decisions of the General Assembly. The adoption of the Sub-Committee's report would provide an opportunity for the colonial Powers to give the Committee the co-operation they had always promised it, by allowing visiting missions to go to the Territories.

199. The representative of *Italy* recalled that in the course of the debate in Sub-Committee III his delegation had expressed certain reservations, not about the principle of visiting missions, which it supported, but about the nature of the consensus reached. The Special Committee was only a small body and its pronouncements could not make the resolutions of the General Assembly any more important or more weighty. In addition, it was unrealistic to ask administering Powers to give a positive response to a hypothetical question: whether they would accept visiting missions which the Special Committee might decide to send to the Territories under their administration.

200. The representative of *Venezuela* said that Sub-Committee III was not merely reaffirming General Assembly resolutions but was making a specific recommendation on the basis of the relevant provisions of two Assembly resolutions. It was not asking for a response from the administering Powers; it was appealing for their support and co-operation in the event of the Special Committee's deciding to send visiting missions to their Territories. Venezuela fully supported the consensus and the report of the Sub-Committee.

201. The representative of *Syria* said that his delegation endorsed the report. There was no harm in emphasizing General Assembly resolutions which had still not been implemented.

202. The representative of *Iran* said that the reservations of the Italian delegation had been noted in the records of the Sub-Committee. The consensus had been reached after hearing those reservations and with the consent of the Italian representative.

203. The representative of *Uruguay* recalled that his delegation's views had been expressed during the discussion in Sub-Committee III. He associated him-

self with the remarks made by the representative of *Venezuela* and supported the consensus.

204. The representative of *Tunisia* said that the report should not give rise to lengthy discussion; it was based on decisions taken at the twentieth session of the General Assembly. His delegation supported the report and hoped that the administering Powers would give their full co-operation.

205. The representative of *Sierra Leone* expressed whole-hearted support for the report. Only through visiting missions would the Special Committee be able to gain a first-hand knowledge of the problems of the colonial Territories and to find a speedy solution to them.

206. The representatives of *Ethiopia* and the *Ivory Coast* expressed support for the Sub-Committee's report.

207. The representative of *Afghanistan* said that his delegation endorsed the report. It was not discouraged by the reservations expressed, particularly by the United Kingdom and United States delegations, and it hoped that, when they were requested to do so, the administering Powers would co-operate with the Special Committee for the benefit of the people of the dependent Territories.

208. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the recommendation contained therein, on the understanding that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record.

209. By letters dated 17 May 1966, the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom and of the United States to the United Nations the text of the recommendation thus approved by the Special Committee concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories referred to that Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/170).

210. By letter dated 23 May 1966, the Permanent Representative of the United States acknowledged receipt of the Chairman's letter.

211. In a letter dated 26 May 1966 (A/AC.109/171), the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom stated as follows in reply:

"... The question of visiting missions raises difficult problems of principle for the United Kingdom Government and I am unable therefore to say anything that might encourage the Special Committee to expect any change in my Government's previous attitude to the question as frequently explained to the Special Committee and its Sub-Committees. The United Kingdom delegation would naturally be prepared to transmit to the United Kingdom Government, and seek instructions on, any specific request or suggestion for a visit to a particular territory that the Committee might consider it appropriate to put forward. This cannot, however, be taken as implying any commitment that the United Kingdom Government would be able to respond to such a request."

#### *Recommendation of Sub-Committee II*

212. The Special Committee, at the 468th meeting, considered the section of the report of Sub-Committee II on the question of visiting missions to the Territories referred to it (A/AC.109/L.318), which is reproduced in annex II to the present chapter. Summaries of the statements made by members during the Special

Committee's consideration of the report of Sub-Committee II concerning this question are given below.

213. Following the introduction of the report by the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee the representative of the *United Kingdom* stated his delegation's reservations concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories administered by the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom delegation had made clear its position on the question during the Sub-Committee's meetings and he drew the attention of the members of the Special Committee to the summary records of these meetings. With regard to visiting missions, he also drew attention to the comments of the United Kingdom delegation set forth in document A/AC.109/171.

214. The representative of the *United States of America* expressed the reservations of his delegation on the question of the desirability of visiting missions.

215. The representative of *Australia* said that the Australian position on the question of visiting missions was set forth in document A/AC.109/L.318; although in certain circumstances visiting missions could be of great value, it was doubtful whether they would be useful in the case of the Territories under Australian administration, to which the Trusteeship Council had already sent a number of visiting missions. Just as the administering Power had responsibilities, which it did not seek to deny, it also had the right to make decisions and could not agree in advance to any recommendation without having considered its financial implications, especially when there was a possibility of duplication of effort. The Australian delegation was, however, prepared to transmit to its Government any proposal that the Committee might make on the subject.

216. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* recalled that the majority of the members of Sub-Committee II had recommended, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX), the sending of visiting groups to Territories in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, since they considered that those missions would make it possible to obtain first-hand information on the situation in those Territories and on the best means of securing the implementation of the Declaration. Unfortunately it was clear from the summary records and the report of the Sub-Committee that the administering Powers did not share that view and were resorting to pretexts of all kinds in order to obstruct the sending of such missions. The arguments adduced by those Powers did not withstand scrutiny. The United Kingdom delegation said that it was prepared to transmit to its Government any recommendation relating to the sending of visiting missions, but at the same time it made it quite clear that such action did not imply any obligation on the part of the United Kingdom. What could be thought of a Government which sought to ignore the competence of the United Nations and was afraid of the consequences that the Organization's action might have in the economic and political fields? It would seem that the United Kingdom had something to conceal in those Territories. The United States representative, for his part, tried to assure the Committee that the situation in the Territories in the Pacific administered by his Government was so satisfactory that there was no point in sending a visiting mission there. The Special Committee had often heard the fine words of the United States delegation, but

it was clear from the facts that the United States had so far done nothing to implement resolution 1514 (XV) in its Territories. Evidence of that was to be found in the report of the WHO Visiting Mission to the Territory of the Pacific Islands, which revealed the deplorable sanitary conditions in which the people of the Territory lived. Australia, too, had followed the example of its partners by stating that it had the right to refuse to receive visiting missions in the areas under its jurisdiction. The Australian Government seemed to forget that the Charter and the Declaration in resolution 1514 (XV) imposed certain obligations on it with respect to the peoples under its administration. By its refusal, Australia demonstrated its contempt for the right of peoples to self-determination, which had become one of the fundamental rules of international law, and for the will of the majority of the States Members of the United Nations. The attitude of New Zealand was scarcely more satisfactory, since the New Zealand Government stated that it did not object to the sending of visiting missions but would be able to receive such missions only as part of a broader survey of the situation in the region. In view of the negative attitude of the other administering Powers, New Zealand's reply was nothing but a disguised refusal. In fact, those four Powers were seeking primarily to conceal the actual situation in the bastions of colonialism which still existed in the Pacific and which they were using in their struggle against the national liberation movements in South-East Asia, and in particular against the people of Viet-Nam. It sufficed to look at a map to see that all those Territories were situated along the major Pacific Ocean routes and were of extreme importance for military communications. Moreover, before the Second World War, the imperialist Powers had already been vying with each other for possession of the most important bases. Twenty years after the cessation of hostilities, their armed forces were still there and by their presence were contributing to the unbridled exploitation of the Territories. After the collapse of the colonial system in the other parts of the world, the Pacific Islands had become an even greater target for the greed of the colonialist Powers. It was worth noting that since that time gold had been found in Fiji and silver and manganese in the Solomons, while Nauru's phosphates were a tempting prize for foreign monopolies. From the agricultural point of view, the Pacific Territories were no less attractive to the large commercial companies, for their perfect climate made them an ideal site for the cultivation of bananas, copra, citrus fruits, coffee, cocoa and medicinal herbs. Seeking to increase their profits still further, the colonial Powers had adopted a whole series of measures to strengthen their position in the extractive and sugar industries and in tropical agriculture. It was regrettable that the working papers prepared by the Secretariat gave very little information in that regard. That was not surprising, since those documents were based essentially on information made available by the administering Powers, which were seeking to keep world opinion in ignorance of the actual situation in those Territories with regard to public health, social security, land tenure, the conditions governing the engagement and dismissal of employees, and the very small part that the indigenous inhabitants played in the civil service.

217. All those facts prevented the Committee from determining what the true situation was and from



ascertaining the wishes of the people with regard to their future political and social status. The Committee must gain a true picture of the real situation in the Territories as soon as possible. The only way of doing so was to visit the Territories and to have direct contact with the population. There was no justification for a refusal on the part of the administering Powers; any such refusal to comply with resolution 2105 (XX) and to facilitate the activities of such visiting missions would only confirm the fact that their assurances that they wished to co-operate were only empty words designed to deceive world opinion. If the United Kingdom representative was sincere in saying that the Secretariat reports did not adequately reflect the progress achieved in the Territories, why did he not admit that it was only by sending visiting missions there that the true situation could be ascertained?

218. The representative of the *United States of America*, replying to the Soviet representative, said that he would provide detailed information on the United States Territories in the Pacific when the Committee discussed the reports on that area. With regard to the question of United States bases, the Committee was well aware that the United States had been obliged to maintain its military presence precisely because of the attitude of certain Powers and because of the needs both of its own defence and of that of the region. When the situation in that part of the world had returned to normal, the United States Government would make it its duty to devote the resources at present being used for military purposes to other ends. In the present circumstances that was unfortunately out of the question.

219. The representative of *Australia* reserved the right to reply to the remarks of the Soviet representative at the appropriate time. It was well known that no Government was more faithful in discharging the obligations it had undertaken than the Government of Australia. Since the United Nations had been set up, six or seven visiting missions had been able to visit the Territories under Australian administration and their members had been made most welcome. He referred the Committee to the reports of those missions, which gave a detailed account of the situation obtaining in the Territories in question.

220. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that his delegation fully supported the conclusions and recommendations in the various parts of the report. At the present time, the essential thing was that the anachronism which the continued survival of colonialism in mid-twentieth century represented should be brought to an end as quickly as possible. The Tanzanian delegation hoped that the administering Powers would place no obstacles in the way of visiting missions and would give them their full co-operation.

221. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* said that he merely wished to point out that the United States representative's reply confirmed the fact that the Territories in question were being transformed into military bases instead of being developed economically, socially and politically, as laid down in the Charter.

222. As for the large number of visiting missions to which the Australian representative had alluded, most of them had been composed, for the most part, of representatives of administering Powers and their

conclusions were therefore unreliable, since the opinion of the other members had not usually been reflected in their reports.

223. At the same meeting the Special Committee adopted the report of Sub-Committee II on this question and endorsed the recommendation contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record.

#### G. IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 2105 (XX) AND 2107 (XX) AND PERTINENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE: REQUESTS TO INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

##### *Introduction*

224. At its 415th meeting, on 18 May 1966, the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the various international institutions in connexion with the appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee in their resolutions relating to the implementation of the Declaration and to the Territories under Portuguese administration and South West Africa. The Special Committee asked the Secretary-General to request these institutions to inform the Committee as a matter of urgency, first, whether the requests and appeals to them had been brought before their respective executive organs for decision, and secondly, what action they had taken or contemplated taking in response to those appeals and requests.

225. The paragraphs of the General Assembly resolutions containing requests and appeals to international institutions read as follows:

##### *[Resolution 2105 (XX)]*

"11. *Requests* all States and international institutions, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;"

##### *[Resolution 2107 (XX)]*

"9. *Appeals* to all the specialized agencies, in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance so long as the Government of Portugal fails to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"10. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese administration and to the people who have suffered from military operations".

226. The Secretary-General transmitted the Special Committee's requests to a number of international institutions including the specialized agencies by letters dated 6 June 1966.

#### *Consideration by the Special Committee*

##### *Introduction*

227. The Special Committee considered this item at its 464th to 467th meetings between 9 and 15 September 1966.

228. During its consideration of this question, the Special Committee had before it a note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/194 and Add.1) containing the replies received by the Secretary-General from various international institutions, including the specialized agencies concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX) and pertinent resolutions of the Special Committee.

*General statements by members*

229. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* said that he was glad that, at the suggestion of the Working Group, the question of the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX) had been placed on the agenda of the Special Committee.

230. It was the opinion of the USSR delegation—and the same opinion had been expressed many times by various other delegations—that the Special Committee should do its utmost to ensure that the resolutions directed towards the rapid elimination of the colonial régimes were put into effect. The Committee could make no claim to efficiency if it was content to set forth measures that were considered desirable and did not concern itself about the implementation of the United Nations decisions.

231. It was indeed the fundamental task of the Special Committee to keep a close watch on the implementation by the colonial Powers of the General Assembly decisions concerning the manifold aspects of decolonization. That task was all the more important in that those Powers stopped at nothing in their efforts to obstruct the implementation of those decisions; they did their utmost to maintain their domination over the colonial Territories, either directly or through puppet régimes, and even used force in their fight against the national liberation movements of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

232. In view of those manoeuvres on the part of the colonial Powers, it was even more urgently necessary to ascertain how the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Committee were being put into effect by all those concerned, and by the specialized agencies of the United Nations as well.

233. In that connexion, the USSR delegation was sorry to note that some agencies were disregarding the General Assembly resolutions, although they had been directly asked to take steps to put them into effect. The replies of the specialized agencies to the questions of the Secretary-General, who in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee on 18 May 1966 had asked them to inform him what they had done to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Committee, and in particular to comply with the provisions of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX), could not be considered satisfactory. While some specialized agencies had already considered the General Assembly's request and had taken, or were preparing to take, certain steps in that connexion—UNESCO, for example, was to be congratulated on its decision to place the question of the tasks that devolved upon it in the light of the resolutions on the liquidation of colonialism and racism adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth session on the agenda of the fourteenth General Conference—some replies showed that a number of agencies were disregarding the decisions of the General Assembly. That was true in particular of the replies of the International Bank for Reconstruction

and Development and the International Monetary Fund. Those agencies had in fact evaded the question. They had not even deigned to state, in reply to the Secretary-General's request, what steps they proposed to take to comply with the General Assembly's decisions. Such an attitude was tantamount to a repudiation of the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Members of the United Nations. In the case of the International Bank, that fact was confirmed by the policy of that agency, which had just approved two loans, amounting to \$30 million, for the expansion of the Portuguese electrical network. That decision was patently contrary to resolution 2107 (XX), and in particular paragraph 9 of that resolution. Moreover, the Bank had repeated that offence by approving a loan of \$20 million to none other than the Government of South Africa, thus bringing the number of loans already granted to the South African Government by the Bank to eleven, with a total value of \$241.8 million. The authorities of the Bank, which was dominated by United States capital, were certainly not unaware of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, which had been brought to their attention as early as March 1966. That action on the part of the Bank was in flagrant contradiction both with the United Nations policy of refusing all assistance to racists and colonialists and with the United Nations resolution asking for sanctions to be applied against the Portuguese and South African colonialists. By granting large loans to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, the International Bank had simply given further proof of the criminal alliance of international capital and the colonialists, united in their efforts to combat the national liberation movements of the peoples of South West Africa, Mozambique and Angola and other colonial peoples.

234. He urged that the Committee should condemn the decision of the International Bank to grant loans to Portugal and South Africa and demand that the agreements already concluded should be cancelled. The Committee must ensure that the Bank respected the United Nations resolutions condemning colonialism in all its forms, such as racism and apartheid, as a crime against humanity.

235. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* expressed his delegation's appreciation of the replies received from certain international bodies and United Nations agencies on the subject of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX). His delegation had noted with particular satisfaction that the WHO Regional Committee for Africa had adopted a resolution suspending Portugal's right to participation in the Committee and suspending any assistance to that country.

236. His delegation wished, however, to record its disapproval of the disregard and lack of co-operation shown by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Although in its reply the Bank claimed to have brought the request before its Executive Directors, it was not only surprising but somewhat shocking to find that the Bank had recently granted the neo-fascist régime of South Africa a loan of \$20 million. The Bank had also granted assistance to the Portuguese colonialist régime for various projects which might increase that régime's power to suppress the African people of Mozambique, Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea. Since 1963, when the Bank had signed an agreement for a loan of some \$5 million to the fascist Government of Portugal, that

Government had stepped up its aggressive war against the people of those Territories. While his delegation acknowledged that the activities of the Bank were beneficial to some areas, it felt that the extension of any assistance that might in any way alleviate some of the self-created problems of the Portuguese colonialists and South African racists was contrary to the interests and legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and South West Africa. His delegation called upon all those who cherished freedom and independence to join in the universal struggle against colonialism and its crimes against humanity. There was ample evidence to show that the Portuguese colonialist régime could not continue its policies without the assistance it was receiving from its friends. Similarly, the South African régime was able to go on flouting world public opinion because it received encouragement and assistance from its hypocritical trading partners.

237. In his delegation's view, all international institutions and agencies should act in concert to ensure that the principles underlying the decisions of the General Assembly were respected. Such concerted action was of great importance both materially and morally to the masses of the African people in their struggle to overcome colonialist aggression and apartheid. Any action by an international body contrary to the decisions of the United Nations was a challenge to the Organization and a blow to national liberation movements. It was therefore his delegation's hope that the International Bank would reconsider its position and extend its full co-operation not only to the United Nations but to the heroic peoples of South West Africa and so-called Portuguese Guinea, who were waging a struggle against the forces condemned by civilized humanity.

238. In conclusion, his delegation hoped that all international institutions which had not yet done so would immediately take all the steps called for in resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX).

239. The representative of *Syria* said that, when the Secretary-General had been requested to draw the attention of the specialized agencies to the provisions of the United Nations resolutions enjoining those agencies to refrain from extending to South Africa and Portugal assistance which would run counter to the objectives of the United Nations, it had been expected that those agencies would give a clear-cut undertaking that they would comply with the resolutions. Some agencies had done so, but others had given evasive answers, saying, for example, that they had referred the matter to their administrators. Perhaps, having made loans to both South Africa and Portugal, those agencies did not know how to reply or perhaps they considered their administrators above the United Nations. In either case, it was a serious matter. For the time being, however, the Committee might simply say that it expected more thorough replies where the commitment to put the United Nations resolutions into full effect was beyond question.

240. The representative of *Bulgaria*, referring to documents A/AC.109/194 and Add. 1, expressed regret that certain international institutions and specialized agencies forming part of the United Nations family had waited until the Committee's decision of 18 May 1966 and the sending of the Secretary-General's note before reacting to the General Assembly resolutions. That was particularly true of the International Bank and the International Monetary

Fund, which were specifically mentioned in resolution 2107 (XX).

241. Those two bodies had once again submitted a purely formal reply—a procedure which did not reflect a very accommodating attitude towards the United Nations and had been the subject of expressions of disapproval by the General Assembly. It might be supposed that those replies indicated that the two organizations in question had been merely inactive with regard to the task of decolonization being undertaken by the United Nations. In fact, however, even after the decision adopted by the Special Committee on 18 May, the International Bank had approved two loans amounting to \$30 million to enable Portugal to improve its electric supply system. The Bank had thus shown genuine contempt for the decisions of the United Nations, particularly resolution 2107 (XX), which appealed to the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance so long as the Portuguese Government failed to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The loans granted to Portugal were not an isolated case; the recent \$20 million loan to the Government of South Africa was further proof that it was part of the Bank's policy to co-operate with colonialist and racist régimes. It was to be noted that the Bank had already granted South Africa eleven loans totalling \$241.8 million. The studies made by the Special Committee and by Sub-Committee I had thrown light on the pernicious part played by the international financial interests which were partners of the racist and colonialist régimes in exploiting the natural resources of the colonial countries. The Committee must not permit those interests to pursue their policy of assisting the Portuguese and South African régimes through two bodies which were affiliated with the United Nations.

242. His delegation was pleased to note that a number of international institutions and specialized agencies took a serious attitude towards General Assembly decisions and towards the appeals which the Assembly had addressed to them. Some, such as the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, had not only taken account of United Nations resolutions on decolonization in their general work but had adopted specific measures to implement those resolutions. The World Health Organization and its nineteenth Assembly were to be commended for adopting a resolution which suspended Portugal's right to participate in the Regional Committee for Africa and in regional activities until its Government furnished proof of its willingness to conform to the injunctions of the United Nations and which also suspended technical assistance to Portugal in application of General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX).

243. The representative of *India* said that his delegation had given its full support to the efforts of the United Nations to induce the Governments of Portugal and South Africa to abandon their present policies; in that spirit, it had supported General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX), which appealed to the specialized agencies to refrain from granting assistance to Portugal and South Africa until they renounced their present policies. Since resolution 2107 (XX) mentioned in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, his delegation had been

disappointed to hear of the recent granting of new loans to South Africa by the Bank. Any such help would only encourage the Governments of Portugal and South Africa in their shameful policies. At the same time, his delegation paid a tribute to the Bank and the Fund for their record in helping developing countries to achieve decent levels of living.

*Action taken by the Special Committee*

244. At the 466th meeting on 14 September 1966 the representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* introduced a draft resolution concerning General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX): requests to international institutions including the specialized agencies (A/AC.109/L.330), jointly sponsored by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

245. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* observed that the Committee had already examined the report of the Secretary-General based on the replies he had received to his request to international institutions not to give any assistance to South Africa and Portugal. The Afro-Asian group and Yugoslavia had considered the matter further and had agreed that the time had come for concrete action. They had therefore produced the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.330) requesting those international institutions which were enabling the Portuguese and South African régimes to continue their unjust treatment of innocent Africans to desist from that policy. He read out the text of the draft resolution.

246. The draft resolution asked for nothing more than justice, and the Committee should surely adopt it.

247. The representative of *Iran* stressed the need to deny South Africa and Portugal any assistance, financial or other, so long as they continued their policy of oppressing the African population, as indicated in operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution.

248. The request was addressed, in particular, to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, which had done much to bridge the gap between rich and poor by helping developing countries but would be doing just the opposite by providing aid to South Africa and Portugal; for such aid would strengthen the régimes of those countries which pursued policies wholly detrimental to the welfare of the African population.

249. He hoped that all the specialized agencies, in particular the Bank and the Fund, would refrain from granting aid to South Africa and Portugal, and that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

250. The representative of *Tunisia* said that he would have preferred the Committee take a decision on the draft resolution by consensus, since, in his view, it was couched in sufficiently moderate terms to gain the support of all members of the Committee.

251. He deplored the fact that the Bank and the Fund had continued to grant new loans to Portugal and South Africa although General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX) had been communicated to them. The draft resolution now submitted made a further appeal to them to co-operate in implementing resolutions of the General Assembly.

252. The representative of *Bulgaria* stated that his delegation welcomed draft resolution A/AC.109/L.330 because it felt that it was time for the Committee to take a clear, unequivocal stand on the activities of international institutions with regard to colonial problems and particularly with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions. His delegation agreed with the sponsors of the draft resolution that the Committee should express appreciation to those international institutions and specialized agencies which were seriously trying to act on the Assembly's appeals and assist in the process of decolonization, and condemn those which, like the International Bank, were taking action contrary to the Assembly's decisions and continuing to aid the Portuguese and South African colonialists and racists. His delegation shared the view of those speakers who had called upon the International Bank to cancel the loans recently granted to Portugal and South Africa. Although no such provision appeared in the draft resolution, his delegation supported and would vote for the latter, since it expressed the ideas which it was the task of the United Nations to uphold.

253. The representative of *Australia* said that, as an expression of concern regarding important aspects of the present policies of South Africa and Portugal, draft resolution A/AC.109/L.330 was bound to evoke the Australian delegation's sympathy. Despite its opposition to those policies, however, the Australian delegation could not but express its anxiety when efforts were made to control or channel international aid for political purposes, particularly when the limiting of aid might in practice mean deprivation or the elimination of opportunity for innocent people. The observance of agreements was vital to the conduct of human relations. Under the terms of article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, neither organization was to present formal recommendations to the other without reasonable prior consultation with regard thereto and the United Nations recognized that action taken by the Bank on loans should be determined by the independent exercise of the Bank's own judgement. The draft resolution before the Committee did not seem to be in accord with either the spirit or the letter of that Agreement. For those reasons, his delegation could not support the draft resolution as it stood.

254. The representative of the *United Kingdom* recalled that his delegation had reserved its position on the issue of the introduction of political controversy in the specialized agencies in a statement at the last session of the General Assembly.<sup>15</sup> His delegation had accordingly reserved its position on the same matter at the 415th meeting of the Special Committee and wished now to reserve its position on draft resolution A/AC.109/L.330, on which it would abstain.

255. The representative of the *United States of America* reserved the position of her delegation on the draft resolution, in the light of the agreements between the United Nations and the Bank and the Fund; in that regard, she wished to associate her delegation with the reservations expressed by the Australian delegation.

<sup>15</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Plenary Meetings, 1395th meeting.



256. The representative of *Uruguay* said that his delegation had voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) but not of resolution 2107 (XX); in view of that fact, and in the absence of instructions, his delegation would have to abstain on the draft resolution. That abstention did not affect the basic position of Uruguay in condemning the policies of South Africa and Portugal.

257. The representative of *Denmark* said that at the last session of the General Assembly his delegation had either reserved its position or abstained from voting on provisions similar to those in the present draft resolution. It must therefore reserve its position with respect to the present draft resolution also. Its attitude was approximately the same as that expressed by the Australian representative.

258. At its 467th meeting on 15 September 1966, the Chairman, before putting the draft resolution to the vote, informed the Special Committee that in operative paragraph 3 the words "from rendering any financial assistance" had been revised by the sponsors to read "from rendering any financial or other assistance".

259. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.320) as orally revised, by 15 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

260. The representative of *Venezuela* speaking in explanation of his vote, said that his delegation had been obliged to abstain in the vote, primarily because it had received no instructions. In conformity with the position taken by his delegation on the same matter at the last session of the General Assembly, its abstention should not be interpreted as a change in its position regarding the policies of Portugal and South Africa, a position which was well known to the Special Committee.

261. The resolution (A/AC.109/206) thus adopted by the Special Committee at its 467th meeting, on 15 September 1966, entitled "General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX): requests to international institutions, including the specialized agencies", reads as follows:

*"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,*

*"Having considered the replies (A/AC.109/194 and Add.1) received from international institutions and the specialized agencies on the implementation of paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and paragraphs 9 and 10 of resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965, containing requests and appeals addressed to them,*

*"Noting with appreciation that several international institutions and specialized agencies have undertaken or intend to undertake in the near future measures for the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions,*

*"Regretting that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund continue to grant substantial loans and credits to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa in disregard of the above-mentioned resolutions,*

*"1. Expresses its appreciation to those international institutions and specialized agencies which are*

*co-operating with the United Nations in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX) and appeals to them to continue their efforts in this regard;*

*"2. Expresses its deep disappointment at the granting of new loans and the extension of credits to the Governments of South Africa and Portugal by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund;*

*"3. Urges the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund to co-operate in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) and 2107 (XX), by refraining from rendering any financial or other assistance to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they have renounced their policies of colonial domination and racial discrimination."*

262. The text of this resolution was transmitted to international institutions and the specialized agencies by a letter dated 2 October 1966.

#### H. QUESTION OF THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IS APPLICABLE

263. In its report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, the Special Committee stated that "subject to any directives the General Assembly at its twentieth session may wish to give for the speedy implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable" (A/6000/Rev.1, chap. I, para. 66).

264. In the seventh preambular paragraph of its resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, the General Assembly noted "the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee regarding the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable".

265. At its 471st meeting, the Special Committee considered a report submitted by the Working Group concerning this question, which is contained in paragraphs 6 to 10 of the latter's twenty-fifth report (A/AC.109/L.338). These paragraphs read as follows:

*"6. The Working Group noted that in its report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session the Special Committee had stated as follows: 'Subject to any directives the General Assembly at its twentieth session may wish to give for the speedy implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable' (A/6000/Rev.1, chap. I, para. 66).*

*"7. The Working Group was also aware that, in the seventh preambular paragraph of its resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, the General Assembly noted 'the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee regarding the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable'.*

*"8. In this connexion, members recalled that, as stated in its report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session (ibid., para. 65), the Special Committee at its last session had before it a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba requesting the inclusion of the question of Puerto*

Rico on the agenda of the Special Committee but that, owing to lack of time, the Committee was unable to examine that request.

"9. Members also recalled that in his address at the opening meeting of the Special Committee in Addis Ababa on 6 June 1966 (A/AC.109/SR.433) the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) drew attention to the omission of the Comoro Archipelago from the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies, and requested that the necessary corrections be made.

"10. Following an exchange of views on various suggestions, the Working Group agreed that the question of the inclusion of these Territories, namely, Puerto Rico and the Comoro Archipelago, required further detailed study and that, in view of the lack of time at this session, it should make such a study at an early date during the next session of the Special Committee. It further agreed that, at that time, it would also consider any other Territories which might be included in the list of 'all other Territories which have not yet attained independence'."

266. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* pointed out that the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico on the agenda of the Special Committee had already been considered the previous year and it was clear from document A/6000/Rev.1, chapter I, paragraphs 65-66, that the Committee had decided to continue its consideration of the question at subsequent sessions. Since that time, many requests had been received to the same effect, stating that the inclusion of Puerto Rico on the Committee's agenda was fully justified. His delegation was therefore in favour of considering the question during the current session; it was a perfectly clear issue since the people of Puerto Rico had not been given an opportunity to express their wishes freely concerning the future status of their country.

267. The representative of *Bulgaria* said that his delegation would agree with the consensus that the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico on the Committee's agenda should be discussed early in the next session. The Special Committee was quite competent to consider Puerto Rico as a dependent Territory to which resolution 1514 (XV) was fully applicable. The Declaration in that resolution was the *raison d'être* of the Committee and statements appearing in United Nations documents before that Declaration had been adopted could not be allowed to prevent the Special Committee from considering all dependent Territories. He had welcomed the request made by the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in 1964 that the Special Committee should consider the question of Puerto Rico in the light of resolution 1514 (XV).

268. The representative of the *United States of America* explained that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was fully self-governing and autonomous, a fact which had been confirmed by the General Assembly, and was therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the Special Committee. Her delegation would view very seriously any attempt to discuss the matter since that would question Puerto Rico's self-governing status. That status had been established following an overwhelming vote by the people of Puerto Rico in 1952. In view of the adoption of resolution 748 (VIII) by

the General Assembly in 1953, her delegation considered that the subject should not be included in the Special Committee's agenda.

269. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved the proposals contained in paragraph 10 of the report of the Working Group, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the records.

#### I. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

##### *Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings in Africa (1966)*

270. At its 454th and 455th meetings, held in Algiers on 21 and 22 June 1966, the Special Committee considered a draft resolution relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by the Committee during its meetings in Africa (1966). The draft resolution was adopted by the Special Committee at its 455th meeting on 22 June 1966 (A/AC.109/188). Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter II of the present report.

##### *Report of the delegation of the Special Committee to the international conference concerning South West Africa, Oxford (March 1966)*

271. At the 396th meeting, the Special Committee decided to accept an invitation extended to it to send observers to an international conference concerning South West Africa to be held at Oxford, England, from 23 to 27 March 1966. At the 398th meeting, the Committee decided that the delegation of observers to attend the conference on behalf of the Special Committee should consist of Mr. Hans Tabor (Denmark) and Mr. Gershon Collier (Sierra Leone). The Special Committee took into consideration the report of the delegation to the conference (A/AC.109/L.290) in its examination of the question of South West Africa, an account of which is contained in chapter IV of the present report.

##### *Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States*

272. At the 403rd meeting, the Special Committee decided to accede to a request by cable from the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that the Organization be represented as an observer at the Special Committee's meetings. Accordingly, representatives of the Organization attended the Committee's meetings at United Nations Headquarters, in Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa as observers.

273. At the 440th meeting, the Committee decided to accede to a request dated 11 June 1966 from the Acting Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (A/AC.109/182) that the League be represented as an observer at the Special Committee's meetings in Cairo. Accordingly, a representative of the League of Arab States attended the Committee's meetings in Cairo in an observer capacity.

274. In a letter dated 20 September 1966, the Chairman of the Special Committee, having regard to section II, paragraph 14, sub-paragraph (c) thereof, transmitted the report of the Sub-Committee

on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU.

*Matters relating to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland*

(a) *Appointment of United Nations Special Representatives*

275. The Special Committee, in operative paragraph 7 of its resolution of 9 June 1966 on Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (A/AC.109/178), requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to appoint United Nations Special Representatives in each of the Territories for the purpose of following up the progress towards independence and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible. The report of the Secretary-General concerning this matter was made available to members of the Special Committee in document A/AC.109/199.

(b) *Operation of the Fund for Economic Development of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland*

276. In operative paragraph 9 of its resolution 2063 (XX) of 16 December 1965 on the question of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint resident representatives in the three Territories and to report to the Assembly at its twenty-first session on the operation of the Fund established under paragraph 7 of the same resolution. In operative paragraph 5 of its resolution adopted on 9 June 1966 (A/AC.109/178) the Special Committee addressed a further appeal to all States to contribute to the above-mentioned Fund.

277. In his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session (A/6439), the Secretary-General expressed regret that, as the contributions pledged so far were insufficient, it had not been possible to bring the Fund into operation (*ibid.*, para. 6). Specific pledges of contributions received up to that time to the Fund were: Cyprus, £100; Democratic Republic of Congo, \$US2,500; and Liberia \$US6,000. In addition, Denmark and India had indicated that their Governments would contribute to the Fund when it became operational. Since then a further pledge has been received from Kuwait for \$US2,000.

278. As regards the appointment of resident representatives in the three Territories, the Secretary-General stated in his report (*ibid.*, para. 7) that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had established separate offices headed by a Deputy Resident Representative in each of the Territories under the general supervision of the Regional Representative of the UNDP in Lusaka, Zambia.

*Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter*

279. The General Assembly, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and entrusted its functions to the Special Committee. The Special Committee accordingly considered, at its 472nd and 473rd meetings on 12 and 19 October 1966, an item on information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter XXIII of the present report.

*Activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation*

280. At its 328th meeting, on 22 April 1965, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia (A/6000/Rev. 1, chap. III, para. 292). In operative paragraph 9 of that resolution the Special Committee decided "to study in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the agencies of the United Nations the implications of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence".

281. At its 409th meeting, on 26 April 1966, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to refer to Sub-Committee I, for consideration, the item relating to the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation.

282. Sub-Committee I submitted its report on this item to the Special Committee on 29 September 1966. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the report are contained in chapter III of the present report.

*Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the Territories under Portuguese administration*

283. The Special Committee, in its resolution adopted at its 277th meeting, on 3 July 1964 (A/5800/Rev.1, chap. V, para. 352), requested "Sub-Committee I of the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to study the activities of foreign economic and other interests, which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence in the Territories under Portuguese administration". On the basis of the study by Sub-Committee I, the Special Committee submitted a report on the matter to the General Assembly at its twentieth session (A/6000/Rev.1, chap. V), in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee. In its conclusions and recommendations, the Sub-Committee informed the Special Committee as follows:

"278.... In order to enable it to have a more comprehensive view of the effects of foreign economic and other activities in the other major sectors of the economic life of the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Sub-Committee has asked the Secretariat to prepare background papers on the agricultural and allied industries, foreign owned railways and the economic relations of Mozambique with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. After the Sub-Committee has reviewed the additional information, it will report to the Special Committee and submit such further observations, conclusions and recommendations as may be necessary." (A/6000/Rev.1, chap. V, appendix, para. 278.)

284. Sub-Committee I continued its consideration of this question in 1966 and submitted a supplementary report to the Special Committee at the 470th meeting on 6 October 1966. An account of the Sub-Committee's consideration of this report is contained in chapter V of the present report.

*Matters relating to the small Territories*

285. In operative paragraph 8 of its resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, the General Assembly requested "the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate ways, as well as the steps to be taken, to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence".

286. In requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, the Special Committee called their attention to the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX). Further, in arriving at its conclusions and recommendations concerning the small Territories, details of which are contained in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee took the same provision into consideration.

287. Subject to any directives that the General Assembly at its twenty-first session may wish to give for the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of these Territories, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by this and other provisions of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX).

*Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence*

288. In operative paragraph 9 of its resolution 2105 (XX), the General Assembly requested "the Special Committee, whenever it considers it appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people".

289. In requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, the Special Committee called their attention to the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX). Further in its consideration of specific territories, the Special Committee took the same provision into consideration.

290. Subject to any directives that the General Assembly at its twenty-first session may wish to give in this regard, the Special Committee intends to pursue its consideration of all Territories which have not yet attained independence, and in this connexion will continue to be guided by this and other provisions of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX).

*Pattern of meetings and methods of work*

291. In its resolution 2116 (XX) of 21 December 1965 concerning the pattern of conferences, the General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, "that a fixed pattern of conferences to govern the places and dates of the meetings of United Nations bodies shall come into force on 1 January 1966 for a further period of three years". It requested the Secretary-General "to submit to the General Assembly each year a basic programme of conferences for the following year, established in conformity with the present pattern and after consultation, as appropriate, with the organs concerned". It also urged "all organs of the United Nations... to review their working methods and also the frequency and length of sessions, in the light of the present resolution, the growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources and the difficulty of ensuring the effective participation of members".

292. By adopting the twenty-fifth report of the working group (A/AC.109/L.338), the Special Committee at its 471st meeting on 10 October 1966 decided to hold two sessions in 1967, the first from 20 February to 31 May, and the second from 17 July to 25 August. This will provide for fourteen working weeks during the first session, a recess of six weeks during June and July, and six working weeks during the second session.

293. It was the understanding of the Special Committee in taking this decision that the above meetings programme would not preclude the holding of extra-session meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the decision was based on the expectation that the Special Committee would be able to complete the major part of its work by the end of its first session. Included in the first session would also be any meetings which the Special Committee may decide to hold outside Headquarters. In fixing the closing date indicated above, the Special Committee also took account of the annual Trusteeship Council session which normally begins at the end of May and lasts for about one month. The Special Committee envisaged that the second session which should conclude before the opening of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly would be devoted to the consideration of unfinished business as well as any developments after the close of the first session which the Special Committee may wish to bring to the attention of the Assembly.

294. The Special Committee further decided that any visiting groups it might be able to dispatch to Territories should time their visits so that their reports may be taken up by the Special Committee at the beginning of its second session.

295. Finally, the Special Committee decided that in order to ensure adherence to the programme outlined above, it would, first, decide its programme of work in some detail at the beginning of the first session, and secondly, decide upon the Territories to which it would send visiting groups, in order to allow sufficient time for the necessary negotiations, planning and administrative arrangements.

## J. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

*Security Council*

296. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, invited the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of any developments in any Territory examined by it which may threaten international peace and security.

(a) *Southern Rhodesia*

297. In operative paragraph 6 of its resolution of 21 April 1966 (A/AC.109/158), the Special Committee recommended to the Security Council "to consider urgently the further measures envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to put into effect its decisions concerning Southern Rhodesia". The text of the resolution, together with the records of the debate on the question in the Special Committee, was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 21 April 1966.<sup>16</sup>

298. By operative paragraph 6 of its resolution of 31 May 1966 (A/AC.109/167), the Special Commit-

<sup>16</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1966, document S/7263.



tee drew once again "the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia with a view to recommending mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter and to taking appropriate measures to secure the effective application of sanctions in case of default by any State". In operative paragraph 7 of the same resolution, the Special Committee recommended to the Security Council "that it request the Government of the United Kingdom to take measures provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter in order, by the use of air, sea or land forces, to prevent any supplies, including oil and petroleum products, from reaching Southern Rhodesia". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 14 June 1966.<sup>17</sup>

(b) *South West Africa*

299. By operative paragraph 5 of its resolution of 9 June 1966 (A/AC.109/177), the Special Committee drew "the attention of the Security Council to the serious situation prevailing in South West Africa and its aggravation caused by the racist rebellion in Southern Rhodesia and its consequences for international peace and security". The Special Committee, in operative paragraph 6 of this resolution recommended to the Security Council "to make it obligatory for all States to implement the measures contained in General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 and in particular those mentioned in paragraph 7 thereof". It further recommended to the Security Council "to take the necessary measures to ensure the withdrawal of all military bases and installations from the Territory". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 14 June 1966.<sup>18</sup>

(c) *Aden*

300. By operative paragraph 10 of its resolution of 15 June 1966 (A/AC.109/179/Rev.1), the Special Committee drew "the attention of the Security Council to the dangerous situation prevailing in the area as a result of British military action against the people of the Territory". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 15 June 1966.<sup>19</sup>

(d) *Territories under Portuguese administration*

301. In operative paragraph 6 of its resolution of 22 June 1966 (A/AC.109/187), the Special Committee recommended to the Security Council "to make obligatory for all States to implement the measures contained in General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX), in particular those mentioned in paragraph 7 thereof". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 1 July 1966.<sup>20</sup>

(e) *Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings in Africa (1966)*

302. In operative paragraph 3 of its resolution of 22 June 1966 (A/AC.109/188), the Special Com-

mittee recommended to the Security Council "to make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Portugal, South Africa and the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 1 July 1966.<sup>21</sup>

*Trusteeship Council*

303. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, by letter dated 25 July 1966 (A/AC.109/191) addressed to the Chairman, informed the Special Committee that the Council at its thirty-third session examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Nauru and New Guinea. The letter stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, as well as the observations of the members of the Trusteeship Council, representing their individual opinions only, were contained in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands<sup>22</sup> and in its report to the General Assembly on Nauru and New Guinea (A/6304).

*Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa*

304. The Chairman of the Special Committee has maintained close contact with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as regards matters of common interest relating to the work of the two Committees.

305. By letter dated 14 September 1966 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa drew attention to a memorandum received from Mr. Matthew Nkoana of the Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa, concerning the arrest in Basutoland of Mr. John Myati Pokela, a member of that party (A/AC.109/204). The memorandum, reproduced in document A/AC.115/L.182, was made available to the members of the Special Committee.

*Specialized agencies*

306. Collaboration of the specialized agencies with the Special Committee has been maintained by the presence of representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) at meetings of the Special Committee.

307. During the period covered by the report, the Special Committee adopted the following resolutions which contained appeals or requests addressed to international institutions, including the specialized agencies:

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/7371.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/7370.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/7372.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1966, document S/7394.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/7395.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Year, Special Supplement No. 1.

<i>Resolution adopted on</i>	<i>Territories concerned</i>	<i>Relevant operative paragraphs</i>
31 May 1966 (A/AC.109/167)	Southern Rhodesia	11
9 June 1966 (A/AC.109/177)	South West Africa	9
9 June 1966 (A/AC.109/178)	Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland	6
15 June 1966 (A/AC.109/179/ Rev.1)	Aden	11
22 June 1966 (A/AC.109/187)	Territories under Portuguese administration	8 and 9
22 June 1966 (A/AC.109/188)	Colonial Territories considered during the meetings in Africa (1966)	6 and 8
15 September 1966 (A/AC.109/206)	Territories under Portuguese administration and South West Africa	3

308. The texts of these resolutions were transmitted by the Secretary-General to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as well as to the international institutions concerned for their attention. The substantive parts

of the replies received from these organizations concerning the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions were reproduced and made available to the Special Committee in the following documents during the Committee's consideration of the relevant Territories:

<i>Territories</i>	<i>Organizations concerned</i>	<i>Document symbols</i>
Southern Rhodesia	International Committee of the Red Cross	A/AC.109/192
	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	A/AC.109/192/Add.1
	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	
South West Africa	World Health Organization (WHO)	A/AC.109/192/Add.2
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	
	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	A/AC.109/193/Add.1
	World Health Organization (WHO)	
Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	A/AC.109/200
	International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	
	World Health Organization (WHO)	A/AC.109/161
	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	
Aden	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	A/AC.109/194
	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	
	International Committee of the Red Cross	A/AC.109/194
Territories under Portuguese administration	League of Red Cross Societies	
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	A/AC.109/194
	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC)	
	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	

<i>Territories</i>	<i>Organizations concerned</i>	<i>Document symbols</i>
Territories under Portuguese administration (continued)	International Labour Organization (ILO) International Monetary Fund (IMF) International Telecommunication Union (ITU) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Universal Postal Union (UPU) World Health Organization (WHO) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) International Committee of the Red Cross	A/AC.109/194

## K. REVIEW OF WORK<sup>23</sup>

309. In resolution 2105 (XX), the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee requesting it to continue to perform its task and to continue to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) to all Territories which have not yet attained independence. The Assembly also requested the Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories; to recommend a deadline for the accession of each Territory to independence whenever it considered it appropriate; and to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory which may threaten international peace and security and to make suggestions which might assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations.

310. At the beginning of its work in 1966, many members of the Special Committee expressed the feeling that progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has fallen far short of the expectations aroused by its adoption nearly six years ago. It was noted that generally there had been no abatement in the persistent violation of the right of colonial countries and peoples to self-determination, and in repressive activities by the Powers concerned, in collusion with vested economic and other interests, against the struggle of national liberation movements. The belief was expressed that this anachronistic state of affairs represented one of the basic causes of the prevailing unfavourable international situation. In particular, many members were gravely concerned that, owing to the deliberate opposition or the continuing non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, a number of serious and difficult colonial problems had shown no perceptible movement towards peaceful solution within the context of the Declaration, and had attained alarmingly grave proportions, fraught with dangerous possibilities. It was in this context that the Committee approached its tasks at the beginning of 1966.

311. In the course of its work during 1966, the Special Committee continued to examine the implementation of the Declaration with respect to individual Territories. In the case of some Territories, because of new developments concerning them, it was necessary to consider them more than once. The Committee

also completed studies on the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the Territories under Portuguese administration and in Southern Rhodesia, on the basis of which it made recommendations to the General Assembly (see chapters III and V of the present report). The Committee also continued to discharge the additional functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly concerning the question of South West Africa and of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

312. This programme of work placed a great strain on the resources of the Special Committee which it attempted to meet by means of a heavy schedule of meetings both in plenary session and in its sub-committees. However despite the fact that the Committee met from March until November, except for one short break, it was not able to give adequate consideration to a few of the questions on its agenda.

313. During the period under review, the Special Committee noted the attainment of independence of three of the Territories which had been the subject of consideration by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee, namely, British Guiana (Guyana), Bechuanaland (Botswana), and Basutoland (Lesotho). It also noted the setting of 30 November 1966 as the date on which Barbados would become independent.

314. As foreshadowed in its last report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee held a further series of meetings in Africa in 1966. The Committee accepted invitations extended to it by the Governments of Algeria, Ethiopia, Somalia, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania and held a series of meetings in their respective capitals in May and June. The Committee wishes to lay particular stress on the important results achieved by these meetings, which not only underlined the increasing concern of the United Nations for the position of colonial peoples, but strengthened the Committee's own capacity to assist these peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence. Further, the Committee's visit facilitated the appearance before it of representatives of national liberation movements wishing to express their views regarding the future of their countries, who would otherwise have found it impossible to travel to New York.

315. The Special Committee devoted prolonged attention to the question of Southern Rhodesia, the

<sup>23</sup> The views or reservations of individual members reviewed in this section are set out in the relevant chapters of the present report (see chapters II to XXII).

situation regarding which was further aggravated by the illegal declaration of independence by the racist minority régime. The Committee was aware of statements by the United Kingdom Government that it would seek to end the rebellion without delay and to assist the people of the Territory towards majority rule and a society free of oppression and discrimination. The Committee nevertheless noted that the diplomatic and economic sanctions applied against Southern Rhodesia by that Government had not resulted in progress towards these aims. Further, the measures taken by the majority of Member States in response to the relevant United Nations resolutions had had no more than limited impact on the régime, owing mainly to the failure of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal to take corresponding action. In addition, the United Kingdom to the disapproval of the Committee undertook *pourparlers* with the régime without regard to the harmful consequences which these *pourparlers* might entail for the legitimate rights of the African people. It was therefore the considered view of the Committee that energetic action by the United Kingdom Government, including the use of force, was necessary, in order to pave the way for positive progress in the implementation of the Declaration to this Territory.

316. On the question of South West Africa, the continuing disregard of the pertinent United Nations resolutions by the Government of South Africa was further demonstrated by its introduction of further repressive legislation in application of its apartheid policies. It also proceeded with the establishment of the infrastructure considered necessary for the establishment of "homelands", in line with the recommendations of the (Odendaal) Commission of Enquiry into South West Africa Affairs, 1962-1963. Moreover, the Special Committee noted with disappointment that the long-awaited judgement of the International Court of Justice, delivered on 18 July 1966, refrained from pronouncing on the substantive legal issues placed before it for adjudication. While recognizing that the earlier advisory opinions as well as the 1962 judgement of the Court remained unimpaired, the Committee considered that it was the responsibility of the United Nations to achieve a political solution to the problem. In this regard, the Committee reaffirmed that the provisions of the Declaration continued to be applicable to South West Africa and reiterated the right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence. It also recommended that the mandate should be terminated and that the United Nations should concurrently assume responsibility for the direct administration of the Territory, with the view of making arrangements for the holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage and the granting of full independence.

317. As regards the Territories under Portuguese administration, the administering Power, maintaining its insistence that they were overseas provinces, took additional measures for their political, economic and administrative integration with Portugal. Continuing to avail itself of assistance from some States, it further intensified its military operations against the African population of the Territories. It also extended its violation of the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the large-scale settlement of foreign immigrants and by the export of African workers to South Africa. In view of these developments, the Special Committee recommended to the

Security Council to make it obligatory for all States to implement the measures provided for in General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX). The Committee also remained of the opinion that the Security Council should take the steps necessary to implement its own resolutions concerning these Territories.

318. As a result of the special studies it undertook concerning Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, and the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee noted the prominent role played in the economic life of these Territories by international economic and financial interests. The Committee was concerned that these interests, in collaboration with one another, had been instrumental in denying the African people the means of effective participation in the economic life of their countries. The Committee therefore considered that the activities of these interests, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in these and other colonial Territories, should be urgently inscribed as an item on the agenda of the General Assembly.

319. Concerning Aden, the Special Committee regretted that the United Kingdom Government had not taken the necessary steps to establish normal conditions, including the abolition of the state of emergency, the repeal of laws restrictive of public freedom, the cessation of repressive activities, the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles. A new element in the already grave situation relating to mass arrests and the torturing of political prisoners was also brought to the attention of the Special Committee. The Committee was further concerned at the prospect of the United Kingdom transferring all powers to the unrepresentative régime in the Territory and in conditions which would not correspond to the provisions of the Declaration. It accordingly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and the administering Power, to appoint immediately a special mission to Aden for the purpose of recommending practical steps necessary for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in particular, for determining the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of elections. The Committee was disappointed that the United Kingdom Government, while expressing willingness to co-operate with a United Nations mission for the purpose indicated above, had recorded certain reservations in this connexion which created difficulties in the way of the appointment of the special mission. The Committee remained convinced that any hope of arresting the deteriorating situation in the Territory lay in the unqualified acceptance and implementation by the United Kingdom Government, in full co-operation with the United Nations, of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

320. Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, which had been of special concern to the Special Committee in previous years, were also the subject of extensive consideration. Disturbed, as previously, at their unsatisfactory economic and social situation, the Committee accordingly appealed to all States to contribute to the Fund established by the General Assembly for their economic development. In view of the imminent independence of Bechuanaland on 30 September and of Basutoland on 4 October, the Committee gave urgent attention to the measures necessary to enable them to enjoy complete independence and to secure their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

In addition to requesting the United Kingdom Government to take all appropriate action, the Committee recommended that the General Assembly address a strong warning to the South African Government against any encroachment upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Territories and any hindrance to the movement of persons and goods. As regards Swaziland, the Committee maintained its view that steps should be taken by the administering Power to ensure its accession to independence in full compliance with the Declaration.

321. The Special Committee paid particular attention to the small Territories, regarding which there had also been regrettable delays in the implementation of the Declaration. On the question of Fiji, the Special Committee considered that general elections should be held on the basis of universal suffrage for the purpose of forming a constituent assembly which would be responsible for drawing up a democratic constitution. The Committee also urged the United Kingdom Government to ensure the formation of a representative Government, the transfer of full powers to that Government and the fixing of an early date for the independence of the Territory. In addition, it decided to appoint a sub-committee to visit Fiji for the purpose of studying at first hand the situation in the Territory. Regarding Equatorial Guinea, the Committee was appreciative of the co-operation extended by the Government of Spain in permitting a sub-committee to visit the Territory. On the basis of the findings of the sub-committee, the Committee decided to recommend that the Spanish Government should, *inter alia*, convene a conference, fully representative of the people of the Territory, to establish the modalities for the transfer of all powers to the people and to fix a date for independence, which, in response to their wishes, should be no later than July 1968.

322. With regard to the smaller Territories, the Special Committee recognized that their small size and population as well as their limited resources presented peculiar problems. At the same time, the Committee was firmly of the opinion that the provisions of the Declaration were fully applicable to them. Accordingly, it requested the administering Powers responsible for these Territories to ensure, without delay, that the people were enabled, in complete freedom and without any restrictions, to express their wishes concerning the future of their countries. In this connexion, the Committee expressed the belief in the desirability of a United Nations presence during the procedures for the exercise of the right of self-determination. The Committee also noted the urgent need for measures to strengthen the economic base of these Territories and to promote their social and economic development. In a few of these Territories, the Committee was deeply concerned by reports pointing to preparations for their use for military purposes and by the lack of respect shown for their territorial integrity by the administering Power.

323. Having regard to its mandate, the Special Committee once again laid special stress on the importance of sending visiting missions to the smaller Territories referred to above. In view of the inadequacy of the information available to it regarding conditions in these Territories and as to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people, the Committee reiterated its request to the administering Powers to extend their full co-operation by permitting access to the Territories under their administration. The Com-

mittee noted with regret that the responses of the administering Powers concerned to this request were either negative or qualified in character. The Committee, therefore, considered that the General Assembly should again urge them to reconsider their attitudes in view of the vital importance to its work of the sending of visiting missions.

324. The Committee also had before it for consideration a number of Territories which were the subject of either conflicting claims to sovereignty or of special interest to some Member States for geographical, historical, economic and other reasons. Included in this category were the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), French Somaliland, Gibraltar, and Ifni and Spanish Sahara. As noted in a previous report, the Committee was of the view that the provisions of the Declaration fully applied to such Territories and that such disputes or divergent interests as may exist with respect to them should be peacefully resolved through mutual accommodation and goodwill.

#### L. FUTURE WORK

325. It will be noted from the various chapters of the present report that there still remain a large number of colonial Territories which have not yet attained independence. The Special Committee believes that until the peoples of all of the remaining Territories are enabled to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the Assembly would wish the Special Committee to continue to examine the situation in each of these Territories with a view to assisting in the earliest possible application of the Declaration.

326. Subject to any further directives that the General Assembly might give at its twenty-first session, the Special Committee intends in 1967 to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and full application of the Declaration with regard to the Territories already examined. It also intends to take up for consideration those questions to which for lack of time it was not able to give adequate attention. As indicated in paragraphs 263 to 269 above, the Special Committee also intends to give further consideration to the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies.

327. As already indicated in paragraphs 285 to 290 above, the Special Committee, in its examination of Territories, will continue to be guided by the requests contained in operative paragraphs 8 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX). In these paragraphs, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and, when appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people.

328. In the section of this chapter concerning visiting missions (paragraphs 184 to 223 above) and in many of the chapters of the present report relating to specific Territories, the Special Committee has set out its recommendations with regard to visiting missions. It will be clear from these recommendations that the Special Committee continues to place great value on such visits as a means of collecting first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and the wishes of the people, thus assisting it in the implementation of the Declaration. It intends therefore to pursue its recommendations with the utmost vigour and to continue to seek the co-operation of the



administering Powers to enable such visits to take place.

329. Further, considering the value and importance attaching to the series of meetings the Committee has held in past years in Africa, the Special Committee may hold another series of meetings in Africa.

330. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2116 (XX) concerning the pattern of conferences, the Special Committee has already approved a tentative time-table to enable it to carry out its programme of work in 1967. The tentative time-table and related decisions are set out in paragraphs 292-295 of this chapter.

331. In order to assist it in carrying out its tasks in 1967, the Special Committee wishes to offer the following recommendations which the General Assembly may wish to include among the matters it takes into consideration when it examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration.

332. The Special Committee considers that the General Assembly should renew its appeal to administering Powers to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence in the colonial Territories they are administering without further delay.

333. The Assembly should again appeal to the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the requests contained in resolutions and decisions already adopted by the Special Committee and with any other decisions in this regard that the Committee may find it appropriate to adopt in the future.

334. The Assembly should again request the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting large-scale dissemination of the Declaration and of information on the work of the United Nations and, in particular, of the Special Committee in implementation of the Declaration.

335. The Special Committee recommends that the Assembly approve the programme of work as outlined in this section and make adequate financial provision to cover the expenses of the activities of the Committee, including the cost of visiting groups. Further, within the context of operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), the Special Committee may decide to hold another series of meetings in Africa. The Special Committee considers that its activities in 1967 will give rise to expenditure of the order of \$250,000.

336. The Special Committee considers that the Assembly should request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of its mandate.

#### M. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

337. The Special Committee approved the present report, as a whole, at its 483rd meeting on 30 November 1966.

#### ANNEX I

##### Paragraphs 6 to 13 of the report of Sub-Committee III

##### IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2069 (XX), INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF VISITING MISSIONS

[For the Sub-Committee's report, see the annex to chapter XXII below.]

#### ANNEX II

[A/AC.109/L.318]

#### Report of Sub-Committee II

*Rapporteur:* Mr. C. R. GHAREKHAN (India)

##### INTRODUCTION

1. At its 400th meeting on 4 April 1966, the Special Committee decided to continue Sub-Committee II with the same membership, except for the replacement of Cambodia by Afghanistan.

2. At its 42nd meeting on 28 April 1966, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Kadhim Khalaf (Iraq) as Chairman and Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India) as Rapporteur.

3. At its 43rd meeting on 5 May, the Sub-Committee decided first to consider the question of visiting missions, the Territories referred to it, and then take the Territories up in the following order: Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, American Samoa, Guam, Niue, Tokelau Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of Nauru, Trust Territory of New Guinea (and the Territory of Papua), Brunei and Hong Kong.

##### VISITING MISSIONS

##### *Consideration by the Sub-Committee*

4. The Sub-Committee considered the question of sending visiting missions to the Territories referred to it at its 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th meetings held on 12 May, 19 July, 2, 8 and 9 August.

5. Regarding the views of administering Powers concerning the sending of visiting missions to their Territories, the Sub-Committee received the following information.

6. The representative of the *United Kingdom* said that the dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories administered by the United Kingdom raised difficult questions of principle and he could not encourage the Sub-Committee to expect that his Government's existing position would change. His delegation was, however, prepared to transmit to the United Kingdom Government any particular request concerning the sending of such a mission to a specific Territory, although this could not be regarded as implying any commitment that such a request would be accepted.

7. The representative of the *United States of America* said that, if the Sub-Committee proposed a visiting mission to Guam and American Samoa in 1966, the United States Government would probably not think that the situation warranted such a journey; the Territories administered by the United States were advancing rapidly towards self-government and should not present a pressing priority for the Special Committee in arranging its crowded work agenda for the year.

8. The representative of *Australia* stated that in certain circumstances visiting missions could be of value. He was doubtful, however, whether this applied to the Committee of Twenty-Four visiting missions to Australian Territories which had been the subject of intense scrutiny by the United Nations over a period of a good many years so that the United Nations had become very familiar with all aspects of development there. A part of this scrutiny had been by visiting missions from the Trusteeship Council.

9. Nevertheless, the attitude of his Government was conditioned in important part by the fact that, just as an Administering Authority had responsibilities in the territories for which it was responsible, so also it had rights—and among these was the right to accept or not to accept a visiting mission.

10. His Government could give no agreement *in vacuo* to accept a mission and would have to consider at any time in relation to any specific request such factors as the appropriateness of any particular time proposed, the convenience of the Australian Government, the convenience of the Territory Administration and the composition of any mission that might be proposed. These considerations, at any given time, would no doubt be conditioned also by particular views which

his Government might have in relation, for example, to United Nations finances involved in any particular proposals and whether duplication and/or overlapping of United Nations effort was involved.

11. His Government could not therefore at this stage give any commitment that it would be able to respond to a request to receive a visiting mission, but his delegation would be prepared to transmit to its Government any specific request that might be put forward by the Committee or Sub-Committee at any particular time.

12. In a letter dated 1 August 1966, the representative of New Zealand stated that his Government had no objection to such a mission although it considered that any visit by a United Nations mission to Niue and Tokelau Islands should be undertaken only as part of a more comprehensive tour of the area.

13. The representative of France informed the Sub-Committee that his Government did not encourage the sending of a visiting mission to the New Hebrides.

14. The representatives of India, Chile, Iraq and Poland stated that they were in favour of recommending to the Special Committee that visiting missions should be sent to the Territories referred to the Sub-Committee.

15. The Sub-Committee, bearing in mind the remarks of some members, agreed to make a recommendation to the Special Committee concerning the sending of visiting missions to the Territories referred to it.

#### *Recommendation of the Sub-Committee*

16. The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should invite the administering Powers to receive visiting missions to the Territories referred to Sub-Committee II. The Sub-Committee's recommendations regarding the details of the Territories to be visited and the dates of the visits will be decided upon at a later stage.

## CHAPTER II\*

### MEETINGS HELD IN AFRICA

#### INTRODUCTION

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its twentieth session, the Special Committee envisaged, as part of its programme for 1966, the possibility of holding another series of meetings in Africa during that year, in view of the great importance of the work that its previous visits to Africa had enabled it to carry out. This programme was approved by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 7 of resolution 2105 (XX). Within the context of the programme thus approved, the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Somalia and Algeria extended invitations to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/147-150 and 152) to hold meetings at their respective capitals during 1966.

2. During the discussions on the organization of work which took place at its meetings held between 8 March and 6 May 1966, a wide measure of support was expressed by members of the Special Committee for the holding of a series of meetings in Africa. Several members expressed the view that the holding of such meetings would enable the members of the Committee to study closely the situation in certain Territories, the attitudes of the administering Powers concerned and the extent to which the provisions of previous resolutions had been implemented. It would, moreover, facilitate the appearance before the Committee of petitioners who would otherwise find it impossible to travel to New York.

3. At its 400th meeting on 4 April 1966, the Special Committee considered and, after discussion, approved, by 20 votes to none with 3 abstentions, a recommendation in this regard which was contained in the twenty-second report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.265/Rev.1). By approving this recommendation, the Committee decided to hold a series of meetings in Africa during 1966 and to travel to Africa for that purpose not later than the middle of May.

4. At its 408th and 409th meetings on 26 April, the Special Committee considered further recom-

mendations on the subject which were contained in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.270 and 275). The Committee also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the Working Group's recommendations (A/AC.109/L.271). The Committee at its 409th meeting decided to adopt the reports of the Working Group, on the understanding that the reservations expressed by some members would appear in the record. By adopting these reports, the Committee decided that it would accept the invitations extended to it by the five Governments, and that the duration of its meetings in Africa would be for a period not exceeding six weeks. The Committee decided at the same time that these meetings should begin at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 23 May 1966, and subject to the convenience of the Governments of Somalia, Ethiopia, the United Arab Republic and Algeria, it would hold meetings thereafter at Mogadiscio, Addis Ababa, Cairo and Algiers respectively. Reservations were expressed by some members regarding the duration of the visit and the number of capitals to be visited.

5. In reaching these decisions, the Special Committee took account of a statement made by the Chairman at the same meeting setting out the recommendations of the Working Group concerning the items to be taken up at the various capitals, subject to the agreement of the host Governments. These recommendations were as follows:

Dar es Salaam: Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland;

Mogadiscio: French Somaliland, Mauritius and the Seychelles;

Addis Ababa: South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, Ifni, Spanish Sahara and French Somaliland;

Cairo: Aden and Oman;

Algiers: Angola, Portuguese Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies, the Cape Verde Archipelago, Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Póo and Río Muni).

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/6300 (part II).

The Chairman also informed the Committee that in making these recommendations, the Working Group envisaged that the hearing of petitioners would take precedence over the substantive consideration of the above-named items.

6. In a letter dated 7 May 1966 (A/AC.109/159), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that the United Kingdom Government would not be able to be represented in the Committee at its meetings in Africa. Also contained in the letter was an invitation to members of the Committee to hold informal discussions in London with representatives of the United Kingdom Government, on their way to Dar es Salaam. After a discussion at the 411th meeting concerning the letter, the Chairman of the Special Committee addressed a reply on 13 May 1966 to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom expressing the regret of the majority of the members at the prospect of the United Kingdom not participating in the Committee's meetings in Africa, and appealing to it to reconsider its decision. The Chairman also informed the United Kingdom that the Committee's itinerary did not provide for travel by way of London and that consequently the opportunity for the proposed discussions in London would regrettably not occur (A/AC.109/160). In a reply dated 17 May 1966, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom informed the Chairman that the decision of the United Kingdom Government concerning its non-participation in the Special Committee's meetings in Africa had been taken only after the most serious consideration of all the issues involved and that, accordingly, the United Kingdom Government was unable to change that decision (A/AC.109/162).

7. In a telegram dated 3 June 1966, the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that his delegation was unable, for reasons beyond its control, to participate in the Special Committee's debates during its visit to Africa. He expressed support for the work of the Committee and gratitude to the various host Governments for their invitation (A/AC.109/173).

8. On 14 May 1966 the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee issued a *communiqué* on the Committee's meetings in Africa which was widely disseminated in the five host countries. The text of this *communiqué* is appended to this chapter (annex I).

9. Members of the Special Committee,<sup>1</sup> accompanied by the representative of the Secretary-General and other members of the Secretariat, arrived at Dar es Salaam on 22 May 1966. The Special Committee met in Dar es Salaam from 23 to 31 May 1966 at the Msimbazi Community Centre; it arrived in Mogadiscio on 1 June, and met from 2 to 4 June 1966 at the Parliament Building; it arrived in Addis Ababa on 5 June and met from 6 to 9 June 1966 at Africa Hall; it arrived in Cairo on 10 June and met from 11 to 15 June 1966 at the headquarters of the League of Arab States; and it arrived in Algiers on 17 June and met from 17 to 22 June 1966 at the Club-des-Pins Conference Hall.

<sup>1</sup> A list of the representatives present at the African meetings is annexed to this chapter (annex II).

10. During its stay in Africa, the Special Committee held forty plenary meetings, and the Sub-Committee on Petitions twelve meetings. The Special Committee heard thirty-two groups of petitioners and circulated thirty-nine written petitions, excluding requests for hearings.

11. At the opening of its meetings in Dar es Salaam, Mogadiscio, Addis Ababa, Cairo and Algiers respectively, the Special Committee was addressed by H.E. Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, second Vice-President, on behalf of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, by H.E. Hagi Hussein Abdirizak, Prime Minister, on behalf of the President of Somalia, by H.E. Mr. Ketema Yifru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia, by H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Riad, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the President of the United Arab Republic, and by H.E. Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the President of the Revolutionary Council and Head of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The Special Committee also had the honour of being received by the Head of State or Government at each of the five capitals.

12. In accordance with the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 403rd meeting, representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) attended the Committee's meetings in Dar es Salaam and Addis Ababa as observers. On 17 May 1966, the Administrative Secretary-General of that organization addressed a letter to the Chairman in which he welcomed the Committee to Africa and offered it the co-operation and assistance of his organization (A/AC.109/165). Following another decision taken by the Committee at its 440th meeting on 11 June 1966, to grant a request addressed to the Chairman by the Acting Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (A/AC.109/182), a representative of that organization attended the Committee's meetings in Cairo in an observer capacity.

13. In accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 424th meeting on 30 May 1966, to grant a request addressed to the Chairman on behalf of the Government of Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/164 and 166), a representative of that Government attended the meetings in Africa as an observer. Following other decisions taken by the Committee at its 428th and 433rd meetings on 2 June and 6 June 1966 concerning requests addressed to it on behalf of the Government of Somalia (A/AC.109/169 and Add.1), a delegation of that Government attended the meetings of the Special Committee in Mogadiscio and Addis Ababa in an observer capacity. Further, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its 440th meeting on 11 June 1966, to grant a similar request from the Government of the United Arab Republic (A/AC.109/180), a representative of that Government attended the meetings in Cairo as an observer. Finally, representatives of the Governments of Algeria and of Spain attended the meetings in Algiers as observers following a decision taken by the Committee at its 448th meeting on 17 June 1966 to grant requests made to it by those Governments (A/AC.109/184 and 185).

14. At its 426th meeting, on 31 May 1966, the representative of Czechoslovakia with the consent of the Special Committee made a statement on the question of Southern Rhodesia. At the 428th and 430th meet-



ings on 2 and 3 June 1966 the representative of Somalia in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee concerning a request submitted by his Government (A/AC.109/172), participated in its consideration of French Somaliland. At the 435th and 436th meetings on 7 June 1966, the representatives of Mauritania and Morocco, in accordance with decisions taken by the Committee to grant requests submitted on behalf of their respective Governments (A/AC.109/174 and 175) participated in the discussions on Ifni and Spanish Sahara. The representative of Spain, whose request for permission to participate in these discussions (A/AC.109/176) was granted by the Committee at the 435th meeting, subsequently submitted a letter withdrawing his request (A/AC.109/176/Add.1). At the 441st to 447th meetings held between 11 and 15 June 1966, the representative of the United Arab Republic following a decision taken by the Committee to grant a request made on behalf of his Government (A/AC.109/181) participated in the discussions on the questions of Aden and Oman. Finally, at the 451st, 452nd and 454th meetings held on 20 and 21 June 1966, the representative of Spain, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee concerning a request submitted on behalf of his Government (A/AC.109/185) participated in the discussion on the question of Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Póo and Río Muni).

15. Following consideration of the relevant items, the Special Committee adopted resolutions on the questions of Southern Rhodesia (chapter III, paragraph 1097), South West Africa (chapter IV, paragraph 306), Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (chapter VII, paragraph 237), Aden (chapter VI, paragraph 382), Equatorial Guinea (chapter IX, paragraph 79), and Territories under Portuguese administration (chapter V, paragraph 675), as well as a consensus concerning the question of Ifni and Spanish Sahara (chapter X, paragraph 116). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of these items is contained in chapters III, VII, IX and X of the present report.

16. With regard to the question of French Somaliland, the Special Committee decided at its 432nd meeting held on 4 June 1966 that following the hearing of petitioners and statements by representatives it would conclude consideration of the item upon the resumption of its meetings in New York. As regards Mauritius and the Seychelles, the Committee decided on the proposal of the Chairman at the 447th meeting on 15 June 1966 to defer consideration until the resumption of its meetings in New York. On the question of Oman, the Committee similarly decided at the same meeting, that following the hearing of petitioners it would defer consideration until the resumption of its meetings in New York.

17. In the light of its discussions on the above-mentioned items, the Special Committee also adopted a resolution concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by it in Africa in 1966 (see paragraph 619 below). It also adopted by acclamation a resolution expressing its appreciation to the host Governments (see paragraph 626 below).

## A. MEETINGS HELD AT DAR ES SALAAM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

### *Opening of Meetings*

#### *Address by the Second Vice-President on behalf of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania*

18. The Second Vice-President of the *United Republic of Tanzania* greeted members on behalf of the President and Government of Tanzania and expressed his country's view that the work of the Special Committee was fundamental to the whole purpose of the United Nations. Some considered the Special Committee less important than other United Nations bodies directly concerned with the affairs of peace and war; but Tanzania fully recognized its significance in that it was dealing with colonialism and therefore with the principle of human equality in the world and subsequent threat to universal peace and order. Africans were convinced that peace among peoples based on the injustice of colonialism was impossible. No group of world citizens would agree for ever to be governed by other people. Therefore Africans would resort to arms, if necessary, to achieve their freedom. The role of the Special Committee was to endeavour to obviate the need to fight by fostering a situation in which the peoples of each nation governed themselves in accordance with their own wishes and needs. The members of the Special Committee should therefore be working themselves out of a job.

19. He expressed strong disagreement with the view that it was a waste of money for the Special Committee to travel in Africa when it could not visit the colonial Territories themselves.

20. The depth of African emotion over freedom from all interference was not understood in the sophisticated and developed countries of Europe and America. In Africa, however, the Special Committee could not fail to grasp the importance of its activity, for it would meet people who had to deal with the day-to-day results of colonialism and Tanzanians who were trying, with inadequate resources, to guard their frontier against the colonial forces of Portugal. The Special Committee would also meet many political refugees from colonialism and hear them in their own environment, which would make it easier to judge their conviction and sincerity. Although the Special Committee could not visit the colonial Territories themselves, Africa was so much one in its history and traditions that an understanding of conditions in newly independent Africa was a sound basis for a grasp of the reality of continuing colonialism.

21. Since the Special Committee's previous visit, there had been only limited progress away from colonialism in Africa, and there had been one overwhelming setback to the cause of justice and humanity. That situation could not be allowed to continue and words alone would not put matters right. The Special Committee had come to listen to petitioners; afterwards it would pass resolutions and report to its parent body. If nothing further happened no progress would have been made and the situation would have deteriorated with the passage of time. Action must result because colonialism was a festering sore which, as long as it remained, poisoned the whole body.

22. African States were recovering from a period in which their peoples had been humiliated and denied the most elementary rights to prepare themselves for the efficient service of their country. Africans were

having to learn the arts of administration and economic development as they practised them, since before independence their destinies were decided for them and their training was designed to make them good Englishmen, good Frenchmen or good Belgians. Africans had to eliminate that poison from the body of their society at the same time as they demanded of the people a degree of activity beyond anything needed in the developed countries.

23. Africans did not wish to be obliged to resort to arms. They wanted freedom for Africa to enable it to live in friendship with the whole world, and an orderly transfer of power from the colonial authorities to the peoples of the States concerned.

24. Africans would be very patient, subject to formal recognition by the colonial Powers of the principle that all States under their jurisdiction would attain independence on the basis of majority rule. But if that principle was not conceded and if work did not begin on the transfer of power, Africans would be forced to prepare themselves for a war of liberation. They hoped that the work of the Special Committee would help to make it unnecessary for any African peoples to take up arms.

25. He welcomed the prospect that the British Territories of Bechuanaland and Basutoland would receive their independence during 1966. But he would like the Special Committee to examine the reality of that transfer of power. If the United Nations was satisfied with the situation, then Tanzanians would congratulate those peoples, and the Committee, on that new accession to freedom in Africa.

26. But those countries were almost completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. The Special Committee and the United Nations as a whole should therefore be vigilant in order to ensure that those countries maintained their sovereignty. Although the situation in South Africa was not the direct concern of the Special Committee, it was relevant to all discussion concerning the southern part of Africa. The course which South West Africa would take to freedom would be very much affected by the forthcoming judgement of the International Court of Justice and by the subsequent action taken by the Security Council. But no member of the Special Committee could doubt the reality of the oppression under which South West Africa was suffering, or that the situation would be brought to an end. The Special Committee had the responsibility of trying to make the transition to freedom a constructive rather than a destructive one.

27. The problem of the Portuguese Territories was of direct concern to the Special Committee, which had to make the world realize two things: that Portuguese colonialism continued only because of the support which Portugal received from her allies in Europe; and that therefore the whole relationship between Africa and Europe would be affected by developments in the freedom struggles of the Portuguese colonies.

28. In all the colonial Territories to which he had referred the situation was the same as when the Special Committee had visited Africa previously, or a little better.

29. But in Southern Rhodesia the situation was, of course, very much worse. Tanzania wanted Southern Rhodesia to be independent on no other basis than majority rule. It had called upon the United Kingdom Government to defeat the illegal régime and give a pledge that Southern Rhodesia would become inde-

pendent only on the basis of majority rule. In view of the commitments of all members of the United Nations, Tanzania did not regard those demands as unreasonable. But they had not been fulfilled; nor was there any real evidence to suggest that they would be. Instead there had been a gradually increasing list of economic sanctions by the United Kingdom Government, coupled with appeals to the rest of the world not to trade with the illegal authorities. Only after five months had the United Nations been asked to authorize any real action—and that was only with regard to oil shipments to one particular port. Africans were assured only of intense diplomatic activity in which the racist Government of South Africa and the colonial Government of Portugal were asked to co-operate with the United Kingdom authorities. Their willingness to do so was attested by the fact that six months after the unilateral declaration of independence the Smith authorities were still in control. Another serious fact was that the only assurance received from the United Kingdom Government was that it would not grant independence on any other basis than majority rule.

30. He did not believe that Africans minded how the Smith régime was defeated, as indeed it would have been on 11 November 1965 had the United Kingdom Government sent troops to uphold its sovereign rule. But if the British refused to quell the rebellion, then surely the United Nations should act regardless of British wishes. Under Chapter VII of the Charter the Security Council could make economic sanctions mandatory on all Member States. And if some of those States refused to co-operate then the sanctions would be applied against them too. Africans could not agree to leaving four million people under the effective control of a racist and privileged white minority, and whatever the cost they would have to reject that extension of oppression in Africa.

31. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Special Committee would have an opportunity of seeing some of the difficulties faced in Tanzania and the great efforts which its people were making to overcome them. He also hoped that members would sense something of the excitement and challenge of developing in independence—for that excitement and that challenge had become part of daily life in Tanzania. He believed that an appreciation of those factors would help the Special Committee to understand the importance of its work, and perhaps to devise some way forward out of colonialism.

#### *General statements*

32. *The Chairman* thanked His Excellency Vice-President Kawawa for his very important address. The Special Committee was particularly grateful to the Vice-President for the warmth of his welcome, and had been extremely touched by the hospitality and friendship displayed since its arrival in Dar es Salaam. It was also grateful for the Vice-President's assurances of support in its work.

33. The beautiful city of Dar es Salaam, which had set a shining example in African liberation struggles, was a most fitting background to the beginning of the Special Committee's work in Africa. The achievements of Tanzania since independence had fired the imagination of all men of goodwill.

34. He renewed his thanks to the Vice-President for having taken time from his busy schedule to open

the session, and expressed the hope that the efforts deployed would contribute significantly to the liquidation of the last bastions of colonialism—a problem with which both Africa and the United Nations were most deeply concerned.

35. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* expressed the thanks of the people, delegation and Government of the Soviet Union to the Government and people of Tanzania for their fraternal welcome. The United Republic of Tanzania was a young and courageous country and was situated close to the Territories where the vestiges of colonialism still prevailed. He expressed his appreciation for the important address made by Vice-President Kawawa and paid a tribute to the courage and dynamism of that young African nation which, together with other fraternal Governments, was struggling to liberate those who were still oppressed in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese domination, and the United Kingdom Protectorates. The storm raised by the national liberation movement must continue, for there were unfortunately a number of African Territories where the vestiges of colonialism still existed. The monopolies established in southern Africa sought only to enrich themselves and therefore supported racism. The international monopolies which reaped the profits of such exploitation were therefore equally guilty, since they prolonged an inadmissible situation. The countries of NATO which supported Salazar by providing him with aircraft, weapons, instructors and industrial equipment were thus assisting the racist régimes. During the previous session of the General Assembly important decisions had been taken against colonialism and imperialism: the international monopolies which were hampering the freedom of still dependent Territories had been severely condemned. The Special Committee, which owed its existence to the desire of peoples to achieve freedom, should seek all ways and means capable of bringing about the independence of the oppressed peoples and take energetic decisions that could be rapidly applied. The procedures to be adopted by the Special Committee in order to apply those decisions would be determined by the nature of each particular problem. The Committee should concentrate on questions such as the immediate implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the provision of genuine assistance to peoples struggling for independence, and the participation of the United Nations specialized agencies in such efforts; the setting of target dates for the attainment of independence by colonial Territories, and so forth.

36. The Special Committee should emphasize the utilization of military bases by the colonial countries against the peoples, in particular the use of Ascension Island against the people of the Congo, the island of Guam against the Viet-Nameese people, and so forth. A productive and fruitful action should be undertaken in order to put an end to such aggression.

37. He opposed the view that the Special Committee could serve no useful purpose in Africa; on the contrary, he was convinced that the presence of the Special Committee in Africa would give new impetus to the struggle that had been undertaken. The Soviet Union, a socialist State, had eradicated the enslavement of man by man and abolished social classes; it would defend, as it had always done, those who were struggling for freedom and were the victims of the policies of the imperialists. The Soviet Union would support

the freedom fighters by every means at its disposal; it insisted on independence for all countries under foreign domination and would stand by them in order to bring about the final liberation of the African continent.

38. The United Nations must adopt sanctions against South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in order to compel them to comply with the decisions of the General Assembly.

39. The representative of *India* expressed the gratitude and appreciation of his Government, his delegation and himself personally to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for its generous invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in Dar es Salaam. Members had sensed the warmth and affection of the friendly people of Tanzania, and he extended to them the best wishes of his delegation for their continued well-being and prosperity.

40. Bordering on several Non-Self-Governing Territories, Tanzania occupied a unique position in the brave struggle against colonialism and had a major role to play in helping the freedom fighters of those territories. His delegation was extremely satisfied with the contribution Tanzania had made, and was making, to that worthy cause. The locating of the headquarters of the Liberation Committee of Eleven of the Organization of African Unity in Dar es Salaam was in itself recognition of Tanzania's special position. His delegation wished to pay a tribute to one of the most outstanding personalities of Africa, His Excellency Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, President of the Republic, and to his Government and people.

41. India enjoyed the most friendly relations with Tanzania and greatly esteemed Mr. Nyerere for his qualities of leadership, for his devoted efforts to raise the living standards of his people and for his success in building up a truly multiracial society. The signing of the Friendship and Scientific, Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement between Tanzania and India was, in the words of Mr. A. M. Babu, Tanzanian Minister for Commerce and Co-operation, "not the beginning but the continuation of the age-old friendly relations between India and Tanzania". His country was proud of Mr. Babu's tribute that, through its co-operation, India was aiding not only Tanzania's economic development but also the economic emancipation of colonial Africa.

42. The Second Vice-President had reminded the Special Committee, in his inspiring address, of the continued urgency of the problem of colonialism. Mr. Kawawa's enlightening words would guide the Committee in its discussion. India's attitude towards colonialism had been consistent and forthright. India had always stood for the emancipation from subjection by alien powers of peoples who, for varying periods of history, had not known freedom. India would continue to display the same uncompromising forthrightness fearlessly and disinterestedly. His people's conscience and principles were not for sale.

43. His delegation deeply regretted the absence from the Special Committee of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In view of the clear acceptance which the United Kingdom had already given to the principles underlying the purpose of the Special Committee, it would have been preferable if the United Kingdom representative had remained associated with its deliberations.

44. The representative of *Mali* thanked the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the very warm and very African welcome which they had given the Special Committee. He also thanked Vice-President Kawawa for his address and for his Government's interest in the work and objectives of the Special Committee. He recalled that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which had been adopted in 1960, had given rise to a new hope: the immediate liberation of millions of human beings who were still living under the yoke of colonialism and imperialism. With a view to the practical implementation of that resolution, the Special Committee had already made recommendations to the colonial Powers; but the time for statements of principle was past. The Special Committee should decide on the adoption of specific measures in order to hasten the accession of dependent Territories to freedom, in accordance with resolution 2105 (XX). Mali, for its part, suggested the following: (1) that the Committee should proceed to hear the petitioners from the national liberation movements, since in most cases they were unable to come to New York; (2) that working groups should be set up to consider the agenda items. The working groups would propose practical measures regarding the Territories in question; they might set a target date for the accession to independence of Territories still under foreign domination. That would be in keeping with the spirit of operative paragraph 9 of resolution 2105 (XX), which read as follows:

"Requests the Special Committee, whenever it considers it appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people".

He thanked the Tanzanian Government for the assistance it was giving to the African liberation movements. In addition, he requested the Secretariat to keep the Special Committee informed of the results of the Security Council debate on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in order to assist the Special Committee in its work.

45. The representative of *Iran* conveyed the greetings of the Iranian people and Government to the United Republic of Tanzania and expressed his country's gratitude to the President for enabling the Special Committee to hold meetings in Dar es Salaam, where it had a unique and important opportunity of meeting and conversing with the representatives of thousands of people who had taken refuge in Tanzania—a land of the free. The location was important because it would help the Special Committee to find ways and means of bringing about the rapid elimination of colonialism. Vice-President Kawawa had been quite right when he had said, in his inspiring statement, that peace was not possible if it was based on the injustices of colonialism. Peace and quiet would come to Africa only when colonialism was completely eradicated from the continent. Then the energies and efforts at present being spent on regaining independence would be released for improving conditions of life in Africa. For under colonialism Africans had been materially and spiritually deprived.

46. The progress made in Tanzania during the year since his previous visit was clear evidence of what a people could do when master of its own destiny. Under the dynamic and wise leadership of President Nyerere, great progress had been made in the economic, social, educational and political development of the country. Of particular significance was its great

experience in democracy, which would serve as a guideline for the newly independent countries.

47. He pledged the full support of his delegation for all measures likely to promote the liberation of the Zimbabwe people, the inhabitants of South West Africa, people under Portuguese subjugation and all other peoples still languishing in colonial bondage.

48. The representative of *Bulgaria* expressed the sincere gratitude of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Government and people of Tanzania for their invitation and for their contribution to the work of the Special Committee. The young Tanzanian people inspired admiration since they were in the front ranks of those who were struggling against colonialism and neo-colonialism. The address by Vice-President Kawawa was further proof of the Tanzanian contribution to the struggle for the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa. The United Republic of Tanzania could rely upon the assistance and friendship of all those who were struggling against imperialism, including Bulgaria.

49. He whole-heartedly endorsed the Special Committee's visit to Africa and believed that the work which the Committee would do during its stay would be the most important of the year. The twentieth session of the General Assembly had adopted resolutions which represented a great step forward. The Special Committee should see to it that they were applied without delay, for the time had come to give full effect to resolution 1514 (XV). In the course of the visit to Africa members of the Committee would make contact with the representatives of the oppressed peoples; they should ask themselves how they could help them effectively. As far as Southern Rhodesia was concerned, for example, the recent debates of the Security Council had shown that the United Kingdom did not hesitate to enter into negotiations with Ian Smith and to work out a compromise with him. Bulgaria, for its part, had supported the draft resolution which had been submitted by the African members of the Council and which had called upon the United Kingdom to use force against the racist Smith régime and upon the Council to apply the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Special Committee should request that the United Kingdom should suspend the 1961 Constitution in order to restore the rights of the people of Zimbabwe, convene a constitutional conference, and set a date for the independence of Southern Rhodesia. As far as Portugal was concerned, Bulgaria had supported all the United Nations resolutions aimed at the application of sanctions against the colonial Salazar régime with a view to restoring the legitimate rights to independence of the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and so-called Portuguese Guinea. The representatives of the liberation movements could be certain of the assistance and co-operation of the Bulgarian people.

50. He thanked Vice-President Kawawa and assured him that the Bulgarian delegation was well aware of the special responsibilities of the United Nations towards South West Africa and the Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. Resolution 1514 (XV) should be implemented without delay. The Special Committee should be guided by the noble principles of the United Nations and by the desire to preserve world peace. However, the Bulgarian delegation unreservedly endorsed the wise words of Vice-President Kawawa that "peace among



peoples based on the injustice of colonialism was impossible".

51. The representative of *Yugoslavia* expressed his thanks to the Government and people of Tanzania for inviting the Special Committee to Dar es Salaam. He emphasized the prominent role played by Tanzania in the struggle against colonialism and the policy of apartheid. He stressed that the remaining colonial problems were extremely serious, and more especially so as there were no changes for the better in the positions of the colonial Powers.

52. He expressed his delegation's opinion that the Special Committee's visit to Africa would enable the members to get closely acquainted with the problems, and expressed the belief that this would bring about more effective work by the Committee.

53. He extended the thanks of his delegation to the Vice-President, Mr. Kawawa, for his inspiring address, and expressed the best wishes of Yugoslavia to the Government and people of Tanzania.

54. The representative of *Australia* thanked the Special Committee's kind Tanzanian hosts for their welcome and hospitality. He expressed the respects of the Australian delegation to President Nyerere, vital teacher and leader of a vital people, thanked Vice-President Kawawa for his welcome and thanked Ambassador Malecela for all he had done and was doing.

55. There was a fellow feeling between Tanzanians and Australians as members of the Commonwealth, sharing many common inherited institutions and ideas. His country had also been a colonial Territory. It also had experienced the excitement of the period of transition to and after independence and had found that time was necessary to meet many of its problems. But it was exciting. Round him now in Tanzania he could feel the excitement of new development. Australians did not profess to know a great deal about Africa. But there were Africans in his country—not a great many, it was true, but among some 12,000 other students from developing countries (mainly Asian) they were bringing much that was good to Australia and, he believed, taking much that was good away. Through them Australia had become aware of the fact that the future of Africa was in good hands. As an individual he was conscious of a dream coming true on this his first visit to Africa south of the Sahara, and sensed an atmosphere of new hope in Africa.

56. The representative of *Poland* expressed the thanks and gratitude of his delegation to President Nyerere and the Government and people of Tanzania for the invitation extended to the Special Committee. Indeed, the welcome accorded to it was a token of the country's willingness to assist the United Nations in the struggle against colonialism and racism.

57. He had had the privilege of representing Poland in 1962 on the Committee of Seventeen, which had met in Dar es Salaam, and had again visited the capital in 1965 to serve on the same enlarged Committee. It was gratifying to see the progress achieved by Tanzania in all fields of national development since independence. The Polish Government and people welcomed the political, economic and social attainments of Tanzania and wished them every further success in their aspirations and a happy and prosperous future.

58. Vice-President Kawawa's address would inspire those wishing to hasten the end of colonialism

and racism at a time when concern was deepening over open and disguised forms of oppression by colonial and neo-colonial forces. Poland had always given staunch support to national liberation movements in Africa and other parts of the world. The Special Committee had always sought to adopt recommendations for peaceful solutions to the problems posed by colonialism. Blame for the situation in Southern Rhodesia, in Territories under Portuguese domination, in South West Africa and in Aden, as well as in other dependent Territories, rested with the colonial Powers, which had consistently refused to comply with the decisions of the Special Committee, the General Assembly and the Security Council. The racial discrimination, oppressive measures and direct military action undertaken by Portugal, South Africa and the Smith régime, together with the assistance given them by the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and other countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), showed that the colonial Powers were determined to preserve white domination in the parts of Africa in question and to further the interests of foreign companies and trusts exploiting the peoples of the whole region. That policy was fraught with tragic consequences and dangers to peace and security. The Polish delegation therefore believed that any decisions or recommendations adopted by the Special Committee with regard to the Territories in question should make concrete provision for early dates for eliminating colonial régimes and dismantling military bases. The time had come to fix, in consultation with the peoples of the dependent Territories, target dates for the granting of independence to every such Territory in line with the freely expressed views and aspirations of the inhabitants. The claim often advanced by defenders of the so-called "free world" that dependent peoples were immature and unready to assume self-government was discordant with the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which recognized the right of all peoples to self-determination. Recent developments had made it clear that unless mandatory measures provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter were taken, the existence of colonial régimes would lead to a further deterioration of the international situation and to armed conflict. Finally, he endorsed Vice-President Kawawa's statement that the sooner the United Nations acted, and acted effectively, the better for all concerned.

59. The representative of *Iraq* thanked the Government and people of Tanzania for the cordial and spontaneous welcome extended to the Special Committee.

60. Vice-President Kawawa had rightly emphasized the special position and esteem enjoyed by the Special Committee in Tanzania and in all other freedom-loving countries. In that connexion he quoted an extract from the Vice-President's address to the effect that sooner or later, in default of other ways of achieving their freedom, subjugated countries would fight for it; that it was the role of the Special Committee to obviate such fighting by fostering a situation in which the peoples of each nation governed themselves in accordance with their own wishes and needs; and that the members of the Special Committee should therefore be working themselves out of a job.

61. In the light of what the Vice-President had said, he regretted the absence of the United Kingdom

delegate. Member States had an obligation to abide by resolutions of the various organs of the United Nations. That was especially true of the major Powers, which should continue to demonstrate their good faith to the rest of the world.

62. The struggle undertaken by Tanzanians for the cause of independence in Africa and all over the world had won the admiration of freedom fighters and peace-loving countries. He felt sure that the Special Committee's meetings would further the cause of freedom and hasten the process of decolonization. Nothing would delight his delegation more than the winding up of the Special Committee once the colonized peoples of the world had regained dignity and freedom for the benefit of all mankind.

63. The representative of *Syria* thanked the people and Government of Tanzania for their generous hospitality. In the field of international relations, Tanzania had distinguished itself, under the leadership of its President and the guidance of such able men as Ambassador Malecela, by its constant and vigilant stand against colonialism. Loyal to the principles and resolutions of the United Nations, it ever strove to translate the ideals of that organization into action. The Vice-President of Tanzania, in his address to the Special Committee that morning, had stated that the African continent sought justice above all since only by its attainment would the need to fight be removed. So long as justice had not been secured, the struggle of the freedom fighters was not only a right but a duty and should command the support of every nation professing belief in the principles of the United Nations and in the freedom of all mankind. The Republic of Tanzania was to be congratulated upon its admirable record in that connexion.

64. As the representative of Mali had said, the time had come for the Special Committee, and the United Nations as a whole, to pass from general principles to effective action. Those who still subjugated vast numbers of peoples in Africa and elsewhere, should be made to realize that a clear choice lay before them: either they had to recognize the cause of emancipation or they would be faced with a mortal fight which would ultimately lead to their defeat. The Vice-President of Tanzania, Mr. Kawawa, had rightly described as fundamental the important task of the Special Committee, faced as it was with the explosive situation existing in such areas as Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese-dominated colonies, Aden and Oman. Those facts should now guide the Special Committee in its action.

65. The representative of the *United States of America* joined previous speakers in expressing her delegation's appreciation for the generous welcome extended to the Special Committee by the Vice-President of Tanzania, Mr. Kawawa, and for the hospitality offered by the Government and people of Tanzania. As he had stated, it was to be hoped that the time would come when the Special Committee would no longer need to meet, having secured the right to self-determination, through universal suffrage, for all the remaining dependent Territories.

66. The United States Government had frequently expressed the view, which she wished to take the opportunity of reiterating at that stage, that only by the expression of a free and informed choice could any people achieve the government it desired. No nation could rest content until the peoples of Southern

Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Portuguese Territories and dependent Territories elsewhere had all, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, freely selected the governments of their choice.

67. It was to be hoped that the Special Committee would take advantage of its proximity to the Territories referred to in its agenda to acquaint itself directly with the difficult and complex problems being experienced daily by the peoples concerned. In view of the unhappy lot of those peoples, the Special Committee should devote itself to reasoned consideration of their problems rather than to provocative accusations or sterile polemics.

68. As the Vice-President had said, the people of Tanzania, unlike those of Southern Rhodesia and other Non-Self-Governing Territories with which the Special Committee was concerned, were able to develop their own society and economic and political institutions. In view of the spirit of enthusiasm with which its people were pursuing those tasks and their pride of achievement, the United States delegation considered that the choice of Tanzania as the starting point for the Committee's African tour had been extremely fortunate.

69. In conclusion, she said that the Government and people of Tanzania were to be congratulated upon the remarkable progress achieved in developing a modern and active economy.

70. The representative of *Tunisia* recalled that whenever the Special Committee went to Africa, the Tanzanian Government always invited it to hold part of its session on the hospitable soil of Tanzania; in spite of all the problems of development faced by it, Tanzania did not lose sight of its duty and responsibility in respect of the liberation of the peoples still under the colonial yoke. He therefore thanked the Government and people of Tanzania for having been kind enough to offer their warm and fraternal hospitality once more to the Special Committee.

71. The Tunisian delegation's views of colonialism had been stated on several occasions in the Special Committee and in other international bodies. The Tunisian Government was in favour of the liberation of all countries still under foreign domination and would spare no effort to carry out the measures which would be adopted with a view to obtaining tangible results in that field.

72. The representative of *Venezuela* thanked the Government and people of Tanzania for the warm welcome which they had accorded the Special Committee. He hoped that the Committee would do constructive work and obtain satisfactory results.

73. The representative of *Ethiopia* associated his delegation with the expressions of appreciation extended by previous speakers to the Government and people of Tanzania. He also wished to pay tribute to the people of Tanzania for their sacrifices and achievements in the struggle against colonialism, both in Africa and elsewhere. It was with satisfaction that he could testify, as Ethiopian Ambassador in Tanzania, to the remarkable progress which that country had made under the able and dynamic leadership of President Nyerere.

74. In his opening address, the Vice-President of Tanzania, Mr. Kawawa, had clearly outlined the tasks which lay before the Special Committee. As he had said, until the septic sore of colonialism had been removed from Africa, there could be no security for

the continent. It was the firm belief of the Ethiopian delegation that the Special Committee could, during its forthcoming tour, do much to bring the eradication of colonialism closer to realization. By helping and encouraging the freedom fighters, now locked in a mortal struggle with the ruthless forces of oppression, the Special Committee could, as the representatives of the moral conscience of all mankind, greatly advance the cause of justice and the rule of law, both of which were the hallmarks of international society.

75. The representative of *Italy* expressed his delegation's appreciation to the Government of Tanzania for their hospitality and thanked the Vice-President, Mr. Kawawa, for his kind words of welcome. The Special Committee, which had already had the privilege of meeting in the congenial atmosphere of Dar es Salaam in 1965, would benefit from its renewed contact with the realities of the African scene and would be enabled to make sure and genuine progress towards the goals on which all were agreed.

76. With regard to the substance of the Special Committee's work, the Italian delegation fully agreed with the Chairman that it should demonstrate the increasing concern of the United Nations with regard to the position of the peoples under colonial administration and strengthen its own capacity to help those peoples in their struggle for self-determination and independence. The statements to be made by the petitioners would be particularly valuable: the information they could furnish on the situation in their respective Territories, as well as their views with regard to the best methods of attaining the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), would greatly assist the Special Committee in its deliberations and would, at the same time, provide the petitioners with further encouragement. In the light of those factors, the Italian delegation wished to pledge its full and loyal co-operation in the Special Committee's work which, it was confident, would be fruitful.

77. The representative of *Denmark* thanked the Vice-President of Tanzania for his cordial welcome and excellent analysis of his Government's views on the problems of colonialism. The Danish delegation was grateful to the Government of Tanzania for its generous invitation to the Committee to hold a part of its current session in Dar es Salaam. Those who had attended the Special Committee's previous session would remember the warm hospitality already extended to the Special Committee by the Government and people of Tanzania as well as the excellent arrangements which had been made in that connexion. The Danish delegation, which was well aware of the active role played by Tanzania in the fight against colonialism and of the energy and zeal with which it was dealing with the internal problems of a newly independent country, looked forward to learning of the progress made during the past year.

78. As far as the Special Committee's work in Africa was concerned, it was a source of concern to his delegation that little or no progress had been recorded with regard to the situation in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Portuguese colonies. However, it was to be hoped that the Special Committee, which would have the opportunity of discussing those serious problems in detail, would prove worthy of the confidence of the African peoples, in word and in deed. Both the Chairman and the repre-

sentative of Italy had rightly observed that one of the Special Committee's most important tasks was to demonstrate the deep concern of the United Nations regarding the problem of colonialism. To do so, the Special Committee should agree not only upon the general principle, that colonialism should be brought to an end as soon as possible, but also upon the way in which that objective could be achieved. That would of course necessitate concessions on all sides but, in the opinion of the Danish delegation, it would serve the common cause, namely, the effective fight against colonialism.

79. Lastly, he expressed the hope that the Special Committee's session in Africa would be fruitful and that a spirit of co-operation would prevail between all delegations.

80. The representative of *Madagascar* said that the Malagasy Government was against colonialism; its views on the question had already been stated on several occasions and were well known. He would comment on the agenda items as they were considered.

81. He thanked the Tanzanian Government for having been kind enough once again to invite the Special Committee to hold part of its session in Tanzania.

82. The representative of *Sierra Leone* said that every delegation would certainly wish to study the important and thought-provoking statement made by the Vice-President of Tanzania in his opening address to the Special Committee.

83. The problems of colonialism still remained and every effort was being made to liberate the countries concerned, despite great odds. Sierra Leone had supported those efforts in all the organs of the United Nations and had maintained its stand unequivocally, both in the Organization of African Unity and in other international bodies. He would comment in detail upon his Government's policy as the Special Committee dealt with each Territory in turn. It was to be hoped that those freedom fighters who had had to flee their countries would find succour and that the Special Committee would, as a result of its deliberations, move nearer to a solution of the problem of colonialism.

84. Expressing his delegation's appreciation to the Government and people of Tanzania, he said that their hospitality was well known to the Special Committee which had met in Dar es Salaam the previous year. It was to be hoped that the Special Committee's current session would meet with greater success than it had in 1965.

85. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* expressed thanks to the Tanzanian Government for the kind invitation which it had extended to the Special Committee and for its warm welcome. He expressed his gratitude to the Vice-President of Tanzania for his wise observations, which the delegation of the Ivory Coast would not fail to take into account in the work that the Special Committee was to undertake.

86. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that his delegation was gratified that it had been possible for the Special Committee to hold its first meeting in Tanzania's capital city.

87. Since much of his Government's policy with regard to the problem of colonialism had already been outlined by the Vice-President of Tanzania, he merely wished at that stage to assure the Special Committee that their expressions of appreciation would be con-

veyed to those concerned. He also wished, on behalf of the Tanzanian delegation, to welcome all members of the Special Committee to Tanzania. Their presence in Dar es Salaam was a reminder of the work which remained to be done in the struggle to free the African continent. Once independence had been achieved, the talents and ability expended in that connexion—and as exemplified by the Special Committee itself—could be used in other fields of human progress, particularly in Africa which had for so long been exploited.

88. During their stay in Tanzania, members of the Special Committee might experience certain inconveniences. His Government would however make every effort to minimize such difficulties, in so far as the limited resources of a developing country allowed.

89. Lastly, he expressed the hope that all members of the Special Committee would enjoy their stay in the United Republic of Tanzania.

*Anniversary of Africa Freedom Day celebrated on 25 May 1966*

*General statements*

90. The representative of *Venezuela* speaking on the occasion of the anniversary of Africa Freedom Day, recalled that the previous year, at Lusaka, he had expressed the hope that there would be no need for the Special Committee to go back to Africa because Africa would celebrate Africa Unity Day a completely free continent; in other words, as President Kaunda had so eloquently expressed the hope, Africa would celebrate the unity of a continent entirely liberated from the colonial yoke. Africa Unity Day had come and that hope was far from being realized. President Kaunda could not yet dry his tears, for millions of his brothers were still suffering under foreign domination. But colonialism had been judged and condemned. Nothing and nobody could prevent the sentence being carried out. The course of history was irreversible. Colonialism must disappear and would disappear from all the places where it still persisted. The peoples of Africa who were still subject to a colonial régime had, like all the peoples of the earth, an inalienable right to self-determination and independence. The day was not far off when that right would be recognized. African unity, which had started so well, could not be completely achieved so long as there were still peoples on the African continent subject to foreign domination. The Latin American peoples, who had paid a very high price in human life and economic well-being for their independence, who were still fighting to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism in the Americas, unconditionally supported their African brothers in the fight to recover their national dignity and their freedom. They hoped that in the very near future Africa Unity Day could be celebrated in a continent composed solely of free and independent States, where racial inequality had disappeared, where relations between men were founded on respect for human rights, and where harmony, the symbol of unity and prosperity, would prevail.

91. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, speaking on behalf of the Bulgarian, Polish and Soviet delegations, greeted the peoples of Africa who were today celebrating Africa Unity Day.

92. At their historic meeting at Addis Ababa in May 1963, the Heads of State and Government of the independent African countries had decided to cele-

brate, on 25 May each year, the anniversary of the liberation of Africa. It had been their intention to remind all the African peoples, whether they were already free or were still subject to the yoke of the oppressor, of the tasks which lay before them. It was for Africans to sweep the last vestiges of colonialism from Africa as soon as possible. For the members of the Conference at the Addis Ababa summit, it had been self-evident that no African people could be considered entirely free so long as any part of the African continent still groaned under the colonialist boot.

93. In the past few years Africa had undergone a radical transformation. Many African countries had acceded to independence. A number of names that the African people had learned to hate had been expunged from the map of Africa. It was now the turn of the countries situated in the south of the continent. It was through their territory that colonialism's last line of defence was drawn, and it was in their territory that colonialism was now digging its own grave. The ever more bitter struggle that the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea were waging for their freedom showed the whole world that the fate of colonialism was sealed.

94. All men of good will rejoiced at the successes scored by the African peoples in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism. The peoples of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Poland, like those of the other socialist countries, had proved to the Africans the firmness of their friendship, and were more than ever ready to give them aid and assistance.

95. On that day when the peoples of Africa were celebrating the liberation of their continent, and when all those who were fighting for the freedom and independence of that continent shared their joy, the Soviet, Bulgarian and Polish delegations paid a tribute to the sacred struggle which the Africans had undertaken for the complete liberation of their ancestral land, part of which was still subject to foreign domination, and for the development of their country in peace, freedom and progress. Those delegations hoped that the African peoples and the Organization of African Unity would meet with further successes in their noble enterprise: the union of all the forces of the African continent in the fight against imperialism and colonialism to promote peace and social progress.

96. The representative of *Iran* said that that day—Africa Day—was the third anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity, which was the instrument of African solidarity, and it was the second such occasion on which the Special Committee had had the good fortune to be present on African soil in pursuit of the same aims as the OAU.

97. Speaking on his own behalf and on that of the Asian countries represented on the Special Committee, he extended hearty congratulations to the OAU. During its very short existence it had done much to assist liberation movements everywhere in Africa, and had been instrumental in promoting inter-African co-operation. It was fast becoming a centre for co-ordinating the activities of African nations in solving economic, social, cultural or humanitarian problems, in accordance both with the charter of the OAU and with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter. The OAU, unlike many similar organizations, was more than a mere institution: it was a living concept and a reflection of strong African sentiments



for a larger union transcending ethnic and national boundaries.

98. Speaking on his own behalf, he said that Africa, in its drive for unity, was much more advanced and forward-looking than the other continents, since an African, in addition to his loyalty to his own country, passionately regarded himself as an African. Such a sentiment was a vital ingredient for eventual unity on a continental scale, and it was that spirit that had brought the OAU into being. It was the same spirit that would help the organization to surmount the obstacles put in its path by those interested to see it discredited, and finally the same spirit that would in the end root out Smith and his kind, notwithstanding temporary setbacks, and bring about the freedom and independence of all Africans.

99. The representative of *Iraq* on behalf of his own delegation and that of the Syrian Arab Republic, said that he would be expressing the feelings of all Arabs in speaking on that auspicious day, which symbolized the hopes and aspirations of the people of the great African continent.

100. The Arab nation was bound to Africa by innumerable links, more than half the Arab world being in fact on African soil and the remainder geographically near it. Both Arabs and Africans had suffered—and indeed some were still suffering—from colonial domination. They were counting on all the help the United Nations could give to gain their freedom, dignity and independence. History, religion and culture had also brought Arabs and Africans together and moulded their common heritage and common interests.

101. The struggle of the African people in Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and the rest of the colonies in Africa was being watched with great interest and admiration in the Arab world, with no less an interest, in fact, than in the liberation of the rest of the Arab world.

102. On that great occasion, he invoked the mood of the great American poet, Walt Whitman, whose belief in the brotherhood and common interests of man had inspired his poem that began with the lines:

"I celebrate myself  
And sing myself,  
And what I shall assume  
You shall assume,  
For every atom  
Belonging to me  
As good belongs to you".

103. The celebration of Africa Day was not confined to the great continent of Africa, but was shared in by all freedom-loving nations and by humanity and large.

104. The representative of the *United States of America* speaking on behalf of her own delegation and the delegations of Australia, Denmark and Italy, extended the warmest congratulations to the Organization of African Unity and to independent African States. Africa Day was a fitting reminder of the phenomenal development of independent States during the past two decades.

105. It also gave pause to reflect that the right of self-determination and of people freely to express their wishes and govern themselves as they saw fit, had yet to be universally recognized. The Organization of African Unity could make an increasing contribu-

tion to such universal recognition wherever there was repression of those rights. Its role was of the greatest importance to the African countries and to those others, such as hers, which had a strong interest in Africa's future.

106. The African continent had great human and natural resources, and great potential for economic development, and her country, together with others, was privileged to be contributing technical and economic assistance and educational aid.

107. One important key to Africa's economic future lay in increased co-operation between nations, which the OAU was in a position to further. Co-operation in social and cultural affairs was also a significant area in which the OAU was able to make an important contribution.

108. She congratulated those members of the Special Committee who represented African countries, and conveyed to the people of Africa through them the warmest good wishes of all Americans and of all the delegations on whose behalf she was speaking.

109. The representative of *Yugoslavia*, speaking on behalf of his Government, people and delegation, warmly greeted the people of Africa on their historic anniversary.

110. He stressed the importance of the OAU and its international role which had been recognized by the resolution passed by the General Assembly on the subject in 1965. He expressed the hope that there would be a large measure of meaningful co-operation between the OAU and the United Nations. His delegation had supported the proposal for the Special Committee's visit to Africa, and had voiced its expectation that the visit would offer large possibilities for promotion of co-operation between the Special Committee and the OAU.

111. He emphasized that Yugoslavia had very friendly relations with African independent countries, and stood firmly in support of those that had not yet attained independence.

112. He conveyed warmest wishes for the further success of the OAU and for the prosperity and better future of Africa.

113. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that for the sons and daughters of Africa, Africa Day was a day on which to celebrate, meditate and resolve. It gave Africans cause to meditate on two aspects: the freedom that had been gained in the liberated States, and their championship of the cause of liberating from colonial subjection and apartheid those States still afflicted by it. Only a decade ago, colonial exploitation had been running roughshod over the continent. The African people had stood with courage, notwithstanding the overwhelming odds against them, to liberate their continent and enjoy their legitimate rights of freedom and independence. Many of their struggles against their well-armed oppressors had been crowned with success. Those countries that had won their independence were now working to consolidate it.

114. The second factor—the cause of liberation of the countries still under subjection—was brought sharply into focus by the Special Committee's presence in Africa. Millions of brother Africans were being oppressed by the racist minorities of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, who would have been defeated but for the military and economic aid received from their allies in spite of the many resolutions that had been passed by

the United Nations. Free Africans must therefore once again reiterate their unqualified support for the just struggle of their brothers in South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and other countries. The day should be one of rededication and renewed pledge of support for the charter of the Organization of African Unity to enable the final goal of a united Africa to be reached: a day to remind all the colonizers in Africa that their departure was long overdue and there was nothing the free African States could not do to get them out. It was however, the desire of all Africans to live in friendship with the rest of the world, so long as it could be based on freedom and equality.

115. *The Chairman* said that it was not a matter of accident that the Special Committee was meeting in Africa on Africa Day. It was symptomatic of the fact that Africa had arrived in the United Nations.

116. Speaking on his own behalf, as a proud and humble son of Africa, he expressed the hope that the future would be brighter than the past, and that the patience and resilience of the African people would be able to find full expression in the years ahead, enabling them to contribute towards fundamental human values.

#### *Closing of meetings*

##### *General statements*

117. *The Chairman* said that the Special Committee had come to the end of its deliberations in Dar es Salaam. New ideas and fresh information had been provided by the petitioners; the Committee had had the advantage of co-operation from the OAU, and it had adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/167) representing an important contribution to the solution of the problem of Southern Rhodesia. It had listened with interest to petitioners from Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique and South West Africa, whose testimony would no doubt be of assistance to the Special Committee in its task of hastening their advancement and independence.

118. On behalf of the Special Committee, he expressed his deep gratitude to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for their cordial hospitality and for their many personal acts of kindness.

119. The *representative of the Secretary-General*, on behalf of the Secretariat, expressed his deep gratitude to the Special Committee's hosts for their generous hospitality and for the many facilities provided. He was particularly thankful to Mr. Malecela, Mr. Fom and other members of the Tanzanian delegation who had gone out of their way to facilitate the Secretariat's work.

120. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* on behalf of the President, the Government and people of Tanzania, said how happy his country had been to play host to the Special Committee. Its action sprang from its sincere belief in the work of the United Nations and in the need for decolonization.

121. He hoped that the Special Committee's work in Dar es Salaam and elsewhere in Africa would prove fruitful and that the resolutions adopted would be implemented. His own country would do its utmost to carry out those decisions so that fellow Africans still under the yoke of colonialism could be freed and enabled to join the United Nations.

#### B. MEETINGS HELD AT MOGADISCIO, SOMALIA

##### *Opening of meetings*

##### *Address by the Prime Minister on behalf of the President of Somalia*

122. The Prime Minister of *Somalia* said that he had great pleasure in welcoming the Special Committee to Mogadiscio on behalf of His Excellency President Aden Abdulla Osman and the Government and people of the Somali Republic. The Somali people were especially honoured to be able to serve as the Committee's hosts. Somalia owed a debt of gratitude to the United Nations for, under its trusteeship, it had been able to follow a smooth and steady path from colonial subjection to sovereign independence. If Somalia could in any way assist the Committee in its task of implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, it would have done something towards repaying that debt.

123. The Somali people felt honoured to be the Special Committee's hosts because they had a deep sense of the historic significance of its work in Africa—work which proved that the concept of colonialism had been condemned. Millions of people on the African continent, who had formerly been subjected to humiliation and indignity to serve the economic and political interests of the colonial Powers, were now free to work out their own destinies. As a people ruthlessly divided by the colonial Powers and a nation still suffering from that division, the Somalis were particularly conscious of the importance of the Special Committee's task. They were aware, too, that the struggle against the remaining enclaves of colonialism might prove to be the most bitter of all. The Somali people joined in the Committee's concern for the plight of those who still had to fight for freedom, and the Committee could rest assured of their complete support in its endeavour.

124. The Special Committee's visit and the presence in Mogadiscio of the petitioners reminded him of the days when he had himself addressed the United Nations Trusteeship Council as a petitioner. He had spoken on behalf of Somalia at a time when its course towards independence was still being chartered and he therefore knew full well the value of such hearings: they provided an opportunity for viewpoints to be presented personally; they gave encouragement to those who were struggling for their freedom and they stimulated world-wide interest in the cause of liberty. The fact that the Special Committee could hold some of its meetings in Africa had enhanced the value of the hearings. Through its findings, the Committee would be in a position to present to the United Nations General Assembly a more complete picture of the situation prevailing in each of the remaining colonial Territories. Furthermore, the extensive itinerary arranged for its visit enabled petitioners from the remotest areas to obtain a hearing.

125. Ideally, the Special Committee should visit the Territories themselves. The reason why that had not been possible, however, was well known: the Governments administering those Territories had much to hide, and a visit from the Committee would have finally disproved the false propaganda circulated about them. Throughout those areas, and particularly in those controlled by South Africa and Portugal, the colonial Powers would have the world believe that

the indigenous people under their rule were satisfied with their lot and that economic betterment meant more to them than the attainment of political and social equality. Such claims were demonstrably false. A great and unjust gap existed between all African workers and white immigrant settlers—a gap which was maintained by the denial to Africans of their political and social rights.

126. Time and again, history had shown beyond doubt that the search for national identity through the process of self-determination was an inexorable trend followed by all people as part of their natural development. When that natural right was denied, social unrest and turmoil were the inevitable consequences. Unhappily, that unrest had already manifested itself in many colonial Territories and, in some, had led to grave and bloody conflicts.

127. In his opinion, the most important point was that the United Nations General Assembly stood committed, by a majority decision, to ensure the speedy progress towards self-government of all peoples under colonial rule. If Member States were allowed to flout that decision and if they were to be supported and encouraged by powerful industrialist countries, which placed economic interest above the principles of the United Nations Charter, then there would be justification for the charge that the United Nations had failed in its purpose—which would be sad indeed.

128. It was not his intention, however, to end on a pessimistic note. The United Nations had already achieved much for the liberation of the colonial peoples and the Special Committee was continuing to propose practical and far-sighted solutions to the pressing colonial problems of the age. It might take time, and it would certainly take determination on the Committee's part, before its recommendations were implemented. But the irresistible forces of freedom which had radically transformed the map of Africa over the past decade were by no means spent. He was confident that the Committee's presence in Africa would be an encouragement to those forces and would ensure that they would continue to operate with the same degree of intensity until all Africans were free.

#### *General statements*

129. *The Chairman* expressed appreciation to the Prime Minister and to the President, Government and people of Somalia for their generous invitation to the Special Committee to hold a part of its session in Mogadiscio.

130. The warm welcome extended to the Special Committee on its arrival at Mogadiscio, which was both a reflection of traditional African hospitality and an expression of the Somali people's uncompromising stand against colonialism, had made its members even more aware of the trust placed in them and in the United Nations.

131. It was gratifying to note the progress which Somalia had made in all fields since it had attained independence, and the Prime Minister had graciously referred to the assistance which the United Nations had rendered in that connexion. In turn the Government and people of Somalia could be assured that, in discharging its mandate, the Special Committee had derived inspiration from the United Nations contribution to Somalia's independence.

132. As the Prime Minister had rightly pointed out, ideally the Special Committee should visit colonial

Territories themselves. Unfortunately, however, that had not been possible owing to lack of co-operation from the administering Powers, and the Committee was therefore holding its meetings in Africa as close as possible to the various centres of the colonial struggle. It hoped in that way to acquire more direct knowledge of the aspirations of the colonial people while at the same time demonstrating once again the Committee's solidarity with them and its determination to spare no effort in assisting their countries to attain independence.

133. It was in that spirit that he wished to inform all representatives of national liberation movements, as well as all African peoples suffering under the colonial yoke, that the Special Committee's visit to Mogadiscio was yet another expression of the United Nations firm determination to liquidate colonialism without delay. Admittedly, despite the efforts made, progress had been slow. However, in keeping with the principles of the Charter, the United Nations sought to achieve its objectives primarily by persuasion. Therefore, if the efforts of the United Nations had not been as fruitful as might be desired, it was the colonial Powers which were to blame, since they refused to co-operate with the Committee.

134. Lastly, reiterating his thanks to the Prime Minister, the President, the Government and the people of Somalia, he said that the Special Committee would make every endeavour to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

135. The representative of *Italy* associated his delegation with the Chairman's expression of thanks to the Government and people of Somalia, which occupied a special place in the heart of all Italians. The common efforts of Somalia and Italy, during the years of trusteeship administration, had not been in vain, and the task of bringing Somalia to independence had been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the United Nations.

136. As the Chairman had said, the Special Committee had come to Africa to demonstrate the increasing concern of the United Nations for the position of the colonial peoples and to strengthen its own capacity to help them in their struggle for independence. While in Mogadiscio, it would consider the problem which was so important to the people of Somalia.

137. He had been impressed by the idealism and sense of responsibility underlying the words of the Prime Minister of Somalia, which would be borne in mind by the Special Committee when the time came for it to submit its recommendations to the General Assembly. The Committee could not always promise prompt solutions, since that was neither in the nature of the problems themselves nor of the United Nations, which sought to work through conciliation and mediation rather than through force. However, the Government and people of Somalia could rest assured that the Committee's deliberations would be guided by the sense of responsibility and justice which had always characterized its work. The results achieved would not betray the trust which the Somali people had placed in the United Nations.

138. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* thanked the Government and people of Somalia for their timely invitation to the Special Committee to meet in Mogadiscio and expressed appreciation to the Prime Minister for his words of welcome. The enthusiasm with which the Committee had been

received upon its arrival in Mogadiscio had revealed that the spirit prevailing in Africa would ultimately lead to the annihilation of colonialism.

139. The position of Tanzania with regard to colonialism was well known: it was the duty of all Africans to secure the liberation of those Territories which were still being exploited and suppressed by the colonialists and as his delegation had repeatedly stated, there could be no real freedom for Africa until that was done. Tanzania supported the struggle for independence not only of Africans, but of all peoples who, during the course of history, had been subjugated by colonialists. The Committee's meetings in Mogadiscio was a page in the history of the fight against colonialism, just as the struggles in Algeria, Kenya and the Congo had been. Ultimately, the people of Africa would win; they would not only attain their own freedom but would also reinforce that of all men throughout the world, and strengthen the United Nations founded, as it was, upon the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

140. It was of great value to the Special Committee in its work to be able to meet on African soil, where the immediacy of the problems was felt and for that reason Tanzania had offered to be host to the Committee for a part of its session in Africa.

141. Lastly, he expressed the conviction that the revolutionary spirit would further the interests of African liberation.

142. The representative of *Iraq*, expressing his delegation's appreciation to the Government and people of Somalia, said that from time immemorial, Arabs and Somalis had lived side by side, sharing the same ideals and aspirations. Great spiritual values linked them together and their characteristics had been shaped by a common heritage. In recent years, the struggle against colonialism had bound them even closer together in sympathy and understanding. The Iraqi delegation had been greatly impressed by the warmth with which the Special Committee had been received, by the hospitality and courtesy of the Somali people and by the atmosphere of cordial co-operation which prevailed. It was mindful of the positive role played by Somalia, in close co-operation with the Arab States as well as in the OAU and other bodies, in the decolonization and emancipation of all subjugated peoples.

143. The representative of *Ethiopia* expressed his delegation's thanks and appreciation for the welcome and hospitality extended by the Government and people of Somalia.

144. The people of Ethiopia regarded the people of Somalia as brothers and sisters and entertained the warmest feelings towards them. Consequently, they regarded the differences dividing the two countries as a temporary phase which would pass and be forgotten in time, for the bonds of brotherhood uniting the two peoples were as strong as they were varied.

145. Some six years earlier, he had the honour of attending Somalia's independence celebration as a member of the official Ethiopian delegation, and he remembered the joy which he had shared with the people on their attainment of freedom and independence in the beautiful city of Mogadiscio. The entire Ethiopian nation had shared in the Somali people's happiness, since their Independence Day on 1 July 1960 marked not only the successful culmination of the struggle waged by the peoples of the two countries for the eradication of colonialism in their part of Africa but

also the beginning of a new era in the relations of Somalia and Ethiopia—an era of equal independent status as two neighbouring African States, with all the duties and responsibilities which that involved for the inhabitants of both countries towards each other as well as towards the international community as a whole. Ethiopia took legitimate pride in the humble role it had been able to play, both at the United Nations and in other international organizations, in bringing about that happy situation.

146. However, in all frankness, he felt bound to refer to the events of the previous day. Needless to say, his delegation had been pained and saddened by the demonstrations which had taken place.

147. First of all, he wished to refer to some pertinent parts of the Special Committee's terms of reference, since a certain amount of confusion and misunderstanding seemed to exist in the minds of certain people in Mogadiscio as to the purpose and objectives for which the Committee had been created. Its terms of reference, as contained in General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, read *inter alia* as follows:

[*"The General Assembly"*]

"1. Solemnly reiterates and reaffirms the objectives and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

"...

"4. Requests the Special Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, ... and to report to the General Assembly ...;

"5. Directs the Special Committee to carry out its task by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions."

148. It was evident therefore that the relations between two independent States, or the disputes that might exist between them, did not come within the purview of the Special Committee. All references and illusions made by the demonstrators to the existing border dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia, or between Somalia and Kenya, therefore, should be dismissed as irrelevant to, and without any bearing on, the work of the Committee.

149. The events at the airport and in the streets of Mogadiscio the previous day were only a small example of what misguided and ignorant people could do when they were actively incited. In his opinion, the demonstrations which had taken place had brought nothing but disgrace to the name of Africa. He said that more in sorrow than in anger. It was to the eternal shame of the leaders of Somalia that such great names as Haile Selassie and Jomo Kenyatta, two illustrious sons of Africa, revered and respected all over the world, had been defiled with impunity in the streets of Mogadiscio. It was also a measure of the distortion and misrepresentation inculcated in the minds of the demonstrators that they had shouted against the name of such a great and outstanding liberal European leader as General de Gaulle, while nothing had been said against Verwoerd, Salazar and Ian Smith, the real enemies and oppressors of the African people.

150. As for the oft-repeated declaration concerning the so-called division of the Somali people and the



reference to the existence of people of Somali origin and the Somali ethnic group in Ethiopia and Kenya, his delegation wished to stress again that it had no intention of being dragged into irrelevant and pointless discussions of that kind.

151. Such worn-out phrases and *clichés* had become so threadbare that they could hardly disguise the real aim and objective of the Government of Somalia—namely, its desire for expansion and for territorial aggrandizement at the expense of neighbouring States.

152. High sounding words, lofty concepts and terms like “self-determination”, “unification”, “independence” and “freedom” were recklessly prostituted in Somalia to mean, in stark reality, territorial expansion and aggrandizement for the realization of which the Somali Government incited innocent nomads and shepherds in remote areas to murder, loot and plunder.

153. That policy of the Government of Somalia had been exposed and condemned by the entire body of African and international public opinion. Formal resolutions and declarations had been adopted by conferences of African Heads of State and by the conference of the Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries to the effect that all African States should respect the boundaries which they had acquired at the time of independence. His delegation saw no useful purpose, therefore, in bringing up a dead issue during the Special Committee's visit to Mogadiscio.

154. Instead of obstinately clinging to a bankrupt and discredited policy, his delegation ventured to suggest to the host Government that it should muster enough courage to renounce once and for all its futile ambition for expansion and should clear the way for fruitful co-operation and friendly relations between the two neighbouring African States. He appealed to them from the hall of their own Parliament building which they had so kindly put at the Special Committee's disposal, to awaken to reality.

155. In that connexion, the Ethiopian Government challenged the Government of Somalia to work as it did for the wider unity of pan-Africanism or even of East Africa, instead of harping on so-called “Somali unity”—a concept which was not only too narrow in scope to be of any use in the requirements of modern Africa, but also contained outmoded and dangerous elements of tribalism and racism.

156. The Ethiopian delegation believed that the two countries had much to gain from co-operative and friendly relations which would be conducive to peace and stability in the area. His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, had time and again brought that fact to the attention of the Somali leaders but so far to no avail. However, Ethiopians were a patient people and could wait. Time was on their side.

157. The question of Djibouti had been one of the preoccupations of the *Somali News*, the Government newspaper, and to a certain extent of the demonstrators. Since it was on the Special Committee's agenda, and a matter in which his delegation was vitally interested, he intended to participate fully in the debate when it came up for discussion. The view of his Government on the matter was well known to the Committee and his delegation reserved the right to make a detailed statement on its stand at the appropriate time. At that stage, however, he only wished to make it clear that Ethiopia totally rejected any claim on that Territory by Somalia.

158. With regard to the question of Mauritius and the Seychelles, which were also on the Special Committee's agenda for its meetings in Mogadiscio, the Ethiopian delegation would have concrete proposals to make when the time came to consider draft resolutions. Until that time, however, his delegation merely wished to welcome the coming independence of Mauritius and to express the hope that the people of Seychelles would be able to follow suit in the near future.

159. In conclusion, he reiterated his delegation's appreciation to the Government and people of Somalia for their invitation to the Special Committee and for the kind consideration they had shown.

160. *The Chairman* said that he regretted that the representative of Ethiopia had insisted upon making a controversial statement upon matters outside the Special Committee's purview. It would assist the Committee in its work if, in the future, representatives would confine themselves to questions on the agenda.

161. The representative of *India* thanked the President, Government and people of Somalia for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in Mogadiscio.

162. India enjoyed most friendly relations with Somalia; both belonged to the group of economically developing countries in the vanguard of the fight against colonialism, and they were joined in the common endeavour to raise the living standards of their peoples. India had, within the limits of its resources, sent such trained technical personnel as doctors, engineers and teachers to help Somalia in its development. His Government's contribution was a token of the genuine friendship existing between the two countries.

163. The Prime Minister's fine address was an important contribution to the work of the Special Committee. Recalling Mr. Abdirizak's personal appearance before the Trusteeship Council years ago as a petitioner, the representative of India stated that his appearance before the Special Committee as Prime Minister of his country showed the interest of the Somali Government in the struggle against colonialism.

164. In conclusion, he extended his delegation's warm greetings to the people of Somalia and best wishes for their continued well-being and prosperity.

165. The representative of *Afghanistan* expressed his thanks to the Prime Minister for his inspiring address, and his gratitude to the Government and people of Somalia for their warm welcome and for enabling the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in Mogadiscio.

166. The people of Afghanistan and Somalia were bound by common aspirations and strong spiritual ties, which made it all the more rewarding for his delegation to work in the young republic of great traditions.

167. The representative of *Australia* thanked the Government and people of Somalia for the memorable welcome extended to the Special Committee, and expressed his appreciation of the opening address of the Prime Minister, whose words would provide inspiration and guidance along the road to an Africa free of colonialism and united in human dignity.

168. The representative of *Syria* said that his delegation fully associated itself with the statement made by the Chairman in response to the Prime Minister's opening address.

169. The first words of welcome the Special Committee had heard on its arrival in Mogadiscio, "*As-salaam aleikum*" (Peace be upon you!), were a symbol of faith in peace built upon justice, human brotherhood, and the eradication of all forms of colonialism and exploitation of man by man, faith in the imminence of absolute equality and justice everywhere, and especially in Africa, and faith in the true emancipation of man and of his assumption of the dignified role long denied him as an active builder of true progress and restorer of values and ideals.

170. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* expressed his sincere thanks to the President of the Republic of Somalia and to the Somali Government and people for the warm welcome which they had extended to the Special Committee.

171. The Somali Government had once again expressed a desire for the immediate implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in all countries still under the colonial yoke. Almost all the countries of Africa and Asia had been freed from colonial domination except for a few, particularly in Africa, where millions of human beings continued to be exploited and humiliated. That was why the Special Committee had decided to hold its session in Africa. He was convinced that the Special Committee's work in Somalia would constitute a further step towards the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa. The Soviet Union was the friend of the peoples who were struggling for freedom and had always supported the courageous efforts of the African peoples to obtain their independence.

172. The representative of *Tunisia* thanked the President of the Republic of Somalia, the Prime Minister and the Somali people for having so cordially welcomed the Special Committee to Mogadiscio. Their touching hospitality was further proof of the trust which they had placed in the United Nations. He had been particularly impressed by the address of the Prime Minister of Somalia, who had so ably expressed his country's aspirations. The role that Somalia had played on various occasions in the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the specialized agencies was a particularly promising sign for its future.

173. The representative of *Sierra Leone* said that his delegation associated itself with the Chairman's expression of thanks to the Prime Minister.

174. Somalia itself had been under United Nations trusteeship and was therefore in a unique position to understand the feelings of oppressed peoples. The invitation to the Special Committee to come to Mogadiscio had been no mere accident, but a symbol of the Somali pledge to uproot colonialism and of the faith of the Somali people in the United Nations. *Sierra Leone* shared that faith and would continue to exert itself to the utmost in the task of wiping out all forms of oppression in Africa and elsewhere.

175. His delegation thanked the Government and people of Somalia for their invitation to the Special Committee. Awareness that Somalis placed their African above their national identity made his delegation feel at home with close friends with whom it could work steadfastly towards the goal of decolonization and peace in Africa.

176. The representative of *Iran* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the President, the Government

and people of Somalia for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold a part of its session in Mogadiscio. The welcome extended to the Special Committee was an expression of the deep-seated confidence of the people of Somalia in the United Nations.

177. His delegation had been highly impressed by the wise and inspiring statement by the Prime Minister, which was a further indication of the confidence which the Government and people of Somalia placed in the United Nations. The hospitality extended to the Special Committee was symbolic of the high values for which Somalia had been known throughout history; for it was history that bound the peoples of Somalia and Iran in ties of friendship, religion and culture.

178. The representative of the *United States of America*, speaking on behalf of her country, thanked the people and Government of Somalia for their invitation to the Special Committee. The gratifying esteem of Somalia for the United Nations had been demonstrated by the Prime Minister's fine address of welcome and by the arrangements made for the Committee's work in Mogadiscio.

179. Somalia had a long and close association with the United Nations. As the Prime Minister had pointed out in his address, Somalia exemplified the assistance the international community could give towards the orderly transition of government to the people.

180. It was a source of pride that the United Nations was giving technical assistance for the social, economic and educational development of a proudly independent Somalia.

181. As a member of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, the United States was happy to be able to contribute to the development of Somalia's agriculture, port facilities, civilian security forces and—perhaps most important of all for the country's future—schools and teacher-training facilities.

182. In conclusion, she extended the congratulations and best wishes of the United States to the Government and people of Somalia for their further progress.

183. The representative of *Venezuela* endorsed the remarks which the Chairman of the Special Committee had made in response to the interesting address by the Prime Minister of Somalia. He thanked the Government and people of Somalia for the warm and unforgettable welcome they had given the members of the Special Committee. He paid a tribute to the courageous Somali people, who had succeeded in obtaining their independence and were now striving to maintain their position in the international community.

184. *Venezuela* was familiar with many of the problems that confronted Somalia today, some of them relating to sovereignty and to the inalienable rights of their two peoples. That was the legacy which had been left by the colonial era and which must disappear. The Venezuelan delegation had accordingly welcomed the Chairman's decision to allow members of the Somali delegation to participate as observers in the Special Committee's work. He was convinced that that delegation's participation would help the Special Committee to make progress toward its goal, viz., the final eradication of colonialism.

185. The representative of *Bulgaria* thanked the President of the Republic of Somalia and the Government and people of Somalia for the warm welcome they had extended to the Special Committee. He further expressed sincere thanks to the Prime Minister of

Somalia for his warm words of welcome, which fully demonstrated the trust which the Somali Government placed in the Special Committee. Somalia was in the forefront of the African countries that were waging an effective struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. It was actively participating in the work of the United Nations and of the Special Committee, whose principal task was to ensure the full and immediate implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

186. Since its accession to independence, Somalia had made considerable progress and was endeavouring, despite numerous difficulties, to raise the level of living of its people. There was no need to recall that Bulgaria, as a socialist country, stood solidly behind the African countries in their struggle to eliminate the remaining bastions of colonialism in Africa. Very friendly relations already existed between Bulgaria and Somalia, which day by day were strengthening their economic, cultural and other ties in the interest of their two peoples. He wished the Government and people of the Republic of Somalia every success and thanked them for their active co-operation with the Special Committee as well as for the remarkable manner in which they had organized the Committee's activities at Mogadiscio.

187. The representative of *Madagascar* thanked the Somali Government for having invited the Special Committee to hold part of its session on the hospitable soil of Somalia. He was particularly proud to be able to convey to the Government and people of the Republic of Somalia the good wishes of his own Government, which had always resolutely defended the sacred principle of self-determination and would continue to do so.

188. He was convinced that the attempts being made to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the peoples still under the colonial yoke would boomerang against their authors instead, for the peoples already liberated would not permit their brothers to continue to be exploited indefinitely by foreign Powers. It was not enough to condemn colonialism; in addition, and above all, it must be eradicated from the African continent. Peace and co-operation among the members of the international community would be only empty words so long as the exploitation of one people by another had not completely ceased.

189. He was convinced that the African countries and all those who believed in the value of human dignity would continue to unite their efforts in order to eliminate colonialism completely and promote an era of fruitful co-operation based on equality and objectivity.

190. The representative of *Mali* thanked the Government and people of the Republic of Somalia for the very fraternal and very warm welcome they had given the Special Committee. The Republic of Somalia had confidently and vigorously tackled the difficult problems occasioned by development, and each step was a victory over imperialism and colonialism.

191. The invitation addressed to the Special Committee and the warmth of the welcome extended to it clearly demonstrated the desire of the entire Somali people to co-operate with the United Nations. Moreover, Somalia was endeavouring to hasten the liberation of the millions of Africans still subject to colonial domination and imperialism. Colonialism was already con-

demned; it must disappear from Africa so that all the peoples of that continent could unite their efforts in the fight against under-development.

192. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* wished to add his thanks to those of the speakers who had already expressed their gratitude to the Government and people of the Republic of Somalia for the kind invitation which they had extended to the Special Committee. In spite of all the problems of economic development with which it had to contend, the Republic of Somalia had not hesitated to invite the Special Committee to hold part of its session at Mogadiscio and had spared no effort to make its stay in that beautiful city as pleasant as possible.

193. Somalia thus demonstrated once again the importance which it attached to the United Nations in general and to the Special Committee in particular, and its sympathy with the peoples of the Territories still under colonial administration. For its part, the Ivory Coast was in favour of self-determination for those peoples and of the progressive and orderly transfer of power to their representatives. His country would spare no effort to make the noble ideals set forth in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) a reality.

194. The representative of *Denmark* associated himself with the Chairman's appreciation of the address by the Prime Minister and expressed his delegation's gratitude for the welcome and hospitality extended to the Special Committee. Indeed, that welcome was clear evidence of Somalia's interest and confidence in the United Nations. Smaller countries should recognize in the United Nations the only true prospect for peace and well-being. As the Prime Minister had said, by visiting Africa the Committee was better able to appraise the situation; and the experience would encourage the Committee in its determination to strive for rights and freedom everywhere.

195. The representative of *Poland* associated his delegation with the Chairman's reply to the opening address by the Prime Minister, and thanked the Government and people of Somalia for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of their meetings in yet another peace-loving independent African country. His delegation was also deeply touched by the warm welcome, hospitality and facilities extended to the Committee.

196. As Poland and Somalia were bound by ties of friendship and co-operation he was particularly happy to visit Mogadiscio. Somalia had been one of the co-sponsors of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and the Prime Minister's address was an expression of the noble aims enshrined in the United Nations Charter and of the firm determination of the people to continue to join in the efforts of the international community, and of the Special Committee in particular, in bringing colonialism to a rapid and unconditional end. Poland considered that the uprooting of colonialism in Africa and elsewhere was an act of historical justice. It had become increasingly clear that the existence of colonialism—which by its very nature was aggressive—and the stubborn persistence of the colonial powers in oppressing, exploiting and subjugating dependent peoples was a flagrant violation of the legitimate rights and aspirations of peoples to freedom and independence, an obstacle in the way of international co-operation and a threat to world peace. Poland had therefore lent consistent support to the

just struggle of dependent Territories to throw off the fetters of foreign domination.

197. In conclusion he renewed his Government's thanks to the people of Somalia for their warm welcome and hospitality and extended to them his most cordial wishes for their well-being and prosperity.

198. The representative of *Chile* said that he wished to add his thanks to those which the Chairman had extended to the Government of the Republic of Somalia. He had been very impressed by the warm welcome which the Special Committee had received upon its arrival at Mogadiscio and by the interest which the Somali people took in the work of the United Nations in general and of the Special Committee in particular. The interesting speech made by the Prime Minister had been further proof of that.

199. The cordial invitation of the Government of Somalia had given the Special Committee an opportunity, on the one hand, to become acquainted with that country, which was striving to improve the living conditions of its inhabitants, and, on the other hand, to continue the Committee's task of decolonization on the occasion of its further visit to Africa. Chile, which at one time had also lived under the colonial system, attached particular importance to the struggle against colonialism and every form of oppression. The Chilean Government was following with interest the progress which Somalia had made since its accession to independence and offered it its best wishes for success.

200. The representative of *Yugoslavia* associated his delegation with the statement made by the Chairman in reply to the inspiring address by the Prime Minister. He also expressed his Government's gratitude to the President, Government and people of Somalia for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in Mogadiscio.

201. The fact that Yugoslavia enjoyed friendly relations with Somalia enhanced his delegation's satisfaction at being in Mogadiscio. He believed that the Special Committee's work there would lead to further positive results in the process of decolonization in Africa and elsewhere, and that it would enable members of the Committee to become better acquainted with the people of Somalia and their efforts on behalf of economic and social reconstruction.

202. In conclusion, he expressed his country's best wishes to the Government and people of Somalia in the efforts they were making to build prosperity and a better future for their beautiful country.

203. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of *Somalia*, acknowledging the remarks made by members, welcomed the Special Committee as champions of freedom and friends of peace. The people and Government of the Somali Republic wished the Committee success in its search for the truth with regard to the great problem facing the Committee—a problem which in fact was facing the whole world. His Government was aware of the Committee's responsibility, and was fully prepared to assist in the serious task, particularly in the case of French Somaliland, in which it was easier for his Government to express its opinion in detail, since it was one of the three Somali Territories still under foreign domination.

204. The city of Mogadiscio was the capital of two former colonies—Italian Somaliland and British Somaliland. On 1 July 1960, the two Somalilands had achieved their independence and unification. The desire for unity of Somalis living in the two former

colonies had been entirely spontaneous. Having fought for their freedom and unification against Britain and Italy, they had always supported and would continue to support men and women fighting for liberty and justice. It was their belief that unless justice prevailed, there would be no permanent peace for mankind. The causes of injustice must first be eliminated and a solid foundation laid—a foundation based on the principles of equity and self-determination—as a basis for world peace, which, without that basis, would be built on shifting sands. The Special Committee symbolized the dawn of the new era. Its work would contribute to the liberation of millions of human beings who remained under the shackles of colonial rule in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, Mozambique, Angola, French Somaliland, Southern Arabia, South West Africa, Portuguese Guinea and other parts of the world. The facts of the recent history of the human struggle for freedom, and the events that had taken place in Africa, Asia and Latin America gave great hopes that the world was moving towards liberty and that colonialism in all its forms was doomed.

## B. Closing of meetings

### General statements

205. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania*, speaking on behalf of the Afro-Asian group and Yugoslavia, thanked the Government and people of the Somali Republic for their warm hospitality and above all for having helped the Special Committee to further its aims—the eradication of colonialism and the liberation of man in Africa and elsewhere.

206. While resolution 1514 (XV), adopted by the General Assembly in 1960, had been a positive step forward, none had over-estimated it, and—in the Somali Prime Minister's words—the struggle against the remaining enclaves of colonialism might prove to be the bitterest of all.

207. The problem of colonialism had to be attacked from all angles, but always with a single aim: the defeat of colonialism and the elimination of the exploitation of man by man. The struggle for freedom and independence was also one for peace, for so long as colonialism existed there would be no real peace in the world.

208. The apartheid policy in South Africa and South West Africa, the annihilation policy of Portugal and the butchering of Africans in Southern Rhodesia were crimes against humanity. Yet it was common knowledge that, while the forces committing those atrocities were vile and criminal in themselves, they were the tools of imperialism, which would stop at nothing to plunder Africa's resources and exploit the African working people. The studies made by the Special Committee had shown that foreign financial monopolies were impeding the attainment of freedom and independence by the people of those Territories. It was therefore inevitable that the fight against colonialism should involve a clash of interests, with a resulting threat to peace.

209. The Afro-Asian group and Yugoslavia categorically condemned colonialism. They adhered to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and would continue their efforts to secure the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

210. There were two main ways by which colonialism could be eliminated. The first way was that of



persuasion, which had been followed, for example, in the case of South West Africa. That had been the course which the United Nations had chosen to follow; it had led to the establishment of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council and, finally, the Special Committee. By that method, the colonial Powers were daily urged to give up their colonies and to lay down a programme for their independence; but the conditions for their independence were laid down in resolution 1514 (XV). So far, the method of persuasion had not been very successful.

211. Then there was the second way: a bitter struggle, the history of which would be written in the blood of the freedom fighters.

212. He was sure that all peace-loving people would prefer to take the first course of action, but the colonial Powers would not see reason. Their lack of co-operation had already shaken the faith in the United Nations of many Africans. It would be indeed regrettable if the Special Committee, for example, came to be regarded as merely a resolution-passing body.

213. As experience had shown, the accumulation of frustration eventually left subjugated people with no alternative but to fight to the bitter end. That had happened in Algeria, Kenya and many other parts of the world, and was in fact happening in Mozambique, Angola and elsewhere in Africa at the present time.

214. He was sure that he was expressing the sentiments not only of the Afro-Asian members of the Special Committee and Yugoslavia but also of the peace-loving people of Somalia, when he warned the colonial Powers to recognize the inevitable and to avoid bloodshed. Africans were determined to free their brothers, whatever the cost; they would fight to the bitter end. The colonial Powers could not change the course of history.

215. He assured the freedom fighters who had appeared before the Special Committee of support in their legitimate struggle, and urged them to maintain their unity of purpose and action. As President Nyerere had said, "You, our brothers under the colonial yoke, must fight or else you will be cowards. And those of us who are independent must help you even if this means shedding blood. If we do not do so we will be cowards."

216. He called on the people of Somalia to remember that Africans could not rest until all Africa was free from colonialism. They were determined to defeat the forces of apartheid, wipe out Portuguese colonialism, crush the racist minority régime in Zimbabwe and eradicate French colonialism in French Somaliland. The freedom fighters should continue to wage their wars, and their friends would do everything possible to see that the United Nations helped them to gain their lost freedom. Freedom was indivisible and could not be isolated from peace.

217. In conclusion, on behalf of the Afro-Asian members of the Committee and Yugoslavia, he again thanked the President, the Government and the people of Somalia for their cordial hospitality. Their enthusiasm would serve to remind the colonial Powers how eager Africans were for their continent to be free.

218. The representative of *Chile*, speaking on behalf of the Venezuelan and Chilean delegations, thanked the Government of the Somali Republic for having invited the Special Committee to hold a part of its ses-

sion at Mogadiscio. He assured it that Venezuela and Chile would spare no effort to ensure that the lofty ideals of the United Nations triumphed throughout the world.

219. He also thanked the President of the Somali Republic and the Somali people for having received the Special Committee with a friendliness and warmth which it would never forget.

220. The representative of *Ethiopia* joined the representatives of Tanzania and Chile in thanking the Government and people of Somalia for the hospitality extended to the Special Committee.

221. The words which had been exchanged between himself and the Foreign Minister of Somalia would not interfere with personal and official brotherly relations. Indeed those exchanges were but a demonstration of the open-mindedness with which Ethiopia and Somalia approached their common problems. The differences were only a temporary phase which would be forgotten; for the existing bonds of friendship were eternal. His delegation would take home happy memories of hospitality, new friendships and renewed acquaintances. He hoped that those acquaintances would bloom into a wider and greater friendship.

222. Finally, he expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Somali Government and voiced the hope that Ethiopia and Somalia would flourish in friendship and freedom for the sake of the whole of Africa.

223. The representative of *Poland*, speaking on behalf of the delegations of Poland, the USSR, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, thanked the Government and people of Somalia for their kindness and hospitality.

224. The meetings of the Special Committee had always been inspiring, and he felt that progress was being made towards the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He had been struck by the determination of the African peoples, as borne out in the Prime Minister's stirring address, to strive towards freedom and independence. The stubbornness of the colonial Powers in opposing those just aspirations was fraught with danger. The Special Committee had the obligation to support the right of all peoples to self-determination, and the best way to reminding the imperialist forces of that commitment was to show a united front against colonialist oppression.

225. The representative of *Italy*, speaking on behalf of the delegations of Australia, Denmark and the United States, and also of his own delegation, expressed appreciation to the President, the Government and the people of Somalia for their hospitality and warm welcome. The members of the Special Committee had had the opportunity, during their brief but enjoyable stay in Mogadiscio, to admire the progress made by Somalia during its six years of independence and had also been able to make further progress in the important task entrusted to them by the United Nations, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He extended to the Government and people of Somalia sincere wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

226. The representative of the Secretary-General, speaking on behalf of all members of the Secretariat, expressed gratitude to the Government and people of Somalia for their generous hospitality and for all the facilities made available during the Special Committee's

visit to Mogadiscio. The Ministers of the Government, the Chief of Cabinet in the Prime Minister's Office and the Somali Ambassadors who had attended the Committee's meetings in Mogadiscio, to name but a few, had been among those who had eased the Secretariat's task and made its stay in Mogadiscio so enjoyable.

227. *The Chairman* expressed gratitude, on behalf of all members of the Special Committee, to the President, the Government and the people of Somalia. The Committee's visit to Mogadiscio, which had been most constructive, had deepened its understanding of the significance of the colonial peoples' struggle to regain their independence and had demonstrated the concern, both of the United Nations and of the Special Committee, for those peoples. Possibly the most important aspect of the United Nations work, as evidenced by the Committee's visit to various African capitals, was its involvement in the question of decolonization. The warm welcome extended to the Committee by the Somali people was of special significance since, as the Prime Minister had so graciously observed, Somalia owed its independence largely to the work of the United Nations. Moreover, as a result of its visit to Mogadiscio, the Committee had been able to gain further information from the petitioners about the situation in French Somaliland and in Aden.

228. He joined previous speakers in expressing the earnest hope that the Special Committee would make a substantial contribution to the speedy attainment of independence by the colonized Territories.

*Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia*

229. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Somalia, thanking the Chairman and members of the Special Committee for their kind words of appreciation, said that the Government and people of Somalia had been privileged to act as the Committee's host, albeit for only a brief period. During its meetings in Mogadiscio, the Committee had been able to learn of the aspirations of the peoples of French Somaliland and South Arabia, although it was to be regretted that the petitioners from the Seychelles and Mauritius had been unable to appear.

230. The Special Committee's arrival in Mogadiscio had been a cause of rejoicing since it had provided the people of French Somaliland with the opportunity to express their views without fear or favour. Furthermore, all Somalis had a special regard for the United Nations, under whose guidance their country had emerged from trusteeship administration to sovereign independence, and they were grateful for the assistance which that Organization continued to render. Somali people still under foreign rule were confident that their representations would receive full consideration by the Committee which, they believed, would not be influenced by outside pressure but would be motivated only by its awareness of the inalienable right of the people of French Somaliland to self-determination and independence. The Committee's arrival in Africa had been long awaited by the millions who still suffered under colonial domination, since it was a symbol of the freedom and dignity of mankind and represented the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

231. Lastly, he thanked the Special Committee, on behalf of the people and Government of Somalia, for the patience and understanding shown during its de-

liberations in Somalia and wished it every success in its humane endeavours to liberate those still under foreign domination. He also expressed appreciation to the Chairman for allowing observers from Somalia to participate in the Committee's meetings in Mogadiscio and Addis Ababa. Somalia was anxious to contribute to the cause of freedom and would spare no effort to further the liberation of all subjugated peoples.

C. MEETINGS HELD AT ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

*Opening of meetings*

*Address by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia*

232. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, welcoming the Committee to Addis Ababa, expressed the hope that its deliberations would prove fruitful and constitute a further step towards the liberation of the still-dependent peoples and territories.

233. He read out a message of the Special Committee from His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I:

"On behalf of Ourselves, Our Government and the Ethiopian people, We are pleased to welcome once more distinguished members of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

"The importance of this Committee cannot be over-emphasized. Its intrinsic value lies in its attempt to foster the achievement by the United Nations of one of the fundamental human rights, which is to lead peoples and countries still under colonial yoke to freedom and independence. We are all cognizant of the fact that the struggle for freedom must and will always end in victory. Freedom being the aim of this Committee, it shall be achieved. There is no question as to whether freedom should be attained, but rather how best it should be reached. Thus, the main concern of this Committee becomes to suggest ways and means to achieve this end as best it could.

"It is in its choice of means that the Committee encounters monumental problems. We are conscious that there are opposing forces at work: on the one hand the forces which unceasingly search for freedom, and on the other, the forces of oppression which attempt to deter freedom. A typical example of such conflict of forces is the unlawful Government in Southern Rhodesia. Except for such proponents of injustice like South Africa and Portugal, all freedom-loving States have condemned this racist and minority Government. We trust that a majority rule will take over in Zimbabwe. But how and when? It is here that the Committee has to apply itself and suggest means. Since the measures that have been tried to force down the illegal Government seem to be ineffective, this Committee will have to consider other methods, methods that we can perhaps adopt in concert. No matter how hard the choice may be, We are confident that the members of this Committee will fulfil the noble task entrusted to them.

"We know that as long as there are men who believe that one race is superior to the other and that they can lead the destinies of other men by any means, there shall be no peace. As long as there is going to be groundless irredentism and inter-

ference in other States' internal affairs, there is still not going to be peace. It is only by adhering to the principles set out in the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity that we can achieve our aims, and that our unity will grow stronger. On Our part, We assure you that We will never tire in our endeavours to free our brethren who are still under the yoke of colonialism.

"We are aware that the job you are charged with is not easy, but We hope and pray that God will guide you during your deliberations."

234. Adding his own expression of appreciation for the Special Committee's work, he said that Ethiopia—a Member of the United Nations and of the Special Committee since their inception—had always done its utmost to contribute towards fruitful deliberations. Having itself had five years' experience of harsh colonial domination, it had never hesitated to give moral and material aid to peoples struggling for independence, and its delegation would continue to give effective support to the Committee's work.

*Statement by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity*

235. The Administrative Secretary-General of the *Organization of African Unity* said that he was proud to be able to associate his organization with the many people, who, from Dar es Salaam, via Mogadiscio to Addis Ababa, had welcomed the Special Committee to Africa and expressed, in addition to their own pleasure, Africa's fervent hopes for the full success of its decolonizing mission.

236. At Addis Ababa, where the OAU had its headquarters, the staff of the Organization's Secretariat particularly welcomed the Special Committee's happy decision to make yet another pilgrimage to the source, which would enable it to grasp the extreme gravity of the situation created in Africa by the survival of colonial rule, and the imperative need to put an end to the colonial and racist adventures against which all African people and their leaders had been forced to rise in protest.

237. He wished to express to the United Nations, through the Special Committee, the faith and confidence of the OAU, but also the impatience and legitimate anxiety of the African peoples at the slowness with which the process of peaceful decolonization was taking place under the auspices of the international community. The OAU fully realized that for the United Nations, almost six years previously, the problem of decolonization had been solved in principle by the adoption of the historic Declaration of 14 December 1960 on the granting of unconditional independence to all territories and all peoples still living under foreign domination. The adoption of that Declaration, and the establishment in 1961 of a Special Committee to find the quickest and most effective ways and means of giving effect to the decolonization policy thus defined, had aroused throughout the world, and particularly in Africa, immense hopes and a special fervour which was obviously both sincere and profound.

238. The OAU, an instrument of concerted co-operation among the independent States of Africa, had been conceived and organized in the same spirit of confidence and fervour that typified Africa's feelings towards the United Nations, its Charter, its various agencies and, of course, the Special Committee. The African Heads of State and Government had given ab-

solute priority to decolonization, for liberation was the prerequisite for the fulfilment of all the aspirations of the African Governments and peoples. That profound truth had been solemnly reaffirmed throughout the continent only a few days earlier, on African Liberation Day commemorating the third anniversary of its signing of the OAU charter.

239. Because the task of liberation was one of the OAU's fundamental objectives and constant concerns, and because co-operation between, on the one hand, the OAU and, on the other hand, the United Nations in general and the Special Committee in particular had functioned perfectly in the course of the past year, the OAU proposed to change the form of its contribution to the Addis Ababa deliberations in 1966.

240. He and his staff placed themselves at the Special Committee's disposal, not only for attendance as observers at the discussion that would take place on each agenda item, but also for participation in any other exchange of views that might be thought desirable on matters of common concern to the Special Committee and the OAU. His organization was ready to co-operate with the Special Committee as fully as possible in view of the close solidarity linking Africa to the international community in the task of decolonization, to which the OAU was devoting its best efforts.

241. He was glad that the Special Committee had decided to include in its agenda the question of the liberation of the small Territories that were still dependent, the colonial enclaves scattered all over the African continent. The OAU was as concerned about the fate of those small Territories as it was about the fate of the big colonies, for a question of principle was involved. The decolonization to which the OAU aspired and for which it was working should cover all the African Territories, large or small, rich or poor. The African peoples would not be fully satisfied on that score until the last square inch of African soil had been withdrawn from non-African authority.

242. In that connexion he considered it his duty to bring to the Special Committee's knowledge a fact that had just been pointed out to him by the secretariat of the OAU Liberation Committee at Dar es Salaam: the Comoro Islands had been omitted both from the list of small African Territories on which the Special Committee intended to concentrate its attention, and from the general list of dependent Territories drawn up by the Committee. The OAU was sure that, if such an omission had been made, it could only be the result of a clerical error or an unintentional oversight, and the organization would be grateful if the Special Committee would make the necessary correction. It was quite clear that the Comoros were among the off-shore islands of Africa and, under the Special Committee's terms of reference, its competence extended to all dependent Territories, whatever the legal ties which bound those Territories to the colonial Powers occupying them.

243. The salient feature of the current situation in Africa was the aggravation of the threat to international peace and security constituted by the survival of colonialism and by the strengthening, during the past year, of the alliance formed between Portugal, South Africa and the Rhodesian settlers in order to consolidate their hold over the entire southern part of the African continent and to ensure the perpetuation of colonial and racist domination there. It was

a known fact that that unholy alliance of the most backward régimes of oppression—all three of which had been unanimously condemned, on several occasions, by the United Nations—nevertheless had its accomplices among the powerful. Those accomplices were the forces—individuals, companies or States—which had made investments in the south of the continent, which lived by the exploitation of African wealth in that region, and which thus bore a large share of responsibility for the deterioration of the situation and for the bloody tragedy besetting the peoples of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination. The need now, so far as decolonization was concerned, was not for resolutions but for solutions.

244. The colonial wars forced on the African peoples, the many acts of oppression, the various forms of vexation and humiliation which almost everywhere, had driven their African victims to take up arms, all went to show how, in the current phase of decolonization, the threat presented by colonialism to international peace and security in Africa had worsened. The situation necessarily raised the question of the responsibility borne by the great Powers which under the United Nations Charter, were the guardians of world peace. The Special Committee should devote a considerable share of its efforts to stressing that responsibility on the part of the great Powers, in order to induce them to extinguish, before it was too late, the fires that colonialism and its allies were busily lighting all over Africa.

245. All the foregoing strengthened the OAU's conviction that the Security Council should act on its specific responsibilities in the drama which was unfolding in Africa, and which might well plunge the world into a blood-bath. It was generally known that the material interests which were directly or indirectly supporting the colonialist and racist régimes in Africa were also paralysing the Security Council and had so far prevented it from meeting the expectations of the oppressed African peoples. Nothing, however, not even the repeated disappointments caused by the recent Security Council debates on Southern Rhodesia, could altogether extinguish the hope of seeing the United Nations face up to its responsibilities in Africa.

246. It should be remembered that complicity and inaction in the face of aggression by fascist Italy against the African people of Ethiopia had started the League of Nations on the fatal down grade which was to bring it swiftly to an inglorious fall. The United Nations should ponder that example, and the Security Council should avoid bringing upon it the fate of the League of Nations.

247. The Special Committee could and should play a great role in that regard by insisting against all opposition that, in view of the scope and gravity of the problems presented by colonialism and racism, the Security Council should come and meet in Africa in order to understand more clearly, in contact with African realities, that it simply must act and act quickly. It was doubtful that academic debates in New York, whatever faith and courage were shown by the Africans and their friends, would make the Security Council change its attitude. Perhaps, however, a session of the Security Council in Africa might bring about the desired change before it was too late.

### *General statements*

248. *The Chairman* expressed the Special Committee's deep appreciation for the encouraging address by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia. The long, bitter but successful struggle by His Imperial Majesty and the Government and people of Ethiopia to safeguard the independence of their country, as well as their devotion to the objectives of the United Nations Charter, would be a source of inspiration to the Committee.

249. He also expressed gratitude for the open-handed welcome and hospitality offered to the Special Committee. The history of such hospitality went back to biblical times, and it was truly African in its generosity. Many members had the privilege of visiting Ethiopia on previous occasions, of forming close fraternal ties with its people; their pleasure on the present occasion was shared by those who were visiting Ethiopia for the first time.

250. It had been with whole-hearted gratification that the Special Committee had accepted the invitation of the Government of Ethiopia to hold some of its meetings in Addis Ababa. That that was the third such invitation testified to the importance the Ethiopian Government attached to the Committee's work, while its presence for the third time in Addis Ababa was in its turn evidence of the esteem in which the Committee held the continuing contribution of the Ethiopian Government towards the total and speedy elimination of colonialism.

251. It was fitting that the Special Committee should be meeting in Africa Hall where, in May 1963, the charter of the OAU had been signed, and which had witnessed a large number of important and far-reaching OAU decisions aimed at the liberation of all Territories still under colonial rule in Africa. He was confident that the Committee would be stimulated by the example of the OAU and would in its turn make further effective contributions to the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

252. The work of the Special Committee in Africa had so far been constructive. Further testimony had been heard of the grave deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia and of the reprehensible failure of the United Kingdom Government to take effective steps to end the rebellion of the racist minority régime and to establish democratic conditions on the basis of one man, one vote, with a view to the speedy granting of independence. An important resolution (A/AC.109/167) had been adopted which, if implemented, would lead to the liquidation of the colonial régime in Southern Rhodesia.

253. Further evidence had also been heard of the intolerable conditions under which the peoples of Angola and Mozambique were suffering, of the criminal acts being carried out by the Portuguese, and of their flagrant refusal to apply the principle of self-determination.

254. Valuable testimony had been given concerning Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, which emphasized the need to ensure that their progress towards independence should be unconditional and in accordance with the aspirations of the people.

255. Petitioners had also been heard concerning French Somaliland and had provided valuable infor-



mation which should assist in objective consideration of the question.

256. He was confident that the Special Committee's deliberations at Addis Ababa concerning South West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, Ifni and Spanish Sahara, and French Somaliland would yield positive and fruitful results.

257. *The Chairman*, replying to the statement by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, recalled the Special Committee's resolution of 18 June 1965 (A/6000/Rev. 1,<sup>2</sup> chap. II, para. 463) expressing the hope that the co-operation between it and the Organization of African Unity would be intensified, and General Assembly resolution 2011 (XX) of 11 October 1965 adopted at its twentieth session on the same subject. In the light of those resolutions the Committee could be especially gratified by the presence of the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, whose outlining of his organization's position regarding the various problems of decolonization in Africa had been very impressive. The Committee attached great importance to the collaboration with the OAU in the attainment of the common objective of the total and speedy elimination of colonialism.

258. The representative of *Denmark* expressed his delegation's gratitude to His Imperial Majesty and the Government of Ethiopia for having invited the Special Committee to Addis Ababa, the capital of a proud people with a long and glorious history, and centre of the activities of the OAU.

259. Although economic and political unity in Africa was still perhaps a remote goal, the Special Committee had had daily evidence that the free Africans were united in their fight for the freedom of their brothers under colonial rule. He expressed the hope that the long and hard struggle, like that of the world-famous Ethiopian marathon runner, would lead to a successful conclusion, and conveyed the best wishes of his Government for a bright future in peace and prosperity.

260. The representative of *Iran* associated his delegation with the thanks that had been expressed to His Imperial Majesty and the Government and people of Ethiopia. He was greatly impressed by the progress that had been made during the year since his last visit. New buildings and roads had been constructed and new aerial routes opened up, while political, social and cultural evolution had continued apace. Ethiopia had carried on the struggle for the independence of subjugated peoples in other countries, and was bringing the fruits of liberty to its own people on the principle of justice and prosperity for all. The message of His Imperial Majesty would be a source of great inspiration to the Committee, as would the statement by the Secretary-General of the OAU.

261. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* expressed his delegation's thanks to His Imperial Majesty and to the Government and people of Ethiopia for the cordial invitation extended to the Special Committee, and for the wise inaugural statement.

262. Ethiopia's safeguarding and defence of its independence had been a source of inspiration to the United Republic of Tanzania. Strong bonds of friendship existed between the two countries, stemming from their desire for advancement in their own countries and

from their hopes for the development of the continent. His delegation was happy to be in Africa Hall, the seat of the OAU. He expressed his delegation's appreciation of the statement by the Secretary-General of that organization, its confidence that his endeavours would meet with increasing success, and its strong support for his suggestion that the Comoro question be placed on the Committee's agenda.

263. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* thanked His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and the Government and people of Ethiopia for their kind invitation. The Special Committee had already met at Addis Ababa the previous year and had adopted some very important recommendations, which had served as a basis for the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twentieth session. One of the most practical measures had been the establishment of direct contact with the OAU representatives who had participated in the work of the Special Committee. Such contact should be frequent, so that the existing links between the United Nations and the OAU might be tightened, the struggle against colonialism made more effective, and resolution 1514 (XV) applied.

264. He thanked Mr. Diallo Telli for his significant address. He, for his part, hoped that African unity would be strengthened still further in order to wage a more effective struggle against the remaining vestiges of colonialism.

265. The representative of *Afghanistan* associated himself with the thanks expressed by other members of the Committee of His Imperial Majesty and the Government of Ethiopia for their hospitality, and also to H.E. Mr. Diallo Telli for his inspiring address.

266. The representative of *Venezuela* thanked His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I and the Ethiopian Government and people, who had once again enabled the Special Committee to get into touch with African realities and to return to Addis Ababa, that bastion of freedom and independence.

267. The representative of *Mali* thanked His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and the Ethiopian Government and people for their invitation and their warm welcome. His delegation was happy to be in Addis Ababa, that great capital and symbol of African unity, which had raised so many hopes. The message from His Imperial Majesty, which the Ethiopian Minister for Foreign Affairs had kindly read to the members of the Committee, would be a source of inspiration to all delegations.

268. He was also glad to have heard the indignant voice of Mr. Diallo Telli, the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, who had spoken feelingly about the liberation of millions of Africans now languishing in poverty and oppression.

269. The representative of *India* expressed his gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and to the Government of Ethiopia for their generous invitation, and recalled the unique position and significant contribution of Ethiopia in the struggle against colonialism, and the many ties and shared ideals it had with his own country.

270. The representative of *Poland* joined previous speakers in expressing appreciation to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their hospitality and warm welcome. The message delivered by the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, on behalf of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, would guide and encourage the Special Committee in its deliberations.

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23.

271. Poland and Ethiopia were bound by ties of friendship, as evidenced by the official visit in December 1965 of the Chairman of the Council of State in his country to Ethiopia. During that visit, the two nations had reiterated their support for the struggle for freedom of such countries as Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. They had also condemned all racial discrimination and had urged the full implementation of the Security Council's resolutions on Southern Rhodesia.

272. He expressed appreciation for the address by the Secretary-General of the OAU and said that it had always been his delegation's firm conviction that the Committee's objectives could best be achieved if it joined its efforts with those of the OAU.

273. The representative of *Tunisia* thanked the Government and the people of Ethiopia for their hospitality and all their efforts to enable the Special Committee successfully to complete its decolonizing mission. He also expressed gratitude to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for his inaugural statement and for the message from His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie I, which he had been good enough to convey to the Special Committee and which would be a source of inspiration to the Committee throughout its deliberations.

274. In addition, he unreservedly supported the ideas expressed in the statement made by Mr. Diallo Telli, the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, which reflected the profound aspirations of millions of Africans still groaning under the colonial yoke. The attitude of the Tunisian Government would be moulded by the principles of the United Nations Charter and would be based on the pertinent resolutions adopted on decolonization.

275. He agreed with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, and with other speakers, that it was very unfortunate that the question of the Comoro Islands had not been included in the Special Committee's agenda and he hoped that the omission would soon be remedied. He welcomed the fact that there was close co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU, since both pursued a common ideal, namely, liberation of peoples under colonial domination and improvement of their lot.

276. The representative of *Bulgaria* also thanked his Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie I, and the Ethiopian people for their generous invitation to the Special Committee.

277. The Bulgarian Government, which unreservedly supported African peoples in their attempt to storm the last bastions of colonialism, attached very great importance to the Special Committee's current session in Africa. The fact that the peoples of Africa had chosen Addis Ababa, in which the United Nations had also set up several international organizations, as the site for the headquarters of the OAU, clearly demonstrated their gratitude to Ethiopia, a country which had continually fought to free the oppressed peoples of Africa.

278. He was particularly grateful to Mr. Diallo Telli, the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, for his confidence in the Special Committee. He agreed with him that the burning colonial problems in Africa called not for resolutions but for solutions, and that effective measures must be taken against the racist, colonialist and minority régimes of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia. He also approved of the Administrative Secretary-General's suggestion that

meetings of the Security Council should be held in Africa with a view to settling the dangerous situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa and the Portuguese colonies, a situation which was a threat to peace in Africa and in the entire world.

279. The representative of *Chile* expressed his gratitude to His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie I, for having invited the Special Committee to hold a part of its session in Ethiopia.

280. Chile had welcomed the establishment of the OAU in 1963, and that organization had already achieved very satisfactory results. It was unfortunate that such an organization, which should devote itself solely to improving the economic, social and cultural conditions of the African peoples, had to concern itself with such problems as colonialism, which ought not even to exist in the contemporary world, since freedom belonged by right to all without distinction.

281. He had listened with interest to the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, who had given a very comprehensive picture of the situation in his statement. He welcomed the close co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU, which enabled the OAU to participate in the work of the Special Committee. Despite many efforts, the results achieved to date had hardly been outstanding, owing to the resistance of certain Members of the United Nations which did not respect the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

282. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* thanked His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Haile Selassie I, for his wise message which the Minister for Foreign Affairs had transmitted to the Special Committee. That message was further proof of the persevering and conciliatory efforts which His Imperial Majesty had made, both at the United Nations and in the OAU, to foster peace between peoples. He also thanked the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU for a clear and precise statement which he would certainly bear in mind during the work of the Special Committee.

283. The representative of *Syria* paid a tribute to the Government and the people of Ethiopia for their contribution to the liberation and the unity of Africa, and expressed appreciation of their hospitality.

284. He supported the statement made in the preceding meeting by the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and wished that organization success in its task of liberating oppressed peoples.

285. The representative of *Yugoslavia* expressed his delegation's gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their hospitality, and to Mr. Diallo Telli for his important statement.

286. The representative of *Sierra Leone* was gratified by the warm welcome extended by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and by the Government and people of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa was the birth-place and headquarters of the Organization of African Unity and a source of inspiration in the struggle for freedom and independence.

287. The representative of *Iraq*, recalling the long-standing ties of Ethiopia with the Arab world, thanked His Imperial Majesty the Emperor and the Government of Ethiopia for their warm welcome and Mr. Diallo Telli for his statement.

288. The representative of *Italy* said that the presence of the Special Committee in Addis Ababa for the third time in five years constituted a tribute to the people of Ethiopia for their outstanding contribution to decolonization. He thanked His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, the Government and the people of Ethiopia for their generous hospitality.

289. The representative of the *United States of America* deemed it an honour and a privilege to be present in Addis Ababa, and recalled the long-standing ties between her own country and Ethiopia.

290. The representative of *Australia* wished first to offer to His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, and to the great and ancient land of Ethiopia, the homage of his delegation's deepest respects and its gratitude for the kindnesses extended to the Committee. It was most fitting that the revitalized heart of Africa should pulsate so strongly from a country which had not gone the way of many ancient civilizations, but was building firmly on a magnificent past. A beautiful symbol of that fresh vigour was Africa Hall itself. He had listened with the greatest respect to the message which His Imperial Majesty had graciously sent to the Committee, and had noted the words of the Foreign Minister of Ethiopia and the Secretary-General of the OAU. The Australian delegation would faithfully place all those communications before its Government.

291. Associating himself with those who had expressed appreciation of the statement by the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, the representative of *Ethiopia* said that his delegation whole-heartedly shared his view on the need for speedy elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in Africa, and deeply appreciated the tremendous efforts that the OAU was making. That organization and the Special Committee had common aims and objectives, and the forthright statement was an important contribution to the Committee's work.

292. Responding to the representatives' expressions of appreciation of the welcome they had received, he said that, as His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I had said, they had only returned to their own home, and it was a great joy for the Ethiopian Government and people to welcome them again. As a country that had had to fight for its very existence against marauding foreign Powers through its long and chequered history, Ethiopia had an interest in seeing colonialism banished from the earth.

293. He hoped that the facilities put at the Special Committee's disposal by his Government would assist in its work.

294. The peoples of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, South West Africa and other oppressed Territories were awaiting the day of deliverance, and looked to the Special Committee with hope and expectation. The Committee could look back with pride at the successes it had achieved, but as long as colonialism and the exploitation of man continued, there was no room for complacency. His delegation was determined to continue the work with renewed vigour during the Committee's remaining sessions in Africa.

#### *Closing of meetings*

*Statement by the representative of the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity*

295. The representative of the *Organization of African Unity* said that he would convey the encouraging

words of the Chairman and members of the Special Committee to his organization's Administrative Secretary-General, who regretted that owing to unavoidable circumstances he was unable to be present at the closing meeting. He was gratified to hear of the Committee's desire for closer liaison with the OAU, whose representative in New York maintained close contact with it, as well as with the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

296. The one important aim of the OAU was the total liquidation of colonialism and racism from the continent—a *sine qua non* for the strengthening of African unity. The struggle would be pursued unremittingly by Africans until the whole continent was free. History and experience had shown that nothing could hold back the march of freedom: the freedom fighters would overcome all obstacles and win the support of all decent men and women.

297. He regretted that the Committee had been unable to discuss the question of Comoro in accordance with the wishes of the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, but hoped it would find it possible to do so during its later meetings. He expressed the hope that the Committee's discussion in the next two African capitals it was to visit would be as fruitful as those in Addis Ababa.

#### *General statements*

298. *The Chairman*, on behalf of all members of the Committee, expressed gratitude to his Imperial Majesty and the Government of Ethiopia for their kind invitation to the Special Committee; for all the facilities put at its disposal, which had contributed in such large measure to the success of its work; for their generous and gracious hospitality; and for the privilege of another opportunity to strengthen contacts and friendship with the people of Ethiopia. He also expressed gratification at the collaboration of the OAU through its Administrative Secretary-General, whose participation had been of great benefit.

299. It could be said with assurance that the misgivings of one or two members concerning the advisability of the Special Committee's meetings held in Africa had proved groundless. If evidence were needed, it was only necessary to examine the results so far achieved by the Committee and the resolutions adopted; that morning, for instance, it had adopted a highly important and constructive resolution on South West Africa recommending, *inter alia*, that the Security Council should make it obligatory for all States to implement the measures contained in General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII). In so doing it had discharged one of the tasks specifically assigned to it by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of resolution 2105 (XX), which requested the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory examined by it which might threaten international peace and security, and to make suggestions that might assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the United Nations Charter.

300. The Committee had also adopted that morning a resolution concerning Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland (see chap. VII, para. 237), aimed first at ensuring that the progress of the Territories towards independence should be based on the free expression of the people in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV); secondly, at securing territorial integrity and sover-

eignty; and thirdly, at improving their economic situation. Those resolutions, together with the discussions that had taken place concerning Southern Rhodesia, Aden, Ifni and Spanish Sahara were adequate justification for the Committee's visit to Africa. He was confident that the meetings in Cairo and Algiers would yield similar fruitful and valuable results.

301. Members would leave Addis Ababa with very happy memories of their stay, and invigorated and inspired by the work being done both in the development of the great capital and by the OAU.

302. The *representative of the Secretary-General*, on behalf of all members of the Secretariat, expressed deep gratitude to His Imperial Majesty and the Government of Ethiopia for all the facilities placed at their disposal and for the generous hospitality extended to them. Special thanks were due to Mr. Mekasias, and his colleague Mr. Deressa, for their assistance and personal kindness, as well as to the officials of the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa for their co-operation.

303. The representative of *Ethiopia* said that his Government was grateful to the Special Committee for having accepted its invitation, and strongly believed that its visit had greatly advanced the cause for which it had been established. The resolutions it had adopted had undoubtedly brought encouragement to the many people all over the world still struggling to win freedom and independence, and the petitioners had been left with no doubt as to where the sympathies of the Committee lay. Those were no mean achievements.

304. Colonialism was a scourge that continued to bedevil humanity, and Ethiopia deplored the situation that had made the creation of the Committee an urgent necessity. The fact that even in the latter half of the twentieth century—a period that had witnessed a high degree of practical human achievement—a large proportion of the family of man was suffering deprivation and indignity, was a sad commentary on civilization. His Government therefore looked forward to the day when the Committee's existence was no longer necessary, when the nations would enjoy equally the fruits of freedom and when the exploitation of man by man would be a thing of the past. The fact that the achievement of that aim might be a slow and frustrating process should serve as a challenge and spur the Committee into making ever greater efforts.

305. He hoped that members had enjoyed their stay in Addis Ababa, and wished them success in their work in Cairo and Algiers. It would be his delegation's pleasant duty to convey their expressions of appreciation to His Imperial Majesty and the Government of Ethiopia.

#### D. MEETINGS HELD AT CAIRO, UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

##### *Opening of meetings*

##### *Address by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic*

306. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the *United Arab Republic* said that President Gamal Abdel Nasser had asked him to transmit his greetings to the Special Committee and welcome it to the United Arab Republic. The President also conveyed his best wishes for the fulfilment of the Committee's noble efforts to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to end colonialism in the world. The President was confident that mem-

bers would continue their great mission with the persistence and determination they had always displayed. Meanwhile the President wished them a happy stay among the people of the United Arab Republic.

307. It was the Foreign Minister's privilege to welcome the Committee on behalf of the Government and people of the United Arab Republic. He expressed his country's gratitude for the decision to meet in Cairo and appreciation of the Committee's constructive new practice of holding meetings close to Territories still under colonialism in Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

308. The ending of all forms of colonialism was vital to the maintenance of international peace. The United Arab Republic therefore appreciated the Committee's noble and essential efforts, which had helped to raise the morale of peoples subjected to colonialism and given them fresh hope of freedom amidst the continuing acts of oppression. Those efforts had also consolidated the struggle of oppressed peoples to attain their right to self-determination, develop their political systems and exploit their economic resources in order to reach a dignified standard of human prosperity in complete freedom from discrimination.

309. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples represented a landmark in the history of the international Organization and a most constructive step forward. Moreover, the efforts of the Committee had considerably contributed to forming a trend of world public opinion hostile to colonialism. That trend had reinforced the will to struggle and sharpened the awareness of peoples striving to recover their freedom. He wished to assure the Committee of the determination of the Government and people of the United Arab Republic to continue to support peoples struggling against all forms of colonialism.

310. His country had followed with great interest and appreciation the Committee's deliberations in Dar es Salaam, Mogadiscio and Addis Ababa, and had no doubt that the African peoples would attain their noble and legitimate objectives in Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and other African Territories still under the yoke of colonialism. The United Arab Republic was equally convinced that the forces of colonialism and racialism would soon surrender in the face of the great African struggle and the values it represented. Meanwhile colonial powers had to recognize the force of the African national struggle and the value, accomplishments and role of the African man. They also had to reckon with the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, which represented both a framework and an instrument of the independent African States for the attainment of the honourable objectives of freedom and construction throughout the African continent.

311. The people of the United Arab Republic attached the greatest importance to the questions of Aden and Oman, which the Committee was to discuss. The question of Aden and the Aden Protectorates had already passed the stage of mere adoption of resolutions. The challenge lay rather in taking the necessary action to carry out the United Nations and Special Committee resolutions; and it was the duty of the United Kingdom Government to abide by and fully implement those resolutions, as well as to embark upon a policy of co-operation with the Special Committee for that purpose.



312. He was confident that the Committee fully realized the extent of the aggression and armed intervention to which the people of Oman had been subjected. The General Assembly had already taken positive steps at its twentieth session, when it had recognized the legitimate right of the people of Oman to self-determination and the withdrawal of foreign forces from their territory. He was also confident that the Committee, in fulfilling its United Nations mandate to examine the cause of the struggling people of Oman, would take the decisions and steps necessary for putting an end to armed aggression against the people of Oman and enabling them to recover true sovereignty and enjoy their inherent right to development and progress.

313. The people of the United Arab Republic stood with all Arab and African peoples in watching the work of the Special Committee with great hopes and expectations. Its meetings in Cairo and other African capitals would surely be crowned with success, thereby crystallizing its noble and vital task of ending colonialism.

*Address by the Acting Secretary-General of the League of Arab States*

314. The Acting Secretary-General of the *League of Arab States* welcomed the Special Committee to the Arab League's headquarters on behalf of the League of Arab States and thanked it for inviting the League to attend as an observer the meeting of that body, which reflected the noble aims of the United Nations for the liquidation of imperialism and the liberation of humanity from imperialistic aims and dangers.

315. That same aim was also the corner-stone on which the Arab League was founded and for the realization of which it had worked during the whole of its twenty-one years of existence. If the revival of unity was considered to be the ultimate goal of the Arab nation, then freedom could be regarded as the foundation of unity and at its core. That was why the League of Arab States, and its members had struggled for the cause of liberating the Arab nation. Victory for the cause of freedom in Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, Kuwait and Algeria had eventually been achieved. Those countries had become full members of the League of Arab States and of the United Nations.

316. With great faith and purpose, the League and its members were now struggling against British imperialism in the Arabian Peninsula. British imperialism had imposed tyrannic rule over the Occupied South, Oman, Muscat and the Emirates of the Gulf, thus flagrantly disregarding the United Nations and violating its Charter and its principles and the resolutions of both the General Assembly and of the Special Committee.

317. Imperialism was still clinging to outdated measures reminiscent of the past two centuries and was resorting to suppression, intimidation and annihilation. In so doing, imperialism disregarded the sufferings, casualties and sacrifices of the people and ignored the fact that that area of the Arab nation embodied one of the oldest civilizations of the world. The Arab nation and the other free nations of the world would in no way agree to the presence of imperialism, which imposed its outrageous exploitation and tied the people to its yoke, thus leading to large-scale ignorance and

poverty in the area. Imperialism also constituted a threat to the security of the region and to the peace of the world. It must be borne in mind, at the present juncture, that imperialism had been liquidated in all Asian countries and only remained in the Arab area. It was high time for imperialism to depart from other African States. Cloaked in new shapes, imperialism desperately tried to resume its former power, but its attempts were doomed to failure for they struck deep at the nature of the evolution of life and the maturity of the human conscience.

318. It might not be out of place, in that connexion, to recall what had been taking place in the Arab areas 140 years ago, when British imperialism aligned itself with backwardness against the Arab people; or to recall the protracted nationalist struggle throughout that dark age, which reached a decisive stage with the inception of the Liberation Front, its sacred war against imperialist aggression and the historic feats of heroism it achieved in the last four years; or of imperialist machinations to subvert those movements. The most outstanding example of such machinations had taken place in 1959, when the United Kingdom had embarked upon the foundation of the so-called "Federation of South Arabia", its puppet and the medium for exercising its imperialist powers in the Occupied South. That was exemplified again by the subversive conferences of the United Kingdom, which that country falsely called constitutional. The next conference of that kind would take place in August 1966 between the United Kingdom on the one hand and its puppet in the area on the other. In reality that will mean a conference between the United Kingdom and itself.

319. Attention should also be drawn to the acts of intimidation and tyranny in Muscat, Oman and the Gulf. Those acts had been exposed and publicized thanks to the Special Committee, which had upheld liberty and would continue to uphold it during the present discussion on the two questions.

320. However, he wished to stress the fact that British imperialist danger in the Arabian peninsula was of the same nature, though it took on different forms. It threatened not only the Arabian Peninsula, but also the whole Afro-Asian world. Imperialism would never be eradicated unless its bases were dismantled in the Arab area.

321. Only a week ago he had read the twenty-sixth pamphlet of the Adelphi Papers, entitled *Sources of Conflict in the Middle East*. There was nothing more significant and eloquent than that paper in revealing the United Kingdom's underlying objective of imperialism in the Arabian Peninsula and in focusing light upon the bases from which aggression was directed against the people.

322. That document needed no comment; it would suffice to quote a few paragraphs from it. For example:

"Britain has bases for land, sea and air forces at Aden and Bahrain, linked by a chain of four air stationing posts and supplemented by smaller landing strips in the South Arabian Federation and the Eastern Aden Protectorates. The bases support a mixed land force of infantry, armour and artillery, a small naval force of escorts, minesweepers and landing craft and an air element including interceptor-ground attack aircraft, reconnaissance bombers, transport aircraft and a few helicopters. Britain

is formally bound to defend the South Arabian Federation (including Aden) as well as the Protectorates which remain outside the Federation. In the Persian Gulf area, Britain is also formally bound to defend Bahrain against attack from within the Gulf, to defend Qatar against attack by sea, to defend the Trucial State of Fujairah against any aggression. . . . In addition to these formal commitments, Britain considers itself, and is widely considered, to have a general moral commitment to defend all those States in the Gulf for whose international relations the British Government remains responsible. The main routes by which Britain communicates with and reinforces the bases in the area are by sea through the Suez Canal or by air over Turkey and Iran to Bahrain. Both routes are also important in sustaining the British military presence in the Indian Ocean area and South-East Asia."<sup>3</sup>

323. The document contained accounts indicating a rapprochement between the United States and the United Kingdom concerning that imperialist military plan. Reference was also made to the Western strategic belt, which aimed at the containment of the Soviet Union and the countries parties to the Warsaw Pact, thus forming a defensive-offensive force to face Soviet expansion. The document went on to say:

"British bases and commitments in southern Arabia and the Persian Gulf . . . [help to promote Western influence in the Middle East and to deter any local belligerence. . . . They] help to keep open a strategic route to British positions in the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia, and may thus be said to contribute to the containment of any advance by a communist Power into those areas. But their primary purpose is a more local one: to safeguard the flow of Middle East oil, to prevent or check conflict in their own immediate area and to provide a base for British military intervention in other areas close at hand."<sup>4</sup>

324. The document also mentioned the danger originating from Arab nationalism and its power, and uncovered imperialistic plots against the emerging Arab countries in the area. Imperialism feared that force, which constituted a threat to its aggressive aspirations.

325. The document then stated, in a manner reminiscent of the fossilized imperialist mentality, that Curzon's Declaration of 1903, which stipulated that "The peace of these waters must be maintained . . . and the influence of the British Government must remain supreme", still held good in 1966 so far as the Occupied South and the Gulf were concerned, thus completely disregarding twentieth century developments.

326. He begged indulgence for his lengthy quotations, for he regarded them as unequivocal evidence uncovering the latest British machinations directed against the liberation movement of the Occupied South, and evidence of the unyielding British attitude in Muscat, Oman and the Gulf Emirates. Those statements showed the far-reaching effects of the battle and revealed the truth sought after by the Committee.

327. He also wished to disclose three main parallel aspects of the same imperialist policy followed in

South Arabia and to indicate the stand taken by the League of Arab States on those issues.

328. In the cause of the Occupied South, the Arab League, during its first seventeen years of existence, had resorted to every diplomatic means at its disposal to deal with British imperialism, but all its attempts had been in vain. The result was more aggression and repression on the part of imperialism. In 1962 the liberation movement of the Occupied South had initiated a new stage of action, both through an effective nationalist struggle and through the United Nations. During the last four years the Arab countries, through its organs—the League's Councils, Heads of Government and meetings of Heads of State—had pursued the following policies:

They had striven against British imperialism in the Arabian Peninsula by every means at their disposal in order to eradicate imperialism and to consolidate the liberation movement in the Occupied South and Oman. They had also given active aid to the Arabian Gulf to enable it to achieve liberation and advancement.

They had implemented the resolutions of the Special Committee and of the United Nations General Assembly, and in particular the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on 5 November 1965, regarding the Occupied South, and on 17 December 1965 regarding Oman.

They had taken a firm stand against the British conferences and imperialist manoeuvres which, in a bid to safeguard continued imperialistic presence in a new form, sought to establish puppet régimes which were not the product of the free will of the people of the area. Those attempts and manoeuvres had been condemned by the United Nations.

They had united the efforts of the nationalists in one organization so as to close their ranks against imperialists, which tried to sow the seeds of discord among them.

329. The Nationalist Liberation Movement had recently gained impetus. On 3 March 1966, the Nationalist Front and the Liberation Organization were merged to form a single body: the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). The agreement had been ratified on the same day by the Yemen Occupied South Commission of the Arab League and by the League's Council during the same month.

330. The League of Arab States staunchly believed that the Committee would condemn the current attempt by the United Kingdom to hold negotiations with the Federation Government, its tool. It was taking pains to involve the United Nations in its aggressive attempts and taking steps to hold a conference next August which would be a replica of former conferences, which were doomed to failure. It also refused to implement the United Nations resolutions. The United Kingdom should therefore be faced with a decisive confrontation. The nationalist struggle inside the Territory was escalating and becoming more ferocious.

331. But the United Kingdom was persisting in its negotiations and preparations, and was adamant in its insistence on more sacrifices and bloodshed. That was incontestable evidence that current British negotiations were far removed from the aspirations of the people of the area, whose belief in freedom was becom-

<sup>3</sup> The Institute for Strategic Studies, *Sources of Conflict in the Middle East*, Adelphi Paper No. 26 (March 1966), pp. 26 and 27.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 27 and 28.

ing stauncher and who were more determined to gain victory than ever before.

332. With regard to the Omani cause, on 17 December 1965 the United Nations General Assembly had upheld the natural right of the Omani people to liberation from British imperialists, and to independence and self-determination; it had further condemned the United Kingdom for refusing to co-operate with the Special Committee on Oman, and called for the withdrawal of British forces from Oman, and for the abolition of British supremacy in all its forms, without restrictions on liberties and with legal rights for the people.

333. But since 1955 the occupying forces of the United Kingdom persisted in defending their presence and were still defying the resolutions of the United Nations and the natural rights of the Arab people of Oman. The Arab League was confident that the Special Committee would uphold the Omani people's right to liberty and independence in a new and effective way.

334. The Gulf Emirates were also fettered by British imperialism, which impeded their progress and deprived them of prosperity. Imperialism further imposed its internal and external guardianship without any basis in international law. This, in fact, was the most heinous form of imperialism, whose liquidation was the primary aim of the Special Committee.

335. In compliance with the League's Pact, which called for "co-operation with the Arab countries non-members of the League's Council in a bid to achieve prosperity and safeguard their future", the League Council on 31 March 1964 had adopted a resolution in which it decided to send a mission headed by the Secretary-General of the League, and whose members were personal representatives of the Heads of Arab States which are immediate neighbours of the Gulf Emirates. The aim of that mission was to conclude an agreement with the Emirs on methods of achieving brotherly co-operation with that area, and to offer economic and technical aid.

336. The mission had departed in October 1964 and was followed by a mission of technicians. Agreements were concluded with the rulers of the Emirates concerning projects for paving roads, agriculture, water, electricity and hygiene, to be financed and implemented by the League. The League earmarked the necessary funds and transferred the balance to the Dobai banks before beginning the work.

337. Since 1964, the United Kingdom had been indifferent to the League's projects aiming to revive the area, but once it realized the effectiveness of Arab aid and the willingness of the rulers and people to accept it, that country had embarked upon a policy of pressure and conspiracy. It was then decided that the Secretary-General of the League should visit the Emirates to obtain ratification of the Arab projects from the rulers. A few hours after his arrival on 10 May 1965, he received the necessary documents. The rulers, especially those of Sharjah and Ras El Khaima, because of their prestige, were then intimidated and threatened with deposition, unless they withdrew their agreement to co-operate with the League. All of them refused to submit to such threats.

338. On 22 June 1965, a mission of Arab experts left for Dubai to begin work there. It was then that British imperialism revealed its odious and outdated methods. When the experts arrived in Doha, the

capital of the Qatar Emirate, on 24 June 1965, they were prevented, by sheer force, from continuing their journey, and were obliged to return to Kuwait on the same day. There followed the detention of Sheikh Sakr Ibn Sultan, the ruler of Sharjah Emirate, and his banishment to Kuwait. Identical cables were sent to the Secretary-General of the League signed by the other rulers informing him that they had withdrawn from their previous agreements. That incident thus demonstrated one of the heinous methods of imperialist despotism.

339. These brief references to British imperialism in the Occupied South, Omani Imamate and the Gulf Emirates clearly demonstrated imperialist planning, which constituted a threat to the security of the whole area and showed the untruthfulness of recent declarations by the United Kingdom.

340. At that time, the United Kingdom had declared its willingness to put into effect projects for construction in the area, but after a year it was still indifferent to those projects. The Arabs, however, had learnt, in their protracted struggle for freedom, not to listen to any imperialist promises, for they were mere lies. Imperialism would presumably never allow progress, its deadly foe, to replace backwardness, its pliant ally.

341. The United Kingdom Government had announced its determination to evacuate the Occupied South by 1968, but had simultaneously engaged in negotiations under a non-constitutional system condemned by the United Nations, and was disregarding the true representatives of the people. It had just concluded a new secret agreement with the ruler of Bahrain. That agreement aimed at enlarging the military base in Bahrain and equipping it with large quantities of offensive arms. It had been further reported that the United Kingdom Foreign Office was taking the utmost pains to keep that agreement confidential, fearing as it did the pressure which the Arab nationalists might exert upon the Bahrain Government to annul its co-operation with the United Kingdom.

342. That situation aroused grave concern. One reason was that the United Kingdom was persisting in its outdated imperialist schemes, and paying no heed to the fact that it was in the second half of the twentieth century. Another reason was that the Occupied South revolutionaries were continuing their heroic struggle for the liberation of their country and the Omani people were engaging in hostilities. Nationalist resistance had spread from the Imamate of Oman to the internal areas of Muscat. The present situation indicated that an explosion was imminent especially after the deposition of Sharjah Emir, and the United Kingdom's persistence in rejecting the League's support for rehabilitation projects.

343. Intimidation activities had escalated in the area and an agreement concerning an aggressive military base in Bahrain had been concluded.

344. The Arab nation and free peoples everywhere looked to the Committee's historic meeting in Cairo, a city which had scored historic victories against the aggressive forces of colonialism and neo-colonialism; for Cairo was the bulwark of the struggle for freedom. Everybody remembered with gratitude its painstaking efforts to meet freedom fighters in their homelands. People would always remember the praiseworthy stands taken by the Committee on the causes of justice and liberty, and had unswerving faith that it would

take a decisive stand in support of the Arab liberation causes.

### *General statements*

345. The Chairman, speaking on behalf of the Special Committee, thanked the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic for his inspiring address and for the stirring and remarkable message he had communicated from President Gamal Abdel Nasser. The Foreign Minister had set out important elements which would assist the Committee in its work in Cairo.

346. The Committee's gratitude went out to the Government of the United Arab Republic for inviting it to hold some of its meetings in Cairo and for extending to it hospitality and fine facilities.

347. The position of the Government of the United Arab Republic in the vanguard of the struggle for the liberation of colonial peoples, its devotion to the cause of peace, its dedication to the aims embodied in the United Nations Charter, and its constructive contribution to the work of the Committee, represented an inspiration and a stimulus at the outset of the Committee's work in Cairo.

348. The Chairman also thanked the observer for the League of Arab States for his statement. The special relationship of the League with the United Nations and its contribution to the Special Committee's aims and aspirations made it of particular importance, and due attention would be given to the points raised in the Committee's deliberations in Cairo.

349. It was appropriate that the Committee should be taking up the matters of Aden and Oman while in Cairo. Developments concerning Aden had reached a crucial stage. Fully appreciating the importance attached to the matter by all Arab peoples, he gave an assurance that the Committee would spare no effort to make the contribution expected of it by those peoples and by all freedom-loving peoples everywhere. As the representative of a country which had suffered under colonial domination, he pledged the Committee's unflagging determination to secure the full and earliest possible application of the pertinent General Assembly and Special Committee resolutions. In that connexion, he extended a warm welcome to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Aden, Mr. Omar A. H. Adeel, who was present and would take his seat when the matter of Aden was considered.

350. With regard to the question of Oman the Committee would, with equal determination, endeavour to make an effective contribution towards ensuring for the people of Oman the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with their freely expressed wishes. In that task the Committee would of course be guided by General Assembly resolution 2023 (XX) of 17 December 1965.

351. He concluded by renewing his thanks to the Foreign Minister for his address and, through him, to the Government of the United Arab Republic for enabling the Committee to meet in Cairo. He also wished, through the Foreign Minister, to reiterate his gratitude to President Gamal Abdel Nasser for the inspiring message he had that day communicated to the Committee.

352. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* thanked the Government of the United Arab Republic for its invitation to the Special Com-

mittee to hold some of its meetings in the capital of the new Arab State which was in the vanguard of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for the freedom and independence of all the oppressed peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the rest of the world. On behalf of the USSR delegation, he expressed his deep appreciation to His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, and to the Government and people of that country, which had close ties of friendship with the Soviet people. Relations between the two countries and peoples were based on their common struggle for peace, social progress and socialism. The Government of the United Arab Republic had given the Special Committee an opportunity to make an on-the-spot inquiry into the fundamental problems of the peoples of Arabia fighting against colonial régimes and to hear the representatives of nationalist and patriotic organizations of Aden and Oman and of all those engaged in the struggle to liberate those territories. It had also provided an opportunity for the Committee to work out agreed solutions which would facilitate the rapid implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as many other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the questions of Aden and Oman.

353. Although five years had passed since the adoption of the Declaration, millions of human beings, for the most part in Africa and East Arabia, were still held in chains under colonial rule, being brutally exploited, subjected to every kind of humiliation, deprived of their human dignity, persecuted and murdered, solely because they refused to remain slaves. The conscience of mankind could not ignore the crimes of the colonialists. Ways must be found to eradicate the last traces of colonialism and its aftermath, apartheid and racism. Although mortally wounded, colonialism refused to die. It was defending itself fiercely. For some time now, in some parts of the world, colonialist and imperialist forces had been attempting to organize counter-attacks against national liberation movements and to undermine the sovereignty of a number of newly independent young States.

354. The ruling circles in the United States were interfering in the internal affairs of other States and waging an aggressive war against the people of Vietnam. The British colonialists were sending punitive expeditions against the peoples of South Arabia, Aden and Oman. Their Portuguese henchmen were pouring fresh troops into Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea to exterminate the patriots in these Territories. The Verwoerd régime made no attempt to conceal its intention of annexing South West Africa. Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence was an act of defiance directed not only against 4 million inhabitants of Zimbabwe, but against all of peace-loving Africa.

355. The criminal plans of Ian Smith, Verwoerd and Salazar, aimed at keeping racist and colonialist régimes in power, could never have succeeded without the military, economic and political support of a number of States members of NATO, foremost among them the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany. The international situation made it imperative for all forces fighting imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to unite. South Arabia was one of the last bulwarks of British and international imperialism.



It was being used as a major base, which threatened the peace and the security of the peoples of East Arabia.

356. The imperialist monopolies, particularly the United States and British monopolies, had taken possession of the principal resource of South Arabia, oil. The interests of the oil monopolies were carefully protected by land, sea and air forces which threatened the security not only of the people of the area but of the entire Arab world. During the Suez crisis, the Aden and Bahrain bases had served as a spring-board for the air attacks on Egypt. Now, by repeated military provocations, the same bases were threatening the young Arab States. They were being used to combat the national liberation movements in South Arabia and to punish the Arab peoples which had taken up arms to fight for freedom. British airplanes took off from those bases to bomb the villages of South Arabia. British soldiers launched what amounted to colonial expeditions against the patriots of the region and hunted down the Aden freedom fighters. The United Kingdom still had a network of military bases in the Near and Middle East. In the area of Aden and the Gulf, it maintained large contingents of troops which were used both to suppress national liberation movements in South Arabia and to exert pressure on the independent States of East Arabia.

357. On the subject of the importance attributed by imperialism to maintaining military bases in that part of the world, Mr. Julian Amery, former Minister for Air of the last British Conservative Government had recently written that the facts irrefutably proved that the military presence of the United Kingdom east of Suez had considerably helped and was still helping to protect its interests against the hostile local elements. The statement was wholly without guile: the "hostile local elements" were none other than the peoples of Asia and Africa and the peoples of South Arabia, which were resisting British rule and opposing any interference in their internal affairs. The "east of Suez" policy amounted to a sustained effort to protect imperialist interests. It was contrary to the interests of the peoples of Asia and Africa and aimed at strengthening the colonial rule of British imperialism in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula.

358. However, the monstrous and barbarous methods used by imperialism and colonialism to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the peoples to freedom and independence were doomed to failure. Despite local frustrations and temporary defeats, the liberation forces were steadily increasing in number and their equipment was improving. The last vestiges of colonialism would be unable to withstand an attack by those forces: he could state that with certainty, because all States and peoples which loved freedom, peace and progress were giving increasingly active support to the freedom fighters.

359. The position of the Soviet Union on the question was well known: in order to help to liquidate colonial régimes as rapidly as possible, it had provided and would continue to provide assistance to the peoples which were waging a heroic struggle against colonial oppression.

360. During his recent visit to the United Arab Republic, Mr. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, had said: "Our State and the whole Soviet people are providing decisive support for all those fighting for their freedom and in-

dependence. For many years, the Soviet Union has been pursuing a policy of active support for peoples fighting for their national independence, for the permanent liquidation of capitalism and for the strengthening of peace. You can be sure that we shall continue to pursue that policy."

361. The joint *communiqué* on the talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic setting forth the position of the signatories on colonial questions stated that they condemned the policy of oppression of the colonial Power in Aden and South Arabia. They affirmed that they were prepared fully to support the heroic struggle of the Arab peoples for their freedom and genuine self-determination. They appealed to the United Kingdom Government to implement the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and pledged their support to the people of Oman in its fight against colonialism.

362. The USSR delegation expressed confidence that during its meetings in Cairo, the Special Committee would adopt decisions aimed at supporting the liberation forces of South Arabia and expediting the liquidation of colonial régimes in that part of the world. The Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States had an important part to play in the overthrow of these régimes in Africa and East Arabia. In previous years, the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States had managed to co-ordinate their activities more and more efficiently. His delegation welcomed that co-operation and expressed the hope that the representatives of the Arab League would work with the Special Committee in an effort to resolve the problems to be discussed in Cairo.

363. On behalf of his delegation, he extended to the people of the United Arab Republic his best wishes for their complete success in building a new life of happiness and prosperity.

364. The representative of *Venezuela* said that he was pleased to have an opportunity, for the first time in four years, to pay a tribute to the United Arab Republic for its co-operation with the Special Committee. At the previous session, he had conveyed his thanks to the United Arab Republic in his capacity as a member of the Sub-Committee on Aden. Now, it was on behalf of the delegations of Chile, Uruguay and Venezuela that he thanked the people and Government of the United Arab Republic for the kind invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its African meetings in Cairo. The warm welcome the United Arab Republic had given the members of the Special Committee had once again demonstrated its readiness to fight against colonialism and showed that it had taken an unequivocal stand in favour of United Nations action in that struggle.

365. The Venezuelan delegation fully appreciated the valuable assistance given the Special Committee by the United Arab Republic and thanked its Government for having enabled the Committee members to have direct contact with the reality of colonialism in that part of the world. He was confident that the experience gained during the Cairo meetings would be very valuable and would help the Committee to complete its task successfully and thus to carry out the instructions of the General Assembly.

366. The representative of *Iraq* expressed his delegation's profound appreciation and gratitude for the invitation extended to the Special Committee by a

sister Arab country to hold some of its meetings in Cairo. Coming to Cairo was, for Arabs and Africans alike, something in the nature of a long-cherished pilgrimage.

367. The same banks of the Nile had seen the flowering of a great Arab and Islamic civilization that had spread light and justice throughout that part of the world. Since the great revolution of 23 July 1952 the United Arab Republic had come to represent, for Arabs and Africans, the pulsating heart of Arab and African unity, the defiant stand against colonialism and its offshoot, international Zionism, the rallying point in the struggle against all foreign domination and oppression, and a refuge for freedom fighters from all over the world.

368. In 1954, President Nasser had written in his *Philosophy of the Revolution* that it was not in vain that his country lay to the south-west of Asia close to the Arab world, whose life was intermingled with that of the United Arab Republic; neither was it in vain that his country lay to the north-east of Africa, a position from which it overlooked the African continent, wherein was raging the most violent struggle between white colonizers and the black indigenous inhabitants for the possession of its inexhaustible resources.

369. Indeed, the United Arab Republic had played, and continued to play, a leading role in the struggle against Zionist colonialism and its forcible occupation of a very dear part of the Arab homeland as well as in the general fight against all forms of colonialism everywhere.

370. He felt confident that the Committee's deliberations in Cairo would be as successful, constructive and fruitful as those held previously in other African capitals.

371. The representative of *Bulgaria* also expressed his delegation's appreciation to His Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, and to the people and Government of the United Arab Republic for inviting the Special Committee to meet in Cairo and for the warm welcome extended to the members. The results of the Committee's present session in Africa, since it was already possible to speak of results, had shown how much the Committee owed to the United Arab Republic and the other countries which had invited it to hold meetings in their respective capitals. The United Arab Republic's hospitality was not fortuitous. It was in line with the overall policy of the United Arab Republic on colonial questions. The United Arab Republic was in the forefront of the African countries and the States Members of the United Nations which consistently supported the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. Its contribution to the fight against imperialism and the help it gave to national liberation movements in Africa, the Near East, South Arabia and all other areas of the world where vestiges of colonialism still existed were of the greatest significance. The statement of His Excellency El Sayed Mahmoud Riad, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic, was further evidence of that fact.

372. The Bulgarian delegation, which represented a people friendly to the United Arab Republic, was gratified to be able to see for itself that the United Arab Republic with its age-old culture and civilization, was forging ahead towards a free and independent existence. Indeed, the few hours spent in the beautiful

capital of the United Arab Republic had already given the Committee members an idea of the enthusiasm and optimism with which the people of the United Arab Republic were building their State under the leadership of their Government. Their economic achievements and improved level of living were a source of inspiration and an example for all peoples which had severed the chains of colonialism. The Bulgarian delegation fully agreed with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic that the Committee's work would assume special importance during its stay in Cairo. The Committee was to define the ways and means of ensuring the speedy implementation of the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) and the resolutions on Oman and the Aden Protectorates adopted by the General Assembly at its last session. Its further task was to frustrate the attempts of the United Kingdom to maintain its military bases in South Arabia with the help of reactionary and corrupt elements and puppet governments and prevent it from continuing to enslave the peoples of those territories.

373. Guided by the anti-imperialist policy of its Government, the Bulgarian delegation could assure the representatives of the Government of the United Arab Republic that it would assist the Special Committee in every way in its efforts to liberate the peoples of South Arabia. To the people of the United Arab Republic, with which the Bulgarian people had close ties of friendship and co-operation which had been reaffirmed by the recent visit of the Chairman of the Council of Bulgaria to Cairo, it extended its most sincere wishes for continued success in building its independent and sovereign republic.

374. The representative of *Ethiopia* wished to associate his delegation with the expressions of thanks and appreciation already voiced for the welcome and hospitality extended to the Special Committee by the Government and people of the United Arab Republic. His country had grown accustomed to that hospitality throughout the long history of common ties between the peoples of Egypt and Ethiopia. The historical, cultural and geographical links existing between the two sister countries were so strong as to reduce the physical distance between them to insignificance. The Ethiopian delegation therefore felt very much at home in the great and ancient city of Cairo.

375. It was fitting that the Special Committee should take up the question of Aden and Oman while in Cairo; for the people of the United Arab Republic had long suffered under ruthless colonialists and imperialists, and rightly expected from the Committee the support and assistance due to them as a people still struggling to win freedom, independence and human dignity.

376. As a neighbour of Aden and South Arabia as a whole, Ethiopia had been keeping a close and sympathetic watch on the struggle that the gallant people of those Territories were waging for freedom, democracy and social justice. He therefore wished to assure the people of Aden of the sympathy of his delegation and its full support for any measure designed to ensure the rapid transition of Aden from its present colonial status to complete freedom and unfettered independence.

377. History testified to the fact that Ethiopia had always stood by the side of the Arab world in times of difficulty. It was therefore only natural for the Ethiopian Government and people to support the aspirations of the struggling peoples in the remaining

pockets of colonialism and imperialism in the Arab world. He warned the United Kingdom that it was high time for it to cease oppression and make the necessary preparations for a speedy and complete withdrawal from the area in question.

378. He concluded by extending his thanks to the President, Government and people of the United Arab Republic for inviting the Special Committee to their country and expressed the hope that its meetings in Cairo would contribute to the complete eradication of colonialism in the Arab world and elsewhere.

379. The representative of *Iran* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the President, Government and people of the United Arab Republic for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in Cairo. It was a special pleasure for the Iranian delegation to be amongst a people with whom Iran shared immutable ties of friendship and common heritage. Those ties, dating back over two thousand years, had been reinforced by the present common aim to uproot colonialism.

380. His delegation had listened with great attention and interest to the highly important statement made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic. The Iranian representative was convinced that that statement would greatly assist the Special Committee in its task.

381. His delegation would do everything within its power to help all peoples languishing under colonial subjugation to regain their freedom and independence. The Special Committee, to a greater extent than any other United Nations body, had been instrumental in strengthening the confidence of those peoples in the United Nations and had been able to gain a direct acquaintance with their wishes and aspirations. He was convinced that the Committee would make a valuable contribution to implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

382. He concluded by reiterating the thanks of his delegation for the friendly welcome and the warmth of feeling extended to the Committee.

383. The representative of *Poland* expressed the gratitude of the Polish delegation to the President, Government and people of the United Arab Republic for inviting the Special Committee to the capital of a country which had become a shining star in the firmament of liberation struggles in the Arab world, as well as playing a leading role in liberation struggles elsewhere. He trusted that the presence of the Special Committee in Cairo would give hope and encouragement to the freedom fighters of Aden and the adjacent Territories which were still suffering humiliation, exploitation and foreign domination under oppressive and abhorrent colonial régimes. The United Arab Republic was making a most important contribution towards the realization of the noble aims of progress, peace and justice, and its dedicated efforts in the cause of its own socialist development were admired by all its genuine friends. The economic, political and social changes in the United Arab Republic, set a visible example to the world. Poland had many ties of friendly co-operation with the United Arab Republic, and both countries had a common approach to world problems. Poland cherished those relations and vividly recalled the warm welcome extended to its Chairman of the Council of State, Mr. Edward Ochab, during

his visit to the United Arab Republic in November 1965. The Polish representative wished to take the opportunity of conveying to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic Poland's warm wishes for further success in their noble endeavours in the cause of peace, progress and a bright and prosperous future. Thanks were also due to the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic for his important and inspiring address, which was but a further testimony of the determination of the host country to assist the United Nations in its efforts to uproot colonialism everywhere. He also wished to express his delegation's gratitude to the Arab League for the facilities extended to the Committee.

384. The Polish delegation supported the just and legitimate struggle of the people of Aden and of South Arabia as a whole, and, in expressing his deep appreciation to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic for their invitation, reiterated its most cordial wishes for peace, progress and social justice.

385. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* thanked the President, the Government and the people of the United Arab Republic for their welcome and expressed his appreciation of the statement made on behalf of President Nasser by the Foreign Minister. He assured Mr. Riad that the Committee would give full consideration to the President's words of wisdom.

386. Since the United Arab Republic had emerged as a free State in 1952, its people, under the leadership of President Nasser, had consistently defended human rights, and particularly the right to political independence in countries still under the yoke of colonialism. The spirit of the United Arab Republic had been shown in its acts and not by words alone. It was well known that the United Arab Republic supported the Liberation Committee of the OAU whose headquarters were in Dar es Salaam. It had striven, at great sacrifice, to free peoples exploited by foreign Powers. It had given up trading with South Africa, and had not hesitated to break off diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom because of the Southern Rhodesian question.

387. The work of the United Arab Republic for Africa was beyond praise, and he was happy that the Special Committee could hold some of its meetings in Cairo, for the United Arab Republic was extending the struggle against colonialism to the Middle East, and Aden was of particular concern to it. The United Kingdom had vested interests in those Territories and pretended that its presence enabled the indigenous peoples to make progress. It used that pretext to defy the United Nations resolutions. In that connexion he wished to pay a tribute to the many people who had lost their lives in the struggle for the independence of their country.

388. Tanzania, like the United Arab Republic with which it had long-standing ties of friendship, had always fought against colonialism. He assured it of his Government's strong support and of his conviction that with Committee's help the people of Aden would attain their freedom.

389. The representative of *Yugoslavia* thanked the Foreign Minister and the President for their messages of welcome. He was particularly happy to be in the United Arab Republic. Cairo was a most appropriate meeting place for the Committee. It was well known that the United Arab Republic had played an outstand-

ing role in the process of decolonization and in freeing Africa, and had indeed served as an outstanding example to other countries.

390. His own country had many ties of friendship and co-operation with the United Arab Republic. Both were interested in maintaining international peace and security, in eradicating all forms of foreign domination and in the improvement of international relations on the basis of non-interference. Those ties had recently been reaffirmed by the seventeenth meeting between Presidents Tito and Nasser. His delegation was certain that the Committee's work in Cairo would be successful.

391. The representative of *Syria* felt that no expression of homage and thanks could do justice to the President, Government and valiant people of the United Arab Republic. Hospitality had deep roots in that country and was indeed a matter of everyday life. Colonialism had met with its most humiliating defeats in the United Arab Republic, whose stand against oppression was not a matter of politics but rather a profession of faith. Its defence of subjugated peoples was a sacred duty, not a mere question of choice. The United Arab Republic gave support to the cause of emancipation and justice regardless of race, and was determined to liquidate the last bastions of colonialism as well as the inhuman legacy left behind: underdevelopment, poverty, disease, ignorance, division and degradation. As President Nasser himself had said, colonialism was a basic source of evil. If it were to be eradicated, the instruments that it used must also be eradicated.

392. The United Arab Republic had become an outstanding example of progress, and Cairo had become the meeting place of progressive forces in the Arab world and elsewhere, co-ordinated by the United Arab Republic.

393. The aims of the United Arab Republic were those of the Special Committee. President Nasser's message would be a source of inspiration to the Committee, as the Chairman had pointed out: the present age was too enlightened to be deceived by the puppet régimes erected by colonialism to perpetuate its exploitation of men and resources.

394. On behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic and its people and Government, he expressed his deep gratitude, solidarity and unity of purpose with the United Arab Republic, and wished that country every success in its noble endeavour in the cause of humanity, as well as his sincere thanks to the Arab League for the assistance given the Committee.

395. The representative of *Mali* thanked the people and Government of the United Arab Republic and President Nasser for the kind invitation and warm welcome extended to the Special Committee.

396. Since the sixth century, Mali and the United Arab Republic had been linked by ethnic, historical and cultural ties. Although they had been separated by colonialism for nearly three quarters of a century, after their liberation they had found themselves more united than ever in the final struggle against old and new colonialism and against imperialism.

397. Mali was observing with special attention the real pride the UAR's efforts to strengthen its independence and emerge from under-development. Every success of the Egyptian peoples was a victory for Mali, an African victory over the common enemies

—colonialism and imperialism. Both phenomena were destined to disappear because all peoples would ultimately gain their freedom; as the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU had said, it was only a matter of time and methods.

398. The very fact that the United Arab Republic had invited the Special Committee to hold part of its session in Cairo indicated that country's interest in the problems of decolonization.

399. He was pleased to have an opportunity in Cairo to hear the true representatives of Aden and Oman speak on behalf of their peoples about the inhumane and intolerable conduct of the United Kingdom in those Territories. The United Kingdom Government must implement the relevant resolutions of the Special Committee and the General Assembly on Aden and the Aden Protectorates. The people of Oman, in particular, had the same right as others to exercise self-determination and achieve independence in circumstances of their own choosing.

400. In conclusion he expressed appreciation to the valiant people of the United Arab Republic for their efforts to combat the reactionary forces of colonialism and the reprehensible régimes of Verwoerd, Salazar and Ian Smith, and he extended to their leaders and to President Gamal Abdel Nasser his best wishes for their happiness.

401. The representative of *Australia* said that he had been doubly touched by the warmth of the reception given to the Special Committee in the historic city of Cairo. Civilization was based on the learning, art and culture which grew up in that city when the rest of the world was still at the barbarian stage. On behalf of his delegation he extended his sincerest thanks to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic and his deepest respects to the great Arab people who were playing such an important role in the modern world. His delegation appreciated the message of President Nasser and would faithfully convey it to the Australian Government; it would be grateful if the Foreign Minister could convey its respectful thanks to the President.

402. The representative of *India* said that his country was no stranger to the United Arab Republic. Links of many different kinds had existed between the two countries for thousands of years. He had been struck by the splendour of Cairo and thought it only fit that the Special Committee should be meeting there. It was indeed a privilege for the Committee to meet there, because of the noble aims of the United Arab Republic and also because of the friendly welcome of its citizens.

403. He recalled that, when the United Arab Republic had suffered the Suez attack, his own country had been one of the first to proffer support; when India had forced the Portuguese out of Goa, the United Arab Republic had given its help. His country had also been the first to establish diplomatic relations with the Arab League. He thanked the Government and people of the United Arab Republic for their hospitality and the President for his kind message.

404. The representative of *Denmark* joined previous speakers in thanking the Special Committee's hosts. His delegation had particular pleasure in meeting in Cairo, the cradle of a great civilization from which Europe had received so much inspiration. The illustrious history of the United Arab Republic was well



known, but that history was also the background to the present work of the country. It was fitting that the Committee should be meeting in Cairo, for the United Arab Republic had for many years pursued a policy of anti-colonialism. In that connexion his delegation wished to thank President Nasser and Mr. Riad for their messages clearly outlining the problems to be discussed.

405. His own country had friendly relations with the United Arab Republic, and he hoped that country would continue to make progress towards a bright future of prosperity and peace.

406. The representative of *Italy* said that the visit to Cairo had special significance for his delegation not only because of the cordial relations of Italy with the United Arab Republic, but also because the two countries' history was so closely linked. The invitation of the United Arab Republic was a symbol of the confidence placed in the work of the Special Committee and in that of the United Nations by a country which was so bravely engaged in building its future. He was grateful to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic for that confidence, and expressed his delegation's admiration for the achievements of the United Arab Republic together with its best wishes for the future.

407. The representative of *Madagascar* wished to express his most sincere appreciation to President Gamal Abdel Nasser and to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic for inviting the Special Committee to hold part of its session in the magnificent capital city of Cairo.

408. He was confident that the Special Committee's stay in the United Arab Republic would help it to solve the problems on its agenda.

409. He paid a tribute to the Government of the United Arab Republic for the warm welcome it had given the members of the Special Committee and for its generous hospitality.

410. The representative of *Tunisia* thanked President Nasser and the Government and people of the United Arab Republic for their kind invitation to the Special Committee. He also paid a tribute to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic for his address, which would be a source of inspiration to the Special Committee in its efforts to frustrate the schemes of the colonial Powers.

411. It was not enough to condemn colonialism; some way had to be found to render it harmless. The Special Committee should draw the attention of world opinion to that evil of the modern world so that every means would be mobilized to eradicate it once and for all.

412. He would express his delegation's views concerning the situation in Aden and the Aden Protectorates at a later stage. For the time being, he would merely say that foreign influence in those Territories could not be tolerated and that he would spare no effort to see that the resolutions of the United Nations were fully implemented there.

413. The representative of *Afghanistan* associated himself with the thanks expressed by other members of the Special Committee to the Government of the United Arab Republic for its generous invitation to hold some of their meetings in the beautiful city of Cairo on the sources of the great Nile. That hospitality was not only in accordance with the country's fine

traditions but also demonstrated a strong belief in the Committee's work.

414. He had been particularly gratified by the inspiring message received from President Nasser. He was sure that the Committee would give due consideration to the words of wisdom it contained.

415. It was a particular source of joy to his delegation to be in Cairo, for innumerable ties of friendship existed between Afghanistan and the United Arab Republic, which had a common policy of non-alignment as well as a common religion.

416. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* associated himself with previous speakers in thanking the Government and people of the United Arab Republic for their generous invitation to the Special Committee and for their warm and fraternal welcome.

417. The invitation was all the more significant as the United Arab Republic itself was engaged in a struggle to improve the lot of its people and cope with the disastrous effects of under-development. That country was thus demonstrating once again its interest in the Special Committee's work and the importance it attached to the total eradication of colonialism from the world in general and from the South Arabian peninsula in particular.

418. The position of the Government of the Ivory Coast on colonial problems was well known. He would only recall that it supported the self-determination of peoples and the gradual and orderly transfer of all the attributes of sovereignty to the true representatives of the countries still under foreign rule. Accordingly, he would spare no effort during the Special Committee's work in Cairo to seek, together with other delegations, ways and means enabling the Committee to carry out the task assigned to it by the General Assembly.

419. He concluded by extending to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic his best wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

420. The representative of *Sierra Leone* thought it particularly fitting that the Special Committee should be able to meet in the United Arab Republic, for that country represented a geographical and cultural bridge between the Arab world of Africa and of Asia.

421. It was particularly fitting that the Committee should discuss in Cairo problems of interest both to Africans and Asians, including the questions of Aden and Oman. Because of its own opposition to colonialism and neo-colonialism, his country shared the hope and determination of the United Arab Republic to free subjugated peoples from the yoke of colonialism. It would be the Committee's task to ensure that the United Kingdom implemented the United Nations resolutions on Aden and Oman.

422. He thanked the President of the United Arab Republic for his inspiring message. His delegation was convinced that the Committee's stay in Cairo would be both pleasant and fruitful.

423. The representative of the *United States of America* said that it was a particular pleasure for her delegation to visit Cairo in response to the generous invitation of the host country. The representative of Iraq had said that to come to Cairo was a spiritual privilege for Arabs; but it also was a privilege for all the peoples of the civilized world. All the members of the Special Committee were inspired by awe and respect for the continued accomplishments of the people

of the Nile valley, which had begun before the dawn of recorded history.

424. The United Arab Republic had a glorious future now that the people of the country had taken their destiny into their own hands. Her own country had long-standing friendly relations with the United Arab Republic and was especially happy that the Committee could be meeting in Cairo.

425. She thanked the President and the Foreign Minister for their speeches of welcome and looked forward to the important deliberations of the Committee in the beautiful and historic city of Cairo. She was confident that the generosity of the Government and people of the United Arab Republic would contribute to the success of the Committee's meetings in that city.

426. The representative of the *United Arab Republic* wished to convey to the Chairman and members of the Special Committee the very sincere thanks of his Government for the generous and elegant way in which they had referred to his country. Those words were more than mere courtesy; they represented an encouragement to the Government of the United Arab Republic in its difficult path of non-alignment. His Government had reserved for itself the right to judge each world issue on its own merits, and that, he believed, was also the way of the United Nations. The encouraging speeches made that morning would serve to strengthen his country's purpose on its lonely and difficult path.

427. His Government was also happy that the Committee was meeting in Cairo. The United Nations represented the ideals and the dreams of mankind and the Committee's presence in Cairo made those aspirations more tangible.

428. The Committee was one of the most effective organs of the United Nations, and a great deal of hope was placed in its works; he felt sure that that hope would be justified.

429. His own country had worked patiently for solidarity to further the aims of the United Nations, for freedom, justice and lasting peace. It would give the Committee the fullest co-operation so that its work might be fruitful and its stay in Cairo a success.

430. He would ask for permission to address the Committee later on specific points of the agenda, and thanked members for having given him the opportunity of making a statement.

### *Closing of meetings*

#### *General statements*

431. The *representative of the Secretary-General* expressed the Secretariat's deep gratitude to the Government of the United Arab Republic for its generous hospitality and for all the assistance it had given in connexion with the Special Committee's meetings in Cairo. The Secretariat was also deeply grateful to the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States and his colleagues for having placed at the Committee's disposal its beautiful conference room and its facilities.

432. The *Chairman* expressed the Special Committee's heartfelt thanks to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic for their generous hos-

pitality during its short stay in Cairo. Their contribution to the cause of freedom and justice for all the oppressed peoples of the world was too well known to require elaboration. It would suffice to say that whether within the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned world or the United Nations, the United Arab Republic, under the dynamic leadership of its indefatigable and able President, Mr. Gamal Abdel Nasser, had always been the torch-bearer of freedom in a world darkened by the forces of colonialism.

433. For that reason, the Special Committee considered it a special honour to have been invited by the Government of the United Arab Republic to hold its meetings there. That could also be considered as a special recognition of the work of the Committee, since Cairo had come to be considered as an important haven for all freedom-loving peoples the world over. In addition to the constructive contribution of the Government and people of the United Arab Republic to the work of the Committee, they had also found time to lavish on it hospitality in true African and Arab tradition, for which it was very grateful. On behalf of all the members of the Special Committee, he took special pride in extending their gratitude to the Government and people of the United Arab Republic for all the facilities they had offered.

434. He also thanked the League of Arab States for having put its hall at the Special Committee's disposal and for providing it with the necessary conference facilities. It was only proper that it should have discussed there the questions of Aden and Oman, since the League of Arab States was the champion of freedom and justice in the Arab world.

435. The Special Committee had taken significant steps forward with regard to the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as it affected Aden and Oman. The resolution adopted that afternoon on the question of Aden (A/AC.109/179/Rev.1) contained important recommendations which should help in the solution of the problem. Members would recall that operative paragraph 12 of that resolution requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and the administering Power, to appoint immediately a special mission to Aden for the purpose of recommending practical steps necessary for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in particular for determining the extent of United Nations participation in the preparation and supervision of elections and of making a report to him as soon as possible for transmission to the Special Committee. It was hoped that the implementation of that important operative paragraph would help the people of Aden to reach their goal of true independence and freedom.

436. Regarding the question of Oman, the petitioners had provided the Committee with very pertinent information which should help it in assessing the situation in the Territory and arriving at appropriate conclusions. General Assembly resolution 2073 (XX) recognized the inalienable right of the people of the Territory as a whole to self-determination and independence in accordance with their freely expressed wishes, and on behalf of the Special Committee he assured the petitioners that it would keep that constantly in mind when giving further consideration to the question of Oman in New York.

*Statement by the Deputy Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic*

437. The Deputy Foreign Minister of the *United Arab Republic* on behalf of the people, the Government and the President of the United Arab Republic, expressed appreciation to the Special Committee and its secretariat for their work. The people still struggling to free themselves from colonialism had in the Committee able and articulate champions, and he was confident that its efforts would meet with continued success. He also expressed appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for having sent a special representative to attend the meetings in Cairo. His Government had unquestioned confidence in U Thant, and knew that he would spare no effort to implement the General Assembly's resolutions and thereby help the just cause for which the Committee was working. The nationalists in that part of the world were well aware that they could expect only moral support from the United Nations, but they were content with and grateful for it in their struggle for freedom and for a legitimate opportunity to achieve progress and happiness.

438. His Government was glad to know that the Special Committee was keeping the question of South Arabia on its agenda, but hoped that it would not have to remain there for too long.

*Statement by the Acting Secretary-General of the League of Arab States*

439. The Acting Secretary-General of the *League of Arab States* expressed deep appreciation to the Special Committee for its tireless work and valuable support to the cause of freedom. It had been a great privilege for the League of Arab States to receive the Committee and he hoped its work would meet with continued success.

E. MEETINGS HELD AT ALGIERS, ALGERIA

*Opening of meetings*

*Message from the President of the Revolutionary Council and Head of Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria*

440. At the request of the Chairman, a message of welcome from the President of the Revolutionary Council and Head of Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was read to the Committee. The message read as follows:

"On the occasion of the opening of a new session of your Committee in Algiers, I take pleasure in welcoming you to our country and in expressing to you, on behalf of the Revolutionary Council and the Government, our satisfaction, as well as the great pride we feel, in receiving you in Algeria to carry out a task which is in the forefront of our thoughts.

"The struggle against colonial domination, in all its forms and on all continents, is one of the constant factors in our policy and actions. Your presence in Algiers to study the problems of decolonization therefore has symbolic significance for us, and we regard it as an event of the highest importance. You will find in Algeria the greatest sympathy for your work, among a people which feels linked in fraternity with all peoples fighting and suffering to win their freedom.

"We are also glad to be given the opportunity of reaffirming our support for the United Nations and expressing all the hopes we place in it for better understanding among men and sincere friendship among peoples. We are convinced of the importance of its role in maintaining and strengthening peace throughout the world, and we are confident that it will shoulder all the responsibilities of its lofty and noble mission.

"I wish you every success in your work and a pleasant stay in our country, which will strive to give you a worthy welcome, both as guests and as friends."

*Address by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria*

441. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the *Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria* said that Algiers was the last stage in the Special Committee's journey through Africa. Its stay in various capitals of the African continent had enabled it to enter into direct contact with several liberation movements and it had thus been able to supplement its information on the problems of decolonization by placing them in their context and by seeing them as they actually were. In its African tour, the method thus applied by the Committee should be pondered, enriched and, if necessary, extended, in order to bring nearer all the solutions likely to rejuvenate, strengthen and consolidate the United Nations.

442. Algeria was happy to welcome the Committee and to help to make its mission a success. Algeria had itself placed great hopes in and had obtained much from the United Nations at the time when it had been engaged in its life and death struggle for its own liberation. It therefore felt duty-bound to give the Committee every support in the discharge of its task, to encourage its deliberations, and to share in the achievement of its objectives which were intimately linked with Algeria's convictions and actions.

443. His country, yesterday still colonized, today independent after a bitter and bloody struggle, endorsed the just and legitimate cause of peoples still fighting against colonial domination. Their liberation movements encountered a natural understanding and support in Algeria among a people who shared their desires and hopes and who sustained them in their efforts and their sacrifices.

444. The Committee would thus have an opportunity to enter into extensive contacts with the leaders of those movements and would find on a land still shuddering from its clash with colonialism a particularly appropriate background for the study of the problems it had to tackle.

445. He therefore welcomed the Committee, brought greetings from the Council of the Revolution, the National Liberation Front and the Government, and thanked the Committee for having chosen Algiers as one of its meeting-places in Africa.

446. As soon as the Second World War had ended, the elimination of colonial domination had become an international objective. The recognition of the right of peoples to self-determination, embodied in the United Nations Charter, had given rise to great hopes among the oppressed peoples and a new era was opening which was to be marked by the final abolition of colonialism.

447. While many countries had indeed recovered their independence during those last twenty years, their liberation had not always been easy and often they had only succeeded in shaking off the colonial yoke at the cost of immense sacrifices. The general upsurge of human brotherhood which had been apparent at the end of the war was gradually dying down, while imperialism, as soon as it was threatened, was recovering its vocation and striving to maintain and strengthen its domination. The very objective of the Committee's mission revealed the extent and difficulty of the task which remained to be accomplished of freeing peoples who were still under the colonial yoke and who were constrained to use violence and to wage an unequal war to establish their most elementary rights to freedom, justice and dignity. The struggle against colonialism continued, marked both by the determination of the imperialist Powers to perpetuate a régime of colonial exploitation and by the increasingly strong determination of the colonized peoples to break that stranglehold. The irreconcilable antagonism between oppressive force and faith in justice and freedom was reflected by successive outbursts of violence. In every place where a colonial régime persisted there was a hotbed of tension which gave rise to the courageous and often heroic action of liberation movements.

448. It was not by chance that the Special Committee had arranged the stages of its itinerary in Africa, for it was mainly in Africa that the fight against colonialism was taking place and that many countries continued to suffer from colonial domination. Whereas the other European Powers who had taken part in the colonization of Africa had, either voluntarily or under pressure from the African people, modified their attitude and their behaviour, Portugal persisted blindly in following its policy of colonial exploitation, completely disregarding the profound aspirations of peoples and flouting all the obligations of international society towards colonized peoples. As a result of that retrograde policy, immense areas of Africa were dominated by one of the last adherents of an anachronistic colonialism and their peoples were at the mercy of Portuguese exploiters. In Angola the Portuguese authorities were increasing their war effort in the face of an armed struggle for liberation which had been going on for more than five years. That had in no way undermined the determination of the Angolan patriots. In the end, Angola would inevitably triumph over the blindness of the colonial Power. The same was true of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands. Although the armed struggle in Mozambique had been unleashed more recently, it was still no less atrocious and no less violent and could not leave international opinion indifferent.

449. The situation in Southern Rhodesia was the direct responsibility of the United Kingdom which, in spite of its commitments and promises, had paved the way for the advent of a racist régime. The unilateral proclamation of independence by Ian Smith, the logical conclusion of United Kingdom policy, constituted a challenge and a provocation to African opinion and international opinion. It had placed the people of Zimbabwe under the domination of a white minority, thus instituting a régime of racial segregation similar to that of South Africa. That was a serious blow to the freedom of an African people and an inadmissible affront to its dignity. The African conscience could not disregard that new aggression which it had already

denounced before international opinion and against which it would be able to mobilize all the forces of Africa. The seriousness of the Rhodesian problem could not be emphasized enough. It brought dire threats to the African continent and with regard to it each member of the international Committee must consider his responsibilities.

450. In South Africa and Portugal the régime of Ian Smith found its natural allies, that double alliance being based both on racism and colonialism. The policy of apartheid applied in South Africa had been resolutely condemned in international institutions but it was clear now that the Government of Pretoria was maintaining its attitude with impunity and was frustrating the economic sanctions taken against it. That striking example showed how well founded was the scepticism felt by Africans concerning the efficacy of the economic measures taken by the United Kingdom Government against the Ian Smith régime. Nevertheless, the Head of the United Kingdom Government had promised faithfully to take all the necessary steps to restore the situation in Southern Rhodesia and had requested the African countries of the Commonwealth to allow him six months to prove to them that his policy of economic sanctions would be enough to attain the objective apparently sought. That had been at the beginning of 1966 and the time-limit granted to Mr. Wilson had now expired. It was difficult to say that the régime of Ian Smith was on the point of collapsing, a victim of the means of coercion dreamed up by Prime Minister Wilson. Indeed, negotiations were now taking place between the Salisbury racists and the representatives of the United Kingdom Government. Did the United Kingdom really believe that international opinion could be thus hoodwinked? The attitude of the Algerian Government remained clear and the delaying tactics of the United Kingdom could deceive no one. Only a resolute policy could put an end to the Ian Smith rebellion. The present shilly-shallyings were doing nothing to solve the problem; they were paving the way for a period of violence in which all Africans and free men everywhere would find themselves fighting at the side of the Zimbabwe people.

451. It was not only on the African continent that United Kingdom colonialism continued to manifest itself. In Southern Arabia, Aden and Oman peoples were fighting to free themselves from United Kingdom domination and their struggle took on the same character as in the colonized countries of Africa. There again the exploitation of the wealth of the country and the maintenance of strategic positions remained the basic aims of colonial domination. The selfish interests of the colonial Power were obstinately opposed to the fierce determination of the peoples for liberation and thus led to the same bloody clashes.

452. The problem of Palestine also had the same colonial character. By some strange justice, the Arab peoples of Palestine had been forced to pay for the Nazi crimes against the Jews and to abandon their own country and remain deprived of their fatherland. The Powers which had helped to create the artificial State of Israel had perhaps sought to solve a human problem which the sufferings of the Jewish people had certainly imposed on the international conscience. But the terrible situation in which they had plunged millions of Palestinians, who had been transformed into miserable refugees at the frontiers of their country, constituted no less a human tragedy the intensity and



scale of which could not fail to trouble the international conscience. The voluntary contributions—which were becoming more and more modest—by certain great Powers for the Palestine refugees could not dissimulate their responsibility for a problem whose social and humanitarian aspects merely accentuate its political character.

453. For a country had been despoiled, a people had been driven out and dispossessed of their wealth. Therefore, that was indeed a colonial problem. The present situation offered the Palestinians no other hope but for the reconquest by arms of their fatherland. It was for that that they were preparing and it was that objective which the Palestine Liberation Organization had set itself. The United Nations could not much longer ignore the real nature of that problem which threatened the equilibrium of the Middle East and therefore represented a permanent danger for world peace. The injustice which had struck the people of Palestine must be remedied and it was in the general interest that all countries which proclaimed themselves in favour of equality of peoples and the free enjoyment of their inalienable rights should associate themselves in that task.

454. In reviewing the problems of colonial domination and the threats they brought to mankind it was impossible to disregard the war which was raging in Viet-Nam and whose gradual escalation and murderous character directly endangered the peace of the world. The motives for aggression in South Viet-Nam could in no way justify the sufferings of a people whose sacrifices were so great that their right to peace and freedom must be recognized. The warlike attitude of the United States extremists could not be equated with the attitude of the United States people who were deeply perturbed by a war imposed on a small country which was resisting heroically that imperialist adventure. Accordingly, he ventured to state that reason must triumph and that reason made it necessary to take account of facts. It was a fact that the people of South Viet-Nam would continue to fight without respite against the foreign intervention which was being imposed on it. It was another fact that the resistance of the people of South Viet-Nam was supported by the National Liberation Front (FNL) which was canalizing its energies and organizing its struggle and which consequently was alone able to speak for the future of that country. Any sincere search for a solution to a conflict which was condemned by all peoples and primarily by the United States people must necessarily consider the FNL as the only valid spokesman and the authentic representative of the South Viet-Nameese people. Any other approach to the problem was necessarily doomed to failure and could only constitute a delaying tactic or a diversionary operation. Algeria expressed that opinion quite calmly because it felt the suffering of the Viet-Nameese people and because it was convinced that the future of mankind was based primarily upon friendship between free and equal peoples.

455. The task of the Special Committee was certainly difficult and vast in scope. Decolonization remained a problem which weighed heavily over the modern world and its multiple and varied aspects concealed the basic consideration that peoples must have the right to enjoy their freedom and live a more worthy life. Colonial domination, the exploitation of man by man, the maintenance of part of mankind in

a state of moral and intellectual degradation were a blot upon a world where science was daily achieving miracles which enlarged man's horizon and held out hopes of a promising future for peoples. The anachronistic survival of colonial régimes at a time when man was freeing himself from his earthly ties was becoming more and more an international responsibility, since it was obvious that world peace would always remain precarious so long as peoples continued to be deprived of their elementary rights.

456. Nevertheless, decolonization was not merely a political problem and the struggles for liberation to which it led were only one of its most tangible aspects. It was also and above all a state of mind, a new conception of relations between peoples. It must take hold in the minds and customs of men and replace the antagonisms between races and peoples with a feeling of human solidarity and an awareness of the need for real co-operation between human beings. Decolonization of minds must therefore precede and accompany the liberation of peoples.

457. Without that transformation, without that revolution in the rules of international morality, the work of decolonization would remain incomplete and would not succeed in eliminating all the problems it sought to solve. For, to decolonize a people did not mean only to rescue it from direct domination, which was all the more revolting because it was shameless and open. To decolonize a people was also and above all to free it from any foreign intervention, to allow it to manage its own affairs and to enable it to embark unrestrictedly along the path of progress. It was an undeniable fact, unfortunately proved by many examples, that no colonial Power had ever tried to prepare a colonized people for the exercise of its national responsibilities and that, on the contrary, its whole policy had been aimed at keeping the colony in a backward social and cultural state in order to continue its exploitation indefinitely. The difficulties experienced by the newly liberated peoples were thus the primary responsibility of the colonial Powers who often sought to profit from those difficulties by maintaining their political stranglehold and their economic privileges. The achievement of independence did not mark the end of colonial exploitation but rather caused it to reappear in new forms which were no less to be condemned.

458. Decolonization must therefore be applied equally to that kind of colonial domination which potentially had the same dangers as direct and brutal domination. To be complete, decolonization must maintain the patrimony of formerly colonized peoples and enable them to pursue their development without any foreign pressure.

459. Of course, it was primarily the responsibility of the newly independent countries themselves to take stock of their obligations and to ensure that their sovereignty was respected. By uniting their efforts and pooling their resources they could oppose manifestations of neo-colonialism. But the accession to independence of a colonized country must bring about new relationships with the former colonial Power whose responsibility towards it could not cease merely because the colonial régime was at an end. The establishment of those new relationships, if they were stripped of all vestiges of domination and if they were aimed at building a better future, based on solid and durable friendship, could facilitate the changes

that must follow the disappearance of the colonial system and could provide a new and fruitful basis for friendship between peoples. In that way, Algeria without complexes and with an open mind had co-operated with France in a spirit of mutual respect for the essential interests and sovereignty of the two countries. That co-operation, which had developed in spite of difficulties of every kind and which had gradually adapted itself to the realities and aspirations of the two peoples, constituted an enlightening experience not only as regards relationships between a colonized and a colonial Power but also as regards relationships that it had instituted between an under-developed and a developed country. The efforts which were being made by each of the parties to improve that co-operation and triumph over the difficulties that might naturally arise were so many pledges of its success.

460. That experience showed that such co-operation, desirable in itself, became inspiring when friendship and mutual esteem characterized bilateral relations, when the real interests of both partners were judiciously assessed and when there was a common determination to eliminate and transcend all the vestiges of the past in order to consolidate the present and guarantee the future. Such an undertaking was the result of a truly historic view of events because it was inspired by a sincerely shared attachment to the freedom of peoples, to the fruitful relations which could exist between them and to the consolidation of peace and stability in the world. That was one of the most healthy manifestations of decolonization.

461. International opinion had become aware of the importance of the problem of decolonization and it was perfectly legitimate that international organizations had tackled that problem and continued to follow its development. The presence of the Special Committee in Algeria showed the increasing interest that the United Nations was taking in decolonization and the work of liberation movements.

462. While the maintenance of colonial domination was a flagrant and inadmissible violation of the rights of peoples inscribed in the United Nations Charter, that situation also had serious dangers for international equilibrium and for world peace.

463. Undoubtedly, the United Nations had been preoccupied since its establishment with problems of decolonization and with the problem of racial discrimination. At each session of the General Assembly those problems were discussed at length and gave rise to many resolutions. The Security Council had often dealt with those questions and special bodies had been set up to study them. The United Nations was thus clearly determined to help carry decolonization to its completion since colonial domination and racial discrimination were irrevocably condemned by Member States.

464. However, it was unfortunately impossible to assert that the results obtained were commensurate with the good intentions shown. Twenty years after the establishment of the United Nations, vast territories and numerous peoples remained under the colonial yoke. The régime of apartheid continued to be the scourge of South Africa and was now being extended to Southern Rhodesia. It was true that some countries had recovered their independence during that period and had come to take their place in the Organization. Their efforts had always been aimed at the strengthening of United Nations action in the field of decolonization and against régimes of racial

segregation. In spite of that new source of strength for the Organization, few, if any, practical results had been achieved.

465. The only conclusion was that the United Nations must revise its basic organization and its methods of work, for in their present state they were responsible for its ineffectiveness and immobility. It was abnormal and inadmissible that a country, however big, should be able to defy the whole of the Organization and ignore its decisions. As it was now conceived, the Organization allowed such an anomaly which prejudiced its authority. The time had come to give the highest international institution a structure which was more in conformity with the modern world and which would enable it to assume its proper responsibility in the maintenance of good relations between all peoples. The newly independent countries must find their proper place and play their full role in it. Also, the powers and responsibilities of the General Assembly should be reviewed so as to establish a better balance between the Assembly and the Security Council. Finally, the Organization would remain imperfect so long as it failed to acquire the necessary universality. It was impossible much longer to keep outside of the United Nations a nation as important as the People's Republic of China whose population amounted to a quarter of mankind. It was also time that countries which might have had doubts about the value and effectiveness of the Organization should find again their legitimate place in it, for the deficiencies and imperfections which he had just pointed out in no way diminished the importance of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of world peace and the strengthening of co-operation between peoples. The setbacks, the mistakes, the delays must not obscure all that the Organization had done and the dangers that it had been able to avert. Algeria wished to pay a tribute to the United Nations for its perseverance and would continue to support it in the continuation of those efforts. In that tribute it also included the Secretary-General who had been able to direct the activities of the United Nations with competence and authority. It did so with all the more sincerity and warmth because it could not forget the decisive role he had played as Chairman of the Committee of Solidarity with Algeria at the time when it was waging its struggle for national liberation. U Thant would certainly have been one of the men who had done most to give the United Nations a meaning, a vitality and a dynamism which could make it universally respected.

466. Finally, he wished the Committee every success and assured it that the Algerian Government would spare no effort to facilitate the Committee's task and help it in the accomplishment of its mission.

#### *General statements*

467. *The Chairman* expressed gratitude to the President of Algeria for his inspiring message, and to the Foreign Minister of Algeria for the important address which he had delivered on behalf of the President and the Government of Algeria. He requested the Foreign Minister to convey to the President and to the Government and people of Algeria the gratitude of the Special Committee for the honour they had accorded them by inviting the Committee to hold their deliberations in Algiers, the capital of a nation that was second to none in its dedication to the liquidation

of colonialism and the attainment of true independence—objectives to which the Committee also was irrevocably committed.

468. The history of Algeria's gallant struggle for independence had been justly acclaimed as a classic and heroic example of the undying quest for freedom by all colonial countries and peoples. It was to the lasting credit of the Government and people of Algeria that in spite of the heavy sacrifices they had made to achieve their independence, they had not, in their moment of triumph, forgotten their brothers in Africa and in the Arab world who were still struggling to attain their legitimate rights and aspirations. The Government and people of Algeria, by deed as well as by example, had kept faith with all the freedom fighters the world over. It was for that reason that the Committee considered it a signal honour to meet in Algiers.

469. The presence of the United Nations in Africa, in the cause of decolonization, was ample evidence of the new emphasis in the work of the United Nations in the 1960s and of the ever growing involvement of the United Nations in the question of decolonization, in accordance with its responsibilities as laid down in the Charter and in response to the challenge of the world, in which, despite the pious pronouncements of many Members of the Organization, the evil cancer of colonialism was still existent.

470. During the course of its meetings in Africa, the Special Committee had held very fruitful discussions in the United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia and the United Arab Republic. It had examined in detail the colonial situation in various parts of the African continent and the Arab world. In Algeria it would pursue its study of other colonial questions which were still plaguing that continent. The environment of the host country, at once congenial and anti-colonialist, coupled with the inspiration which it had given freedom-loving peoples everywhere, would give impetus to the Committee's deliberations and contribute to the effective and vigorous discharge of its task.

471. On behalf of all the Committee members and the United Nations Secretariat staff, he wished to thank the Government of Algeria for the splendid living and working arrangements which had been so generously made for them. He expressed appreciation of the warm hospitality which in the finest Arab and African traditions had been showered on the Committee and which without a doubt would contribute to the success of their work.

472. The representative of *Mali*, speaking on behalf of the people and Republic of Mali, the Sudanese Union (RDA) and the Government of Mali, expressed his sincere gratitude, to the fraternal people and Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and to the leaders of the National Liberation Front, the progressive party which had led that sister State ever since independence. When a Malian stood on Algerian soil for the first time, he was sincerely moved and proud, because he shared the feelings of the Algerian people about the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. The historical ties which had united the two peoples for several centuries had been made possible by the two-way flow of trade, culture and religion across the Sahara; that desert was not an obstacle but a link.

473. One could not speak of Algeria without evoking that people's glorious struggle to end colonial domination and promote a dynamic policy which met the genuine aspirations of the Algerian people. To be sure, Mali had gained its independence easily because of the courage and tenacity of its people, but also because of the courageous sacrifices of the valiant Algerians. He could not express the emotion he felt on remembering the thousands of Algerians who had died on the field of honour in order that Africa might one day recover its independence and dignity.

474. He was convinced that Africa, once freed of the colonial yoke, would conquer hunger and disease and would at last be able to play its rightful historic role. Unfortunately there were still trouble-spots in Africa, places where man exploited man and where apartheid, that baleful system which was no more than a relic of slavery, flourished. It was the Special Committee's duty to demonstrate the complicity of the great Powers, which, by helping the colonialist régimes, were impeding the implementation of resolution 1514 (VX).

475. His good friend, Mr. Bouteflika, the Foreign Minister of Algeria, had drawn attention at the previous meeting to the seriousness of the situation in Africa. The United Nations was morally obliged to support all national liberation movements, since their struggle was just and in conformity with the Charter. Moreover, everyone knew that Portugal, left to itself, could not continue its hateful war of conquest. He paid tribute to the freedom fighters and assured them of the unconditional support of the people of Mali.

476. Before concluding its meetings in Africa, the Special Committee should adopt a general resolution condemning the retrograde policy of the Salazar, Smith and Verwoerd Governments and the financial monopolies which were supporting them, and submitting firm recommendations to that effect to the General Assembly. It should also fix a deadline for the accession to independence of the Territories under Portuguese domination, in execution of its mandate under resolution 2105 (XX), and recommend the Security Council to make the economic sanctions taken against Portugal mandatory. It should also recommend the Security Council to require the administering Powers to apply United Nations resolutions and suspend the operations of their foreign military bases.

477. He was prepared to take part in any discussions for that purpose and reiterated his delegation's fraternal gratitude to the Government and people of Algeria.

478. The representative of *Tunisia* thanked Mr. Bouteflika for his inspiring address. He was sure that it would be a valuable source of encouragement to all the delegations and he associated himself with the Chairman's warm thanks to the Government and people of Algeria for their magnificent welcome. With deep emotion he recalled the ancestral ties which had always linked Algeria and Tunisia, in times of distress as in times of joy. It was a special pleasure for the Special Committee to be in Algeria, that sister country whose brave struggle against colonialism would for ever be an example and a symbol for all oppressed peoples. For eight years, the men, women and children of Algeria had suffered in silence and continued their long campaign of resistance under the guidance of the National Liberation Front. From the start, Tunisia had considered that struggle its own for, like

Algeria, it had promised never to deny its support to peoples sincerely inspired by the sacred desire for liberty. The inalienable right to independence was, of course, guaranteed by the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

479. At the neo-Destour Congress held at Sousse in 1959, President Bourguiba had suggested that the administering Powers should hold a conference at which they themselves would decide on arrangements for the liberation of the peoples they administered. That suggestion had not been accepted by the administering Powers but the United Nations had responded to it by adopting resolution 1514 (XV). He was glad of the opportunity to express his delegation's great satisfaction at the way in which the Special Committee had carried out its noble mission.

480. At the current meeting the members of the Special Committee were to take up the question of the Territories under Portuguese domination. In population and total area they represented almost a quarter of the African continent. It was quite natural that that grave problem should be dealt with in Algiers, a city which was an exemplar and in which freedom fighters found both encouragement and an unending source of inspiration.

481. Nothing could ever halt Africa's advance towards progress. The family of independent African countries was daily becoming larger and in the near future the whole of the African continent would be independent.

482. In conclusion, he again thanked the Government and fraternal people of Algeria for their warm welcome.

483. The representative of *Iraq* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Government and people of Algeria for the welcome accorded to the Special Committee. Algeria, which had struggled so valiantly against colonialism, to the admiration of the whole world, was a fitting choice for the Committee's deliberations: the sacrifice made by its people to regain their freedom was an example to all those who still suffered under the yoke of foreign domination. Furthermore, Algeria played a leading role in the Organization of African Unity, in the League of Arab States and in the non-aligned world and had spared no efforts in the cause of peace, freedom and human dignity.

484. His delegation was confident that the Special Committee's meetings in Algiers would meet with the same success as in other African capitals. Important resolutions, aimed at the peaceful granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, had been, and would be, adopted by the Committee. However, when the Committee's counsel passed unheeded by the forces of colonialism, the oppressed peoples, who looked to the Committee for moral support, had no alternative but to fight for their freedom. As a result of colonialism, many critical situations had arisen throughout the world—for example, in the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia, South Arabia and Oman. Moreover, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria had rightly pointed out, there was also the tragedy of Palestine.

485. The co-operation rendered by the Algerian people and Government to the Special Committee during its meetings in Algiers would provide it with

added impetus enabling it to justify the faith of millions of human beings in the United Nations.

486. The representative of *Poland* expressed appreciation to the President, the Government and people of Algeria for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold the final meetings of its African session in Algiers. His delegation had been profoundly moved by the welcome extended to the Committee on its arrival and was grateful for the inspiring message with which the President had honoured the Committee, and for the address which had been delivered by the Foreign Minister. Those messages, and the invitation to the Special Committee to meet in Algiers, were an expression of the importance which Algeria attached to the lofty principles of the United Nations Charter and to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee was privileged to meet in a country which had become a symbol of the peoples' heroic struggle for freedom and independence. As a result of the Committee's visit to Algeria, he was at last able to realize a long-cherished dream and to pay a personal tribute to a courageous people who had fought, and given their lives, for the liberation of their land. The Algerian people's struggle, under the leadership of the National Liberation Front, had been admired throughout the world. The people of Poland had known that theirs was a just cause which had not only aimed at Algeria's liberation but had also paved the way to independence for many other African countries. The Algerian people and their leaders were also to be congratulated upon their remarkable achievements in other fields, for their untiring efforts in the cause of peace and progress and for their outstanding contribution to the eradication of colonialism in Africa and other parts of the world.

487. Conveying his own Government's best wishes to the Algerian people and their Government for the future, he said that his delegation was particularly happy to visit Algeria, with which Poland enjoyed fruitful co-operation.

488. The Special Committee had reached the last stage of its deliberations in Africa, and it was to be hoped that its discussions in Algiers would provide encouragement for the freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and the other Territories to be considered. At that stage, he wished to restate his delegation's stand regarding colonialism, for the benefit of the petitioners who would appear before the Committee. Assuring them of his Government's support for self-determination and independence for all countries still under colonial rule, he said that Poland, by virtue of its historical tradition and social structure, was utterly opposed to any form of national or racial oppression. It viewed the liberation of colonial peoples as an act of historic justice and considered that as long as colonialism existed, there could be no real peace throughout the world. His delegation had always condemned the brutalities committed by colonialists—brutalities which were in direct contradiction of the colonialists' avowed civilizing mission in the Territories concerned. In Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa crimes were being perpetrated against humanity and, as the testimony of the petitioners from Angola and Mozambique had revealed, Portugal was intensifying its war to exterminate the African people. Because it received eco-



conomic, military and political aid from certain NATO Powers, Portugal was able to flout United Nations resolutions and those Powers were responsible for the events in the Portuguese Territories in Africa. They had deeply entrenched economic and financial interests there and were determined to arrest national liberation movements. The perpetuation of apartheid and colonial domination guaranteed huge profits, earned with cheap migrant labour, for the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany. However, their defiant attitude would have to change radically. Poland, which had been the first victim of Nazism and its creed of the master race, considered that colonialism and racism were not only an affront to human dignity but also a threat to world peace. It would not cease to raise its voice, therefore, to support national liberation movements and it would continue to denounce colonialists as the enemies of peace and international co-operation. The time had come for the Special Committee to take action to remove a danger which would not spare any Power, great or small. For that reason, his Government whole-heartedly supported the total eradication of colonialism and racism.

489. The representative of *India* thanked the President, the people and the Government of Algeria for their hospitality. Algeria was a fitting choice as the venue for the Special Committee's last meeting in Africa, since the lives of over two millions of its people had been lost in its struggle against colonialism. The messages to the Committee of the President of the Revolutionary Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, which had emphasized the urgent nature of the various problems and had drawn attention to the seriousness of the situation in such Territories as Southern Rhodesia and those under Portuguese administration, would make an important contribution to the Special Committee's work.

490. India's struggle against colonialism was well known throughout the world and the names of Gandhi and Nehru would remain for ever enshrined in the hearts of all who cherished freedom. It had always maintained that its own independence would be incomplete while other countries in Asia and Africa remained enslaved since freedom was one and indivisible for all peoples. India therefore joined with all those who fought against the hideous forces of colonialism in Africa.

491. Despite the fact that many of the most powerful countries had at last realized that colonialism could not endure, Portugal still clung to its inhuman domination of certain African Territories. It was living in an age that had since passed by and ruthlessly perpetuated its domination over the African people with the aid of its allies. It was to be deplored that, after hundreds of years of the so-called civilizing Christian mission, barely 3 to 4 per cent of the people in the Portuguese Territories were literate.

492. While the Special Committee could not physically prevent the Portuguese from their ruthless domination in the African Territories, it could speak forth and expose Portugal and its allies for their reprehensible action. His delegation would support all those who endeavoured to expose colonialism. Human dignity and freedom, to have any meaning, had to be one and indivisible for all mankind.

493. Lastly, his delegation extended to the Government and people of Algeria every best wish for their continued well-being and prosperity.

494. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* expressed the gratitude of his delegation to the Government and people of Algeria for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in Algiers.

495. The warmth of the welcome extended to the Special Committee, despite the lateness of its arrival, was part of an inseparable tradition among Algerians. It was very touching that the Committee should be holding meetings in Algeria only four years after the country had disengaged itself from the claims of colonialism. Never in the twentieth century had a people paid such a price for freedom. Indeed, that should be a lesson to colonial Powers that the just cause always won. A further lesson was provided by Algeria's progress since independence. The country's attainments showed what could be done in an atmosphere of freedom and independence.

496. It was fitting that the Special Committee should discuss the question of Portuguese Territories in Africa. Portugal was refusing to learn from history, but the freedom fighters of those Territories should draw inspiration from what Algeria had achieved. Tanzania would always be on the side of the forces of freedom; for so long as the cancer of colonialism and apartheid subsisted, there could be no true freedom or lasting peace. The Committee was therefore not only performing a task but also carrying out its duty to eliminate colonialism.

497. He was grateful for the encouraging message from the President of the Revolutionary Council and for the inspiring address by the Foreign Minister. As the Committee's tour drew to a close, his delegation was more than ever convinced of the determination of Africans to uproot colonialism from their continent.

498. The representative of *Yugoslavia* associated himself with the Chairman's statement thanking the Government and people of Algeria for their warm welcome. His delegation was happy to be in Algeria, whose struggle for independence had been an inspiration to liberation movements elsewhere in Africa. Since the country continued to play an important role in that respect, various African liberation movements had set up their headquarters in Algeria.

499. The inspiring message from the President of the Revolutionary Council and the statement of the Foreign Minister would provide further impetus for the Special Committee's work. Co-operation and friendship between Algeria and Yugoslavia dated from the time of the Algerian struggle for independence and continued on the basis of non-alignment and peace.

500. He concluded by expressing his thanks for the hospitality extended to the Special Committee and the fine facilities and working arrangements provided, and wished the Algerian people all success, prosperity and progress.

501. The representative of *Afghanistan* associated himself with the Chairman's statement thanking the President of the Revolutionary Council for his inspiring message and the Foreign Minister for his important address and kind words of welcome. His gratitude also went to the Government and people of Algeria for inviting the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in Algiers.

502. The warm welcome extended to the Special Committee was further testimony of the traditional

hospitality of Algerians, in whose country colonialism had encountered one of its greatest setbacks. Having gained its independence, Algeria was playing a leading role in decolonization.

503. Afghanistan and Algeria were bound in common aspirations and spiritual ties. When the heroic efforts and sacrifices of Algeria had led to independence, the joy of Afghanistan had been immense. He expressed his country's heartfelt wishes to the Algerian people for their happiness, prosperity and progress.

504. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* expressed the sincere gratitude of the Soviet Union delegation to the President of the Revolutionary Council, the Government and the people of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for their invitation and very cordial hospitality. The Special Committee's meetings in Algiers would undoubtedly be a source of inspiration to all those who desired the complete elimination of colonial régimes because the heroic struggle of the Algerian people against foreign oppression would always serve as an example to those who were fighting for their liberty.

505. The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was in the forefront of the fight against colonialism and imperialism; the struggle being waged by Algeria, in co-operation with sister States and the Organization of African Unity, for the final destruction of colonialism, deserved the admiration and gratitude of all peace-loving peoples.

506. He was particularly happy to be in Algeria, because the Soviet Union's relationship with that country had always been close. That relationship had begun as soon as the Algerian people had set out to resist oppression. On his arrival the previous day he had felt the effect of that friendship. The Soviet Union and Algeria had a common ideal: the building of socialism and of a new life.

507. The message which the President of the Revolutionary Council had addressed to the members of the Special Committee would be a source of inspiration to them, because it encouraged all those who were fighting for their independence. Mr. Bouteflika's address was also most valuable. He was gratified at the position adopted by the Algerian Government on problems of colonialism and on a number of international problems. He fully shared the views of the Algerian Government about the activities of United States imperialism in Viet-Nam.

508. The Soviet Union delegation would do everything in its power to ensure the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). In due course it would give a detailed account of its position on the problems of putting an end to Portuguese and Spanish colonialism. For the moment, however, he would confine himself to assuring the peoples of those regions of the sympathy and fellow-feeling of the Soviet Union, which had helped and would in the future continue to help the independent States of Africa and the OAU in their noble struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

509. The colonial Powers would have to be compelled to respect the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. That would be an arduous undertaking because those criminal régimes were being helped by the Western imperialist and colonialist Powers. Imperialism presented a united front. A coalition should be formed against those who wished to impede the irreversible process of the libera-

tion of peoples. Peace-loving peoples too, would have to present a united front to them. The Special Committee should make use of the right conferred on it by the General Assembly at its twentieth session to report on any developments which might threaten international peace and security. It should recommend measures in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter against Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Decisions had to be taken to justify the hopes of the oppressed peoples of Africa. In conclusion, he wished Algeria every success in the course upon which it had embarked.

510. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* said that he considered it an honour and a pleasant duty for his delegation to associate itself with the very sincere thanks which had been expressed to the Government and people of the Republic of Algeria for their friendly invitation and for the brotherly and warm welcome they had extended to the members of the Special Committee. The invitation to visit Algiers, the last stop on its information tour through Africa, would enable the Committee to make contact, as it had at Dar es Salaam, Mogadiscio, Addis Ababa and Cairo, with freedom fighters who were trying to liberate their territories from colonial domination, apartheid and shameful régimes, such as the rebel régime of Ian Smith. Peace was indivisible and the rights of all peoples were universal. He therefore deplored the fact that, nineteen years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, millions of human beings were still being deprived of their inalienable rights. Such a state of affairs created trouble-spots which represented a constant threat to international peace. He appealed once more to the intelligence and common sense of the men and régimes responsible for that anachronistic situation. The period of the exploitation of man by man had passed.

511. The Special Committee was responsible for the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It had to take into account the international background to which the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Algeria had referred in his address at the previous meeting and to concentrate its efforts on the peoples it had been instructed to assist in gaining their independence. Its visit to Africa should be interpreted as a further sign of the links of solidarity between the United Nations and all African peoples still deprived of their inalienable right to freedom and independence and subjected to racial discrimination.

512. He sincerely thanked the President of the Revolutionary Council and Head of the Algerian Government, whose country had already done so much to help solve the problem of decolonization, for the very wise and understanding message he had addressed to the members of the Committee. He also thanked the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Algeria for his clear and most informative statement. Both those statesmen were well aware of the heavy burden their country had assumed by welcoming to its territory the liberation movements of countries under colonial domination. He also paid a well-deserved tribute to the valiant Algerian people, which had itself fought so hard for its independence and was gratified that an Algerian delegation was participating in the Special Committee's work during its visit to Algiers. The Committee would derive valuable inspiration from the message from the President of

the Revolutionary Council and from the words of the Algerian Foreign Minister. He was happy to note that the Algerian people, despite its modest resources, had been able to make useful progress since independence. He wished the Algerian Government and people peace and prosperity.

513. The representative of *Venezuela* said that the Special Committee could have wished for no better place than Algiers in which to complete its work in Africa. Algeria was a living example of what a people filled with an ardent desire to win its independence and recover its sovereign liberty could do. The heroic struggle it had waged was reminiscent in many ways of that of the peoples of Latin America in general, and of Venezuela, in particular. Like the Venezuelan people, Algeria had not been content with obtaining its independence. Since regaining it, Algeria, as a member of the international community, had been pursuing a policy of capital importance within the United Nations, where it had adopted an attitude of unequivocal opposition to colonialism and of assistance to peoples fighting for their independence in Africa. He was certain that the Algerian people, which had not hesitated to sacrifice the lives of over a million of its sons in order to win its independence, would not consider its struggle ended until the millions of Africans suffering under the colonial yoke had regained, with their independence, their dignity as free peoples. The message which the President of the Revolutionary Council, Head of Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, had addressed to the Special Committee that very morning was proof of that. In his interesting address, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Foreign Minister of Algeria, had taken up the same theme. The Venezuelan delegation associated itself with the Chairman of the Special Committee in thanking them both; their words would be a source of inspiration to all members of the Committee. The people of Venezuela had followed every phase of the heroic struggle of the Algerian people and the Venezuelan delegation had made it its duty to defend that people in all circumstances in its statements and by its votes. He was happy and proud to be able to express, on Algerian soil, his admiration and respect for a people which had not only refused to be intimidated by the oppressor but had waged a relentless struggle to regain its liberty and independence.

514. 'It was no accident that the Special Committee was holding its meetings in Algeria at that time. Its journey through the African continent would have been incomplete if it had not included a visit to that sanctuary of anti-colonialism. Neither was it an accident that the Algerian Government had invited it. The Committee had a duty to see the country which had suffered so much and fought so hard against colonialism. That invitation had enabled it not only to come into contact with colonial reality in Africa but to become acquainted with the noble Algerian people which was, in its eyes, a living symbol of anti-colonialism in modern times.

515. Algeria was now free. It had begun a fresh struggle against ignorance and under-development. He had been struck by the country's youth. The streets were full of children and young people going to school or college. Algeria was making a determined stand against illiteracy in order to combat one of the most notable consequences of colonialism: ignorance. On behalf of his delegation, he thanked the Government

and people of Algeria for their cordial invitation and generous hospitality. The work of the Committee could not be concluded in a more propitious atmosphere. He was certain that that work would bear fruit. He hoped that the admirable people of Algeria would find a better future and wished it every success in all its undertakings.

516. The representative of *Syria* said that the fact that the Special Committee's concluding meetings should be held in Algiers was evidence of Algeria's awareness of the paramount role it was destined to play in support of the cause of emancipation everywhere, and to its determination to lead it to full accomplishment.

517. In the defence of freedom, of the right to self-determination and of emancipation from colonialism, that country had sacrificed a million martyrs and had waged one of the most heroic struggles in human history. In the face of its opposition, the myth of colonial assimilation had crumbled, and from that land, with African solidarity, Asian support, and the co-operation of justice-loving nations, would be directed the *coup de grâce* against the remaining pockets of colonialism. It was therefore significant that the plight of Angola should form the main topic of the Special Committee's consideration in Algiers.

518. With total self-denial and universal dedication, Algeria had not stopped at its own achievement, but had gone on to play its part in the solution of international problems at large and in support of the cause of liberation. The brilliant statement by its Foreign Minister had clearly depicted the large perspective of its role in international affairs in general, and above all in the struggle against the remnants of colonialism, a flagrant example of which in a new form was thriving to the detriment and misery of the Arab people of Palestine.

519. The great Algerian revolution had not stopped at the eradication of the physical presence of colonialism. It had been a structural revolution aimed at restoring the value of man, developing his resources, placing his welfare at the centre of endeavour, reviving his true culture and enhancing his contribution to civilization, in human relations based on social justice and equality. Last but not least it had been aimed at stimulating the legitimate tendency of progressive forces towards solidarity, and community of interests, aims and aspirations. It had been a genuine revolution against the concept of master and slave, first and second class citizens, privileged and under-privileged. It had thus a most intimate connexion with the purposes of the Special Committee in helping to implement the granting of independence to innocent peoples who had for long suffered under colonial inhumanities, and with the United Nations objectives of international peace and justice.

520. The gallant people of Algeria were to their brother Arabs of Syria a source of inspiration, and the model they had offered was an embodiment of all that was noble for humanity. He expressed his country's sincere gratitude to them, to their Government and to the President of the Revolutionary Council.

521. The representative of *Italy* associated himself with the thanks expressed by the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, to the President of the Revolutionary Council and to the Foreign Minister of Algeria. His delegation's gratitude went to the Government and people of Algeria for inviting the Com-

mittee to hold its final meetings in Algiers. So close were the ties and so short the distance that Italians did not feel themselves to be abroad when in Algeria. He was indeed most happy to be there and hoped that his visit would give him a closer acquaintance with the country's progress since independence.

522. The Special Committee had to reaffirm its pledge to foster the process of decolonization by peaceful means. All should adhere to that principle, both for moral reasons and because it was a prerequisite for international co-operation in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The invitation extended to the Committee was symbolic of Algeria's confidence in the United Nations, for which the Committee was grateful.

523. He expressed his delegation's deep admiration for Algeria's past and present achievements and extended his best wishes for the country's subsequent prosperity and well-being.

524. The representative of *Madagascar* expressed his delegation's thanks to the Algerian Government for inviting the Special Committee to hold the final part of its session in the wonderful city of Algiers.

525. The task which the Special Committee was performing on Algerian soil was, in his delegation's opinion, of special importance. History had willed that Algeria and Madagascar should have experience of the same master and the same tribulations. The colonial history of Madagascar was bound up with that of the Maghreb countries generally and particularly with that of Algeria; for instance, Mohamed V, Sultan of Morocco, had been exiled to Malagasy territory, and the Queen of Madagascar, Ranaivalona III, had ended her days in exile in Algiers.

526. Like so many other countries, Madagascar desired peace and sought co-operation at all times among the members of the international community, but its Government was convinced that concord among members of that community would be resting on a fragile and precarious foundation as long as any State cherished the ambition to exploit a foreign people, as long as any Government persisted in refusing a subject people the right to self-determination. The accession to independence of a large number of African countries and their awareness of their responsibilities to their brothers who were still oppressed should be a clear warning to those who still clung to the idea of domination and exploitation that they were trying to swim against the tide. The ideals of freedom and independence had gained such strength in Africa that those obstinate Governments would be forced to listen to the voice of reason and accept their defeat.

527. The case of the Algerian people had provided the annals of history with an illustration of the victory of those ideas over arms. An entire nation might be exterminated, but it had never been possible to stifle by force the genuine aspirations of a people, because there would always be others outside its frontiers who shared its ideals. Madagascar had recovered its sovereignty and was aware of its responsibility to peoples still subject to foreign domination. The Malagasy delegation was therefore deeply grateful to the Algerian Government for the generous hospitality it had offered to the Committee of Twenty-four, which would again enable the members of that Committee to meet men still living under the colonial yoke, to gather first-hand information on the situation in colo-

nial territories seeking liberation, to draw practical conclusions from it and to produce better results.

528. The representative of the *United States of America* thanked the Government and people of Algeria for their hospitality and welcome.

529. She regretted to have to place it on record that her delegation took exception to certain remarks of the Foreign Minister of Algeria and the representative of the Soviet Union, both of whom had seen fit to interject and distort a subject which lay outside the purview of the Special Committee.

530. However, she was extremely happy to be in a country which, since the first settlements of Carthage, the sweep of Islam and the contact of Christianity, had played a prominent role in history. It was a pleasure for her to recall that Algeria and the United States had always maintained diplomatic or consular relations. Her delegation was gratified to see the emergence of a new Algeria confidently facing the future, and wished it every success in its difficult task.

531. The representative of *Ethiopia* joined in thanking the Government and people of Algeria for the hospitality and warm welcome extended to the Special Committee. The heroic struggle of the Algerian people against colonialism and imperialism would always remain a landmark in the annals of the Continent, and serve as an example and an inspiration to all those struggling to win freedom and independence.

532. The Special Committee's presence in the brave city of Algiers, whose very name had become synonymous with anti-colonialism, was of great significance. The question of the Territories under Portuguese domination had appropriately been reserved for discussion in that heroic place where the militant atmosphere and revolutionary enthusiasm would undoubtedly provide a suitable setting for consideration of such a burning question. The sacrifices of the people of Algeria in defence of freedom and independence would strengthen the determination of those now engaged in a life and death struggle against Portuguese oppression. They would continue the struggle to the bitter end, knowing that their efforts would be crowned with success and that their sacrifices would not be in vain. The trail of heroism and sacrifice blazed by Algeria had left its indelible mark on the struggling masses of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other lands. The Committee was grateful to the Government and people of Algeria for having invited it, and for having made it possible for world attention to be focused on such a crucial issue.

533. So far as Ethiopia was concerned, the complete eradication of colonialism and imperialism from the earth was a commitment and a national objective. The fossilized attitude of Portugal in obstinately clinging to its colonies in Africa was not only an affront to world public opinion, but a shame to modern civilization. Ethiopia would not rest until that shame had been obliterated.

534. After a rule lasting for several centuries, the Portuguese colonialists had nothing to show in their favour. Forced labour, torture and oppression were the hallmarks of their civilizing mission in Africa. The inhabitants of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea were left with no alternative but to resort to arms to regain their right to decent human existence. They had the full moral and material support of



progressive humanity for their struggle, long and bitter though it might be. As the struggle intensified in the days to come, Portuguese obduracy was bound to collapse under its own weight of cruelty and oppression.

535. His delegation wished to thank the President and the Foreign Minister of Algeria very sincerely for their inspiring messages, and assured the Algerian people that in their efforts for advancing the great cause of freedom and independence they had in Ethiopia a strong and faithful ally, whose aims and objectives were identical. He also assured all the freedom fighters present that Ethiopia, together with all progressive mankind, would leave no stone unturned in seeing that the struggle for justice and democracy was finally crowned with success.

536. The representative of *Chile* expressed the Chilean delegation's very sincere gratitude to the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for the invitation it had extended to the Special Committee. Like the beauty of the Algerian landscape, the history of the Algerian people's bravery was a source of inspiration to all nations which loved peace and desired the victory of equality and justice throughout the world.

537. Algeria had provided the finest example of total elimination of colonialism. The whole world had followed, minute by minute, the fight waged by its people to emerge from the phase of oppression to that of free exercise of its rights. The Chilean people had always defended that cause. It had unremittingly opposed the colonial system. It had remained aware at all times of its obligations to the rest of the world. It had contributed in every way possible to the liberation of peoples and territories under colonial domination, in order to enable them to exercise as early as possible their basic right to self-determination and to decide their own future.

538. Chile had always greatly admired the Algerian nation and had always supported the liberation movement, through which, at the cost of so much suffering and bloodshed, it had achieved the independence of its territory and its people. It had felt the proclamation of Algeria's independence to be a personal triumph. Its relations with Algeria had always been close and cordial, as it had proved by concluding bilateral agreements with that country and acting in complete harmony with it in the community of nations.

539. The Chilean delegation had listened with great interest to the message from the President of the Revolutionary Council and to the excellent address that morning by the Foreign Minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. It warmly congratulated both those distinguished figures on their brilliant exposition of their Government's point of view on the situation in Territories still under colonial domination.

540. Algeria, like the other States of the world community, well knew Chile's attitude to that type of domination. As a member of the Special Committee, Chile had been able to make an effective contribution to the fight being waged against colonialism in order to secure for men who were still aliens on their own territory the full exercise of their rights. If all States acted in the same way and applied the basic principles of the United Nations Charter, the problem could be solved and a long obsolete system defeated.

541. In conclusion, he reiterated his delegation's thanks to the Algerian Government and people for

their cordial hospitality and the fraternal welcome they had extended to the members of the Committee of Twenty-Four.

542. The representative of *Iran* expressed his delegation's sincere thanks to the President of the Revolutionary Council, the Government and the people of Algeria for their kind invitation to the Special Committee to hold its concluding meetings in Algiers. Although it had come to the final stage of its journey, its task still remained to be accomplished. In the course of its meetings in Africa it had been greatly encouraged by the faith which people everywhere had placed in its work; among the heroic people of Algeria it would draw strength and reinforce its determination to liquidate imperialism.

543. It was through valour, unflagging determination and strength of character that the Algerian people had secured their great success against colonialism. Theirs had been the sweat, blood and toil, while the Special Committee's role was one of persuasion. It could, however, be safely said that in spite of the great odds the Special Committee had to face, it would succeed in the cause of freedom and independence if it always kept in mind the heroic example of Algeria. That country's championship of freedom and justice had not stopped at its own independence, but it had been a torch-bearer to all colonial peoples and had spared no effort to fight for the total liquidation of imperialism everywhere. Its independence had marked the beginning of a new era, from the first day of which its Government had embarked upon a bold policy for the betterment of the life of its people. Its efforts in the fields of education, the fight against illiteracy, industrialization and the mechanization of agriculture had been crowned with success, and would open up the possibility of a richer life for all. He paid homage to the Algerian martyrs, whose sacrifice had not been in vain. They had given their lives so that their brothers and sisters could live in freedom and justice.

544. The Special Committee would derive great benefit from the wise and inspiring words of the President of the Revolutionary Council and the Foreign Minister of Algeria. He expressed the thanks of his country, which had from time immemorial been linked to Algeria by spiritual and cultural ties, for the warm hospitality that had been extended, and its best wishes for the success and prosperity of the Algerian people.

545. The representative of *Sierra Leone* thanked the Foreign Minister of Algeria for his stimulating words on the Special Committee's responsibilities in regard to colonialism, and assured him that his delegation would do all in its power to contribute towards the quest for a just and speedy solution.

546. The questions of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese domination had been described as chronic cases of colonialism. The armed struggle in those Territories called to mind the struggle that had been waged by the heroic people of Algeria for so long, and he was convinced that it too would be successful. The Special Committee was fortunate to be in Algiers for its discussion on those Territories, which would bring new hope to the freedom fighters. Its deliberations and recommendations would rekindle the fire of independence that the colonial Powers had tried to smother.

547. The bondage of colonialism left behind it low economic standards which were a form of oppression that left a lasting wound. Algeria's example, however,

would give strength to its kith and kin still awaiting liberation.

548. The Special Committee had received a warm welcome from the people of Algeria. He was convinced that its stay would be an enjoyable one, and that his country and Algeria would go from strength to strength in their quest for peace, justice and freedom in all parts of the world. His delegation was grateful to the President of the Revolutionary Council and the Government and people of Algeria for their gracious invitation and generous hospitality, and to the President and Foreign Minister for their thought-provoking statements. The Committee would leave no stone unturned in its task of fighting all forms of colonialism.

549. The representative of *Bulgaria* expressed his delegation's sincere thanks to Mr. Houari Boumedienne, President of the Revolutionary Council and Head of Government, the other members of the Government and the people of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria for the warm welcome they had extended to the Special Committee.

550. At that final stage of its discussions, the Committee was in a position to appreciate the true worth of Algeria's generous hospitality. Its work had not been fruitless and its results, good as they were, would be even better, thanks to the welcome it had received.

551. The Bulgarian delegation welcomed the presence at the meeting of the Algerian delegation. The members of the Committee, who had a special role to play in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, would appreciate the real value of that delegation's co-operation. The active participation in the Committee's work of a country which was in the forefront of the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism was bound to give fresh impetus to the Committee's decolonization activities. The moving message from President Boumedienne and the excellent address by Mr. Bouteflika, Foreign Minister of Algeria, contained ideas and suggestions which would increase the effectiveness of the Committee's work and be a source of inspiration to all. The Bulgarian delegation associated itself with the Algerian Foreign Minister's moving expression of solidarity and sympathy with the people of South Viet-Nam. The Bulgarian delegation had always ardently desired to be on close terms with the revolutionary people of Algeria, which had been able to break its colonial shackles by its own efforts and had written in blood, at the cost of the lives of almost 2 million of its children, one of the most glorious pages in the history of the armed struggle against imperialism, colonialism and the oppression of man by man. He was profoundly moved at being on Algerian soil for the first time. The Committee's presence in the beautiful city of Algiers, the pearl of the Mediterranean, was deeply significant. He was sure that the Committee would be able to fulfil its task, that it would not disappoint the brave Algerian people which was so generously giving it hospitality, that it would be inspired by Algeria's victorious struggle against colonialism and would spare no effort to help, with the support of the United Nations, in the liberation of colonized peoples.

552. In pursuance of its anti-imperialist policy, characteristic of a socialist State, the People's Republic of Bulgaria unreservedly supported the fight against colonialism and national liberation movements in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, South Africa,

Mozambique, Angola, so-called Portuguese Guinea, Aden, Oman and elsewhere, in the same way as it had sided unconditionally with the Algerian people when it was carrying out its heroic fight for liberation. In that city, imbued as it was with a revolutionary and anti-colonialist spirit, the Bulgarian delegation wished to reaffirm the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with peoples still suffering under the colonial yoke. It asked the President to convey to the valiant Algerian people and to his Government the best wishes of the Bulgarian people for success in their task of building a new society founded on freedom and justice. It wished the people of Algeria, to which the Bulgarian people was linked by bonds of friendship and co-operation, further success in consolidating the power of the people and building a popular and democratic Algeria.

553. The representative of *Denmark* sincerely thanked the Government of the Algerian Republic for inviting the Special Committee to hold meetings in Algiers. He had been deeply impressed by the cordiality of the Algerians' welcome and by the traditional hospitality of the country and the people. It was quite natural that the Special Committee should meet in the capital of a country whose fight for independence was an example to other countries under colonial domination. The Danish delegation was convinced that the work of the Committee would be inspired by the spirit of freedom which had been the mainspring of that fight. The same spirit was evident in the message addressed by President Boumedienne to the Committee and in the statement on the colonial problem made by Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Algerian Foreign Minister. The Danish delegation had been most gratified to note the confidence which Algeria placed in the United Nations, since that Organization could and should play a very important part in the process of decolonization. It had been very happy to note Mr. Bouteflika's statement on the friendly relations which had developed since the liberation between Algeria and France and which proved that the relationship between the dominator and the dominated could be replaced by a more fruitful one based on the principles of sovereignty and equality.

554. The Danish delegation was gratified that its Government maintained excellent relations with the Government of the Algerian Republic. It wished to convey to the President of the Revolutionary Council, and to the Government and people of Algeria the best wishes of the Danish Government and people for their happiness and for progress in the course they had chosen.

555. The representative of *Australia* said that in coming to Algeria his delegation was very conscious of being among people who had suffered greatly, dared greatly and were achieving greatly. It was an honour to be among them, and it had been a particular pleasure to be greeted in their own country by former friends and colleagues of the Algerian Mission to the United Nations in New York. Their offices and his were adjacent, and apart from being good neighbours they had become firm friends.

556. His delegation offered its deepest respects to the President of the Revolutionary Council, and thanked him and the people of Algeria most sincerely for their hospitality. It would faithfully convey to its Government the message with which the President had honoured the Special Committee, together with that of the Foreign Minister.

557. On the last stage of its journey through Africa, the Special Committee had become more deeply conscious than ever of the importance of the people, who were the object of all its efforts. Their rights and their hopes could in the ultimate be realized and their fears overcome only by the common efforts and common understanding of humanity. For free people everywhere, the price of liberty was eternal vigilance to protect their rights and to recognize the changing and sinister forms of aggression against them, so that every man could remain or become the free man he would wish to be.

558. He expressed his delegation's warmest good wishes to the leader and people of that free country for the future that they had bought so dearly.

559. The representative of *Algeria* said he knew that it was not customary for an observer to take part in the discussion but he wished to say a few words in reply to the friendly remarks made by all the delegations about his country. If, as he would have wished, the whole Algerian people had been able to hear the words of friendship, admiration, confidence and gratitude which had been addressed to his country, it would have found them to be the finest tribute paid to its courage and its heroic sacrifice, and would have discovered that all the members of the Committee were aware of the grandeur and repercussions of its struggle.

560. The statements by members of the Committee were too numerous to allow him to reply individually. The Algerian delegation would therefore thank the members of the Committee collectively, on behalf of the Revolutionary Council, the Government and the whole Algerian people, for their friendly remarks and the unanimous good wishes they had expressed.

561. At the end of a difficult struggle, Algeria was trying to rebuild all its ruins, the inevitable consequences of its desperate fight for liberty, in order to build a strong sovereign State, worthy of its thousand-year past and therefore capable of playing its full part within the community of nations. There was no incompatibility at all between that ambition and the principles by which the Committee was guided. True to the description "Algiers, sanctuary of anti-colonialism", which one of the speakers had used, Algeria was determined to oppose the after-effects of colonialism wherever they were still to be found.

562. The Algerian Government therefore had a binding duty to co-operate as effectively as possible with all forms of anti-colonial struggle, by giving direct and indirect help to liberation movements in their bitter fight. The logical consequence of that attitude was the invitation which had been extended to the Special Committee to hold part of its session in Algeria. He was very pleased that an opportunity was thus being provided to all his brothers-in-arms present in Algiers to obtain a hearing from the Committee, which would in that way be fully informed of the conditions under which they were fighting. He was also gratified to be able to welcome the members of the Committee to a country whose tradition of hospitality had so often been praised and to make available to it all the necessary working facilities and all the tourist resources of his young motherland. He again thanked the members of the Committee for the warm friendliness they had demonstrated towards Algeria.

## Closing of meetings

### General statements

563. The representative of *Czechoslovakia* said that he had enjoyed the opportunity to attend the Special Committee's session in Africa, if only as an observer. The Committee had accomplished much and had adopted a number of effective resolutions on the Territories it had considered. His Government would pay due attention to those resolutions and would support the Committee's recommendations during the deliberations at the General Assembly. It would, moreover, do its utmost for the cause of freedom and independence of colonial countries and peoples.

564. Certain delegations had expressed concern at the outset that the participation of observers in the Committee's discussions might delay its work. The majority of members would, however, agree with him that that had not proved to be the case and that any obstacles which had hampered the smooth running of the Committee's proceedings came from an entirely different source.

565. Lastly, he extended thanks to the Committee for allowing him to attend its session as an observer and to those Governments which had invited the Committee to meet in their capitals. He wished the Committee every success in its future work for the freedom and independence of colonial countries and peoples.

566. The representative of the Secretary-General expressed gratitude, on behalf of the Secretariat and in his own name, to the Algerian Government and people for their hospitality and for all the facilities they had made available and asked the Algerian delegation to convey his thanks to all concerned. The Secretary-General had also asked him to express deep appreciation to the Algerian Minister for Foreign Affairs for the kind words in his opening address to the Committee.

567. He also wished to record the gratitude of all members of the Secretariat for the many personal kindnesses extended to them by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Rapporteur and members of the Committee.

568. The Chairman, speaking on behalf of the Special Committee, expressed gratitude to the President and the Government of Algeria for enabling the Committee to hold its final meetings in Algiers, and to the Government and people for their warm welcome and hospitality. The facilities provided for the Committee's meetings had been particularly appreciated.

569. The Committee had been most happy to visit Algeria because of the opportunity to strengthen contacts, friendships and links with the brave Algerian people. Their struggle had indeed been a source of inspiration to the Committee and lent impetus to its work. Algeria had won a bitter, long drawn-out struggle for independence with but limited assistance from the United Nations, owing to the unfavourable balance of forces in its political organs. However, the very success of the struggle had given impetus to a process which had somewhat redressed that balance and led to the establishment of the Special Committee. The Committee had also been able to appreciate Algeria's whole-hearted dedication to the cause of the emancipation of all colonial countries and peoples, as attested by its position in the vanguard of countries extending, at great sacrifice, generous material and moral assistance to national liberation movements. It had also sensed the country's attachment to the cause

of true freedom, the purging of all traces of colonialism from its system, and its progress in the consolidation of its hard-won independence.

570. The resolution on Equatorial Guinea (A/AC.109/186) adopted by the Committee in Algiers expressed gratification at the Spanish invitation, which was both a welcome indication of willingness to co-operate with the Committee and an example worthy of emulation by other colonial Powers. However, it should be stressed that those sentiments were based on the expectation that the invitation would lead to the complete and rapid implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Only then would the Spanish gesture and the Committee's subsequent action deserve to be regarded as a constructive contribution. With regard to the resolution on Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/187), the Committee had heard several petitioners whose testimony amounted to a massive indictment of the Portuguese Government's violation of human rights. Members had been horrified and overwhelmed by the irrefutable evidence of the Portuguese atrocities committed against children and old people, in particular. However, the Committee had been heartened by news of the unrelenting struggle being waged by the nationalists in order to free themselves from the yoke of the oppressors, and had gained direct knowledge of their aspirations, needs and difficulties. On the basis of that evidence, the Committee had adopted an important and far-reaching resolution, which contained a number of new elements: concern at the further aggravation of the already critical situation by the racist minority rebellion in Southern Rhodesia; condemnation of the violation of the economic and political rights of the indigenous people by the settlement of foreign immigrants and the transfer of African labour to South Africa; condemnation of the activities of financial concerns in the Territories exploiting the human and material resources and impeding progress towards independence and freedom; an appeal to all States to prevent their nationals from co-operating with the Portuguese authorities, especially in the matter of foreign investment; and a firm recommendation to the Security Council to make the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX) mandatory on all Member States.

571. The decision to undertake another African visit had been more than justified by the results achieved. The concern and active solidarity of the United Nations with colonial peoples generally had been further emphasized. Direct contact with peoples under colonial rule had put the Special Committee in a better position to understand and assist them in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. Petitioners had found it easier to appear before the Committee in order both to provide confirmation of the iniquitous nature of the colonial system, and to offer fresh ideas and suggestions—thereby adding to the capacity of the Committee to contribute to the rapid liquidation of colonialism. That was illustrated by the resolution adopted that morning concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) (A/AC.109/188).

572. In that connexion, particular attention should be drawn to the recommendation to the Security Council to make the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter against Portugal, South Africa and the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

mandatory on all Member States. That was a worthy response to the request made by the General Assembly to the Committee in its resolution 2105 (XX) to make such suggestions as might assist the Council in its consideration of appropriate measures to counteract threats to international peace and security arising from developments in colonial Territories.

573. In addition to reiterating the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, the Committee had gone further than in previous resolutions by inviting all States to provide material and moral assistance to liberation movements in colonial Territories.

574. Another noteworthy development in the thinking of the Committee was its implied condemnation of military bases in colonial Territories and its request to colonial Powers to dismantle such bases and refrain from establishing new ones in their colonies.

575. Furthermore, the resolutions adopted by the Committee during its visit to Africa showed a renewed emphasis of the importance of economic factors in the implementation of the Declaration. Experience had shown that those factors, in the form of financial and economic interests operating in collusion with the colonial Powers, all too often obstructed progress towards the application of the Declaration.

576. The Committee's deliberations had also clearly demonstrated the need to ensure that independence was based on the freely expressed wishes of the people.

577. He expressed his deep appreciation to the Organization of African Unity and to the League of Arab States for their effective collaboration in the Committee's work and hoped that those links would be strengthened. He also extended the Committee's thanks to all host Governments for their warm welcome and kind co-operation.

578. The representative of *Ethiopia* said that throughout its visit to Africa the Special Committee had sensed the depth of African feeling and the desire to rid the continent of colonialism. The five capitals in which the Committee had held meetings represented a cross-section of Africa. The visit had therefore been very useful, in that it had afforded close contact and had strengthened the confidence of Africans in the Committee and in the United Nations as a whole. That had been attested by the warm and spontaneous welcome extended to the Committee.

579. The speeches delivered and resolutions adopted had given encouragement to all African freedom fighters. The Committee was of course only a moral force, and no panacea; but because of its tenacity of purpose it had gained stature in the eyes of the world.

580. The road to decolonization was long, but the right course had been engaged. Because of the noble, though necessarily modest, efforts of the Committee, colonialism was being driven to bay and would be vanquished if the pressure continued.

581. He wished to associate his delegation with the thanks expressed by the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, to the President, Government and people of Algeria for their fraternal welcome. The great work of national reconstruction and development under way in Algeria was evidence of what a people could accomplish when master of its own destiny. He concluded by extending the best wishes



of his Government for all further success on the road of progress, democracy and social justice.

*Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria*

582. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria said that he was addressing the members of the Special Committee in order to tell them, on behalf of President Boumedienne, the Revolutionary Council, the National Liberation Front and the Algerian Government, how much they had all appreciated the goodwill that the members of the Committee had, with one accord, expressed towards Algeria, which had suffered so much during its long and murderous war of liberation. It was particularly encouraging to see that the enormous sacrifices made by the Algerian people on the altar of liberty not only had enabled Algeria to achieve independence but could also be a source of encouragement to the enslaved peoples who were still struggling against colonial domination. He offered his heartiest congratulations to the Committee, which had been unsparing in its efforts to accomplish the lofty mission entrusted to it and which, after fruitful discussion, had achieved such encouraging and positive results.

583. As the Chairman had pointed out, the presence in Africa of the Special Committee, dedicated as it was to the cause of decolonization, revealed the change of heart that had taken place at the United Nations. Indeed, the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples marked a decisive stage in the evolution of the United Nations. It was possible to assess the progress achieved and the distance travelled by recalling that not until 1961 had the Special Committee replaced the defunct and ridiculous Committee on Information, whose terms of reference had covered all the problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the exception of the immediate, basic and essential problem of their political situation and their achievement of independence. It was therefore a source of great satisfaction to Algeria, which had struggled for so many years before it had been able to make the long-stifled voice of its revolution heard in various international bodies, that the Special Committee had been able to visit Africa in order to hear representatives of the liberation movements, to obtain first-hand information about the situation in the dependent territories and to establish closer contact with the realities of colonialism.

584. While, however, it thus gave credit to the United Nations for the great progress it had brought about in international opinion in the quest for a solution to the degrading problem of colonialism, Algeria could not fail to note with indignation and deep concern that resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence had remained a dead letter, like so many other resolutions, as was clear from all the petitions which the Committee had heard. The colonial Powers, which were responsible for the future of the peoples placed under their administration, were refusing to co-operate with the Special Committee, defying the United Nations with impunity and displaying utter contempt for international opinion. He could not but deplore once again the negative attitude of the United Kingdom, which had absented itself from the meetings of the Committee but was present at Salisbury, where it was compromising itself with Ian Smith instead of respond-

ing to the appeal of the United Nations and committing itself honestly to a policy of decolonization.

585. That was why Algeria felt that the time for resolutions of which nothing ever came had passed and that immediate and effective measures should be put into effect to abolish colonialism and the exploitation of man by man. The time had come to transfer full powers to the dependent peoples in order to enable them to choose their political status freely, to organize the development of their countries and to pursue their progress in every field, in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Meanwhile Algeria, faithful to its revolution and to its martyrs who had fallen on the battlefield of freedom, would continue to furnish unstinted material and moral support to all liberation movements in the just and legitimate struggle which colonialism was forcing them to wage for the recovery of their dignity and of their inalienable right to self-determination. Algeria knew by experience that it was idle to hope that Lisbon, Pretoria or Salisbury would allow independence to be achieved by peaceful means.

586. Turning more specifically to the question of the Territories under Portuguese domination, which the Committee had just been studying at Algiers, he would like to compliment the Committee on the calm and serious atmosphere that had prevailed at its meetings and on the unflagging attention which it had given to the petitioners. The resolutions that the Committee had adopted in the light of the information which it had patiently amassed meant that there were still grounds for hoping that the United Nations, thus brought face to face with its responsibilities, would do its duty. By taking the important step of recommending to the Security Council that it should be made obligatory for all States to implement the measures provided for in General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX), the Committee had put its finger upon one of the provisions that was most likely to bring Portugal to its senses if that provision was adopted and consistently followed. Those results responded to the hopes which the liberation movements and the African peoples had reposed in the Committee. They did honour to the United Nations and added lustre to its reputation. The work of the Committee, after its African tour, was really only just beginning. It must be carried on tirelessly within the United Nations, in order to bring all States to a healthier appreciation of the realities of colonialism. Algeria's devotion to the universal principles of the United Nations, the enthusiasm with which it would support any measures calculated to strengthen the Organization, the faith and optimism which it felt with regard to the future of mankind, and, lastly, its passionate thirst for justice and freedom—all those factors showed how closely the aims of the Committee coincided with those of the country which had the honour to be its host.

587. On behalf of the Revolutionary Council and the Algerian Government, he congratulated the Committee most warmly on the hard work it had done both at Algiers and elsewhere, in other capitals of the African continent. That work had brought the Committee's arduous but inspiring task considerably nearer to fulfilment. That the result of the Committee's efforts was encouraging, to say the least, was undoubtedly due to a spirit of healthy rivalry, to the existence of such a widespread and concerted will to hasten the process of decolonization, and to the invaluable, indeed

indispensable, assistance of valiant freedom fighters, full of forceful ideas, imbued with hope and faith, and determined to conquer and radically to transform the future of their peoples, whose subjugation ran counter to the spirit of the age. The Committee had proved, if proof were needed, that the vast majority of its States members, and particularly, in spite of their inevitable growing pains, those that had emerged in recent years, respected the struggle of the peoples who were still oppressed and encouraged their actions, thus putting into practice in the best possible way the principles which most clearly embodied the spirit of the United Nations. The Committee's reaffirmation and renewed demonstration of active solidarity undoubtedly marked a decisive step on the path towards decolonization and the consolidation of the independence of the young States. Algeria, which owed the progress and ultimate victory of its cause to the support it had received from so many quarters during its war of liberation, was today able to appreciate the true value of the Committee's work. Support for liberation movements all over the world was a sacred ethical principle by which the Algerian people and its Government were constantly guided. Algeria gave unconditional support to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, South Africa, Palestine, Oman, Aden and all Territories still under colonial rule in their heroic struggle to shake off the colonial yoke and to regain freedom. Algeria would continue its unstinted support until the day when those peoples were able to resume their rightful place among the family of independent States of the Third World and in the community of nations.

588. Apart from the action undertaken for the assistance of the countries under colonial domination, the Committee's solidarity reflected the efforts made by the recently constituted States to establish their independence on increasingly healthy foundations. Indeed, national independence only became genuine and acquired true meaning as a country gradually shaped and built up its own economic and social framework. Because of circumstances as complex as they were outdated—an inevitable consequence of struggles for influence between exclusively foreign interests—attempts were often made to oppose that type of consolidation.

589. The adoption of the resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, a resolution which recognized the legitimacy of the struggle—in all its forms, particularly the most effective ones—of the peoples under colonial rule and which invited all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories, constituted a welcome change in the methods of the United Nations. It had been inevitable, in view of the blind obstinacy of certain colonial Powers. The recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule put an end to the age in which the efforts of those peoples—oppressed, humiliated and deprived of all their rights, even that of living in freedom—to regain their independence were regarded by colonialists and their natural allies as a violation of established laws. That the dignity of the struggle had today been stressed by one of the principal organs of the General Assembly was a source of considerable encouragement to all national libera-

tion movements. Moreover, the Special Committee's appeal to all States to provide moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples reduced the scope of all the tendentious and improper interpretations which the colonial Powers applied to the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of a State. By providing the sorely needed assistance for which they had been asked, countries that cared for justice, freedom and the preservation of world peace would be able to give effective support to the oppressed peoples in what had now become a world-wide struggle for the abolition of colonialism, which constituted an ever increasing threat to international security. Such a course would also preclude attempts at the use of force by certain States that dreamed of keeping their colonies for ever and by others that longed to recover their lost empires.

590. On behalf of his Government, he congratulated the Committee on having requested the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other relief organizations to increase, in co-operation with the liberation movements of all the Territories under colonial domination, their assistance to the refugees of those Territories. The petitioners who had appeared before the Committee had pointed out the social aspect of the sacred struggle they were waging against foreign occupation, a struggle of the first importance for all leaders of liberation movements throughout the world. The petitioners were aware that the future of their country after independence would depend essentially on the strength of its people and on the fresh sources of energy that would be released. By requesting the specialized agencies to increase their assistance to oppressed peoples and to do so in co-operation with the representatives of those peoples, the Committee was giving due recognition to the men who today were shaping the destiny of their country. The Algerian Government fully supported that decision.

591. Other decisions of equal importance had been taken by the Committee while it had been at Algiers. They marked the firm resolve of the member States to achieve rapid decolonization of the occupied territories. That laudable intention would achieve results equal to the hopes it inspired if it was backed up by the sincere co-operation of the Powers still administering the Territories. By inviting a delegation of the Special Committee to visit Equatorial Guinea, the Spanish Government had adopted a helpful initial attitude. That attitude would not really bear fruit until Equatorial Guinea became a free, independent and sovereign State, as was bound to happen.

592. The positions of other colonial Powers, however, had undergone no change. Portugal, among others, was persisting in its refusal to co-operate with the United Nations. That intransigence was due far more to the assistance given to Portugal by certain Western Powers than to the resources of its own which the Lisbon Government thought it possessed. It was clear that in helping the Portuguese armed forces to resist the legitimate claims of the oppressed peoples those Western States were seeking to safeguard economic and strategic interests of the first importance. And when the last bastions of colonialism had been conquered, those same Powers would want to replace that collusion by indirect action designed to prolong indefinitely the exploitation of the peoples of those Territories by hindering the consolidation of their newly won independence. That new form of colonialism was a potential source of real dangers, the existence

of which it would be idle to deny; hence the work of decolonization, if it was not to remain incomplete, would have to be extended to neo-colonial situations. It was the direct responsibility of the Committee to carry out in full the task which had been entrusted to it. If complete and total independence was to be achieved, that aspect of the problem should not go unanalysed. If it did, decolonization would lose much of its meaning in the eyes of the peoples.

593. That danger loomed even larger when, as in the case of certain colonial Territories already on the road to independence, the administering Power was seen to be installing indigenous elements who represented the economic, and often also the political, interests of the colonialists themselves. That could only result in further exploitation of the peoples of those territories within the framework of the granting of independence. The Special Committee should not think that, once independence had thus been granted, its work was over. It would be useful if commissions representing the United Nations could visit territories about to become independent in order that their peoples might be free to choose genuine leaders under United Nations supervision. The idea of granting independence must be conceived in flexible terms allowing full play to the legitimate aspirations of the peoples concerned. Any restriction would limit the extent of that natural right and run counter to the aims both of the peoples themselves and of the United Nations.

594. In conclusion, he once again conveyed to the Committee the congratulations of the Algerian Government and people on the conclusive results which the Committee had achieved in Africa and wished it every success in the fulfilment of its task. He also thanked all the representatives who had spoken so warmly and kindly about Algeria and the Algerian people and assured them of the deep and sincere feelings of friendship and esteem which Algeria entertained towards all the peoples whom they represented. He asked the indulgence of members of the Committee for the inevitable defects in the organization of the Conference. Whatever efforts were made, they would never fully succeed in expressing the welcome of the Algerian people, who strove to be among the worthiest heirs to the splendid traditions of Arab-African hospitality. What really mattered was that each member of the Committee should have felt himself thoroughly at home during his brief stay and should now enjoy the pleasures of a well-earned rest.

#### F. ACTION ARISING FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S VISIT TO AFRICA

*Adoption of resolution concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings in Africa (1966)*

595. At the 454th meeting of the Special Committee on 21 June 1966, the representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* introduced a draft resolution co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/L.315). In view of the interrelation of the colonial problems with which the Committee had dealt, the co-sponsors thought it ad-

visable to supplement and summarize the various relevant resolutions in a general resolution.

596. *The Chairman* noted the following important aspects of the draft resolution: in the fifth preambular paragraph, the expression of the Special Committee's regret had been prompted by its awareness of the United Kingdom's obligation to attend the meetings in Africa, not only as a member of the Special Committee but also as an administering Power. In the sixth preambular paragraph it had been necessary to point out the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers, to which one petitioner after another had testified. Operative paragraph 3 had been a response to Portugal's and South Africa's and Southern Rhodesia's defiance of world opinion and of the international Organization's recommendations. It was based upon the position that had always been taken by the Special Committee and by the African group in the Security Council. Operative paragraph 4 reflected the Committee's concern about the foreign financial interests that not only collaborated with the administering Powers but also provided funds enabling them to continue their wars of oppression. Operative paragraph 5 reflected past statements, but also contained a slight departure from previous resolutions, in its request for material assistance for the national liberation movements. After seeing a documentary film on Portuguese Territories, the Committee had felt all the more strongly the urgent need for aid to be granted not only by the Special Committee but also by organizations the world over. Operative paragraph 7 was of vital importance, in view of the administering Powers' need of military installations in order to continue their oppressive measures. The existence of such bases constituted not only a menace to the population in the Territories but also a threat to neighbouring countries. The recommendation in operative paragraph 8 that assistance should be withheld from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa had been intended to cover only the duration of their colonial rule over the Territories in question. He asked for the entire Committee's support of that paragraph.

597. The representative of *Ethiopia* supported the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.315) on behalf of the Afro-Asian group and Yugoslavia, and commended the Chairman for his excellent introductory remarks. It could be seen that the document provided a summary of all that the Committee had done in Africa, giving a bird's-eye view of the salient points contained in its debates and resolutions.

598. The last preambular paragraph on colonialism's threat to international peace and security was vitally important but needed no explanation, as the facts were self-evident. In view of the many years that had passed since the adoption of resolution 1514 (XV) it was not out of place to reaffirm in operative paragraph 1 the inalienable rights of the peoples in colonial Territories to freedom and independence.

599. He associated himself with the Tanzanian representative in noting the importance of operative paragraph 5, which laid down a juridical basis for the support of national liberation movements in colonial Territories. Operative paragraph 8 would be instrumental in focusing the world's attention upon the grave threat to peace inherent in the continuation of colonialism. Peoples everywhere must be convinced of the evils rampant in colonial domination and of the urgent necessity to eradicate it. He announced his support

of the draft resolution and strongly recommended it to the Committee.

600. At the 455th meeting, on 22 June, the representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that two changes had been made as a result of consultations held by the sponsors of the draft resolution the previous evening. The first concerned operative paragraph 7, which had been amended to read:

*"Requests the colonial Powers to dismantle the military bases installed in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones."*

The second change related to the co-sponsors of the draft resolution: Iran, the Ivory Coast and Madagascar had indicated their wish to withdraw their names.

601. The representative of *Poland* said that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were the two agencies which provided most assistance to the colonial Powers. Only the previous day, the Special Committee had been informed that IBRD was to grant further assistance to Portugal. He therefore proposed that operative paragraph 8 should be amended to read:

*"Requests all States and international institutions, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and other specialized agencies of the United Nations, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;"*

602. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that the Polish amendment was acceptable to the sponsors of the draft resolution and would be included in the revised text (A/AC.109/L.315/Rev.1).

603. The representative of *Venezuela* said that he would have preferred the draft resolution, as it appeared in document A/AC.109/L.315/Rev.1, not to have been submitted at that time. He thought that it would have been better to wait until the Special Committee returned to New York. The draft resolution embodied a number of ideas, principles and statements in regard to which his delegation had several times stated its position in detail, and that position had not changed. In order to vote on the draft resolution, his delegation was obliged to seek precise instructions from its Government. Since that could not be done from Algiers, the Venezuelan delegation was reluctantly compelled to take no part in the vote.

604. The representative of *Australia*, expressing agreement with the opening remarks of the representative of *Venezuela*, said that his delegation was opposed to resolutions of the kind before the Special Committee since they lacked precision on important points of principle. In the first place, the last preambular paragraph of the draft resolution was couched in language which was unacceptable to his delegation. He further wished to restate his opposition to the wording used in operative paragraph 3, in which connexion he had already voiced his delegation's views regarding the use of force in Southern Rhodesia. He wished to point out, however, that his Government had been among the first to refuse recognition of the illegal régime in Salisbury, recalling its representative and initiating far-reaching trade and financial

measures to support those proposed by the United Kingdom Government and the Security Council. For those reasons his delegation would oppose the draft resolution before the Committee.

605. The representative of *Chile* repeated that a draft resolution of such importance could not be voted on hastily. He agreed with most of the ideas in the draft resolution, his reservations being all on points of drafting and terminology. Since, however, the draft resolution summarized the Committee's activities during its tour and defined future policy, it would not be possible for his delegation to take part in the vote without being able to receive instructions from its Government.

606. The representative of *Italy* stated that his delegation had been unable to obtain instructions from its Government and would not, therefore, take part in the vote.

607. The representative of the *United States of America* said that he shared the reservations expressed by previous speakers regarding the introduction at the last minute of a draft resolution which contained new and substantive provisions. His delegation supported many of the basic objectives set forth in the draft resolution but was of the opinion that the interests of the peoples of the Territories concerned, as well as of the administering Powers, would best be served by peaceful co-operation. Since, however, other paragraphs in the draft resolution obscured those objectives, his delegation would vote against it.

608. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* deeply regretted that it had not been possible for his delegation to be one of the sponsors of the draft resolution because of a problem in relation to the wording of operative paragraph 7. Owing to lack of time it had been impossible to reach a compromise. His delegation supported the draft resolution as a whole but had some reservations of principle with regard to operative paragraph 7. He assured the freedom fighters of the full support of the Government and people of his country in their just and noble struggle.

609. The representative of *Madagascar* said that his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution, which included a number of ideas and principles which it had always supported in the Committee. Nevertheless, he had serious reservations about operative paragraph 7. In his view the question of the military bases was not within the competence of the Special Committee. The Committee's task was to understand the aspirations of the inhabitants of the Territories under Portuguese domination, but it would be for the inhabitants themselves to decide the question of the bases once they were independent.

610. The representative of *Denmark* said that his delegation did not support operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. It could not agree to a recommendation to the Security Council couched in such general terms and based on principles the consequences of which were so hard to foresee. Nor did Denmark support the fifth and eighth preambular paragraphs or operative paragraphs 4, 7 and 8. In the absence of instructions from his Government he would go no further into the question of the draft resolution. The progressive position of Denmark on colonial problems was well known. For the reasons he had just stated, he would be obliged to abstain in the vote on the draft resolution as a whole and would vote against



operative paragraphs 3 and 7 if they were put to the vote separately.

611. The representative of *Iran*, referring to operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, said that his Government was opposed to the establishment of any foreign military bases on its territory and had made its views in that connexion abundantly clear in many official statements. It was, by the same token, opposed to the establishment of foreign military bases in principle. However, since the Special Committee was concerned with decolonization, his delegation was of the opinion that the question of such bases could only be considered in the light of their effect upon the local population's aspirations for independence. Otherwise, the matter would not fall within the Committee's purview. For that reason, his delegation had not been able to accept the wording of operative paragraph 7 and had had to withdraw its name from the list of sponsors.

612. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania*, replying to points raised on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.315/Rev.1), said that certain delegations had expressed the opinion that the draft resolution had been introduced at short notice. It had, however, in fact been submitted to the Special Committee on the previous day and delegations had therefore had plenty of time in which to make suggestions if they so wished. In any event, the draft resolution contained only one new element, namely, a reference to the United Kingdom's failure to participate in the Committee's work—which had been commented upon by most members when the Committee had opened its session in Africa.

613. With regard to the view held by certain delegations that operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution did not fall within the Committee's purview, he pointed out that its terms were very similar to those of operative paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX), which had been supported by the majority of Afro-Asian members and which, moreover, provided the Committee with a further mandate to continue its work. Although no general reference to the question of military bases had been made in the draft resolution, the sponsors of course agreed that they should only be established with the consent of the people. But, as far as the colonial Territories were concerned, the presence of military bases after independence would, in effect, mean the continuation of colonialism.

614. As for operative paragraph 3, the views expressed in it had always been held by the African members of the United Nations.

615. The representative of the *Ivory Coast*, speaking in exercise of his right of reply, recalled that the General Assembly had indeed adopted a paragraph identical with paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, but it alone was entitled to do so. Moreover, that paragraph had aroused lively controversy even in the General Assembly, as was clear from the fact that it had been adopted by only 49 votes to 37, with 18 abstentions.

616. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* stated that his delegation would vote in favour of the draft resolution since it accorded with the position which the USSR had always maintained. It also corresponded to the interests of the African peoples.

617. With regard to foreign military bases in colonial Territories, it had always been the opinion of the Soviet Union delegation that they constituted a direct threat to the independence of the indigenous population and the sovereignty of States, as events in Aden, Guam and Ascension Island proved. The same was true of Libya. The Italian and Australian statements were unacceptable. The motives behind the statements of certain Powers were well known. If Italy allowed United States military bases to be established in its territory, that was its own affair. The colonial Territories, however, had never been consulted and foreign military bases were imposed upon them to prevent them from gaining independence.

618. The revised draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 16 to 2, with 1 abstention, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Denmark.

619. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/188) adopted by the Special Committee at its 455th meeting on 22 June 1966 reads as follows:

*"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,*

*"Having held meetings from 23 May 1966 to 22 June 1966 successively at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, at Mogadiscio, Somalia, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at Cairo, United Arab Republic, and at Algiers, Algeria, and having heard the spokesmen of the Governments of those countries,*

*"Having considered the situation in various Territories still under colonial domination,*

*"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,*

*"Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963 and 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965,*

*"Regretting the failure of the United Kingdom Government to participate in the Special Committee's meetings in Africa,*

*"Deploring the negative attitude of certain colonial Powers, in particular the refusal of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa to recognize the right of colonial peoples to freedom and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV),*

*"Deploring further the attitude of certain States which continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa in the repression and exploitation of the indigenous people,*

*"Recognizing that the continuation of colonialism constitutes a threat to international peace and security and a crime against humanity,*

*"1. Reaffirms the inalienable rights of the peoples of colonial Territories to freedom and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV);*

*"2. Deplores the refusal of certain colonial Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the United Nations resolutions;*

"3. *Recommends* to the Security Council to make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Portugal, South Africa and the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"4. *Condemns* the activities of the financial interests operating in these Territories which exploit the human and material resources and impede the progress of the people of the Territories towards freedom and independence;

"5. *Recognizes* the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and invites all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;

"6. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations to increase, in co-operation with the liberation movement of all the Territories under colonial domination, their assistance to the refugees of these Territories;

"7. *Requests* the colonial Powers to dismantle the military bases installed in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

"8. *Requests* all States and international institutions, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and other specialized agencies of the United Nations, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary to publicize the work of the Special Committee as widely as possible, so that world opinion may be sufficiently informed concerning the grave threat to peace constituted by colonialism."

620. The text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 1 July 1966.<sup>5</sup>

*Adoption of resolution expressing appreciation to host Governments*

621. At the 455th meeting, the representative of *Iran* said that he was privileged to introduce, on behalf of twenty members of the Special Committee, a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.316) expressing appreciation to the Governments which had invited the Committee to meet in their countries.

622. The Committee could be proud of its accomplishments in Africa; it had taken important decisions for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and had done much to strengthen the confidence placed in the United Nations by those still under colonial domination. The Committee, which had everywhere received an enthusiastic welcome, was particularly indebted to the host countries which, by their invitation, had helped to accelerate independence for all countries. They had also made it possible for the United Nations to establish direct contact with the peoples concerned. In conclusion, he proposed

that the draft resolution should be adopted by acclamation.

623. The representative of *Mali* said that after the admirable statement by his Iranian colleague he had little to add regarding the draft resolution which had just been submitted to the Committee. On behalf of all the sponsors he wished to tender sincere thanks to their brother States of Africa who had invited the Special Committee to hold part of its session in their wonderful countries, thus enabling the members to form an idea of how the struggle against colonialism in Africa was developing. They had found during their stay that, in cases where colonialism still clung to the countries under its domination, the economic factors to which all the petitioners and personalities who had appeared before the Committee, as also the majority of the members of the Committee, had drawn attention were of particular importance.

624. While the Committee was at Addis Ababa, Mr. Diallo Telli, Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, had shed light on that aspect of the question when he had stated:

"The salient feature of the current situation in Africa is the aggravation of the threat to international peace and security constituted not only by the survival of colonialism but by the strengthening, during the past year, of the alliance formed between Portugal, South Africa and the Rhodesian settlers in order to consolidate their hold over the entire southern part of the African continent and to ensure the perpetuation of colonial and racist domination there. It is a known fact that that ungodly alliance of the most backward régimes of oppression—all three of which have been unanimously condemned, on several occasions, by the United Nations—nevertheless has its accomplices among the powerful. Those accomplices are the many forces—individuals, companies or States—which have made investments in the south of the continent, which live and prosper from the exploitation of African wealth in that region and which thus bear a large share of responsibility for the deterioration of the situation and for the bloody tragedy besetting the African peoples of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination. As these accomplices are in large measure responsible for the paralysis which affects all peaceful attempts at decolonization, they are naturally the major obstacles in the way of the Committee's efforts. It is therefore important that you should find an adequate solution to a serious and specific situation, failing which your Committee and all those working for peaceful decolonization cannot hope to achieve any positive result. This is a most important point, for what is needed now in the matter of decolonization is not resolutions but solutions. The obstacles to the solutions are, firstly, the alliance between the régimes of Pretoria, Salisbury and Lisbon; and, secondly, the support which this alliance is receiving from its accomplices in Europe and the United States, especially by way of bilateral assistance or the aid provided by organizations such as NATO. That is the source of the great difficulties which are hampering the efforts to achieve decolonization in Africa. It is to this that the principal efforts of the Committee should be directed."

625. After hearing the petitioners and seeing the film which some of them had made, members of the

<sup>5</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1966, document S/7395.

Committee were surely more convinced than ever that colonialism was a disgrace to mankind and to the conscience of man, a view which had been eloquently expressed by the representative of Denmark. In conclusion, he thanked all the host Governments for welcoming the Committee and for the facilities with which they had provided it for the achievement of its task: they had all proved, if proof were needed, their sincere desire to co-operate with the United Nations. He therefore proposed that the Committee should adopt the twenty-Power draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.316) by acclamation.

626. At the same meeting the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.316) by acclamation. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/189) reads as follows:

*"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,*

*"Having held meetings from 23 May to 22 June 1966 successively at Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, at Mogadiscio, Somalia, at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at Cairo, United Arab Republic, and at Algiers, Algeria, and having heard the spokesmen of the Governments of those countries,*

*"Expresses its profound gratitude to the Governments and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, the United Arab Republic and Algeria for inviting the Special Committee to hold meetings in their respective capitals, for providing the Committee with the necessary facilities for its meetings, and for their generous and kind hospitality."*

#### ANNEX I

##### **Communiqué issued on 14 May 1966 by the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee**

In response to invitations extended to it by the Governments of Algeria, Ethiopia, Somalia, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania, the Special Committee of Twenty-Four has decided to hold a series of meetings this year in Algiers, Addis Ababa, Mogadiscio, Cairo and Dar es Salaam.

This decision was taken in the context of operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 which, in establishing the Special Committee, authorized it "to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters, whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions". The Special Committee was also aware that the General Assembly, by operative paragraph 7 of its resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, had approved "the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1966, including the possibility of holding a series of meetings in Africa" and had authorized the necessary financial provision in the budget for 1966.

In deciding to hold another series of meetings in Africa this year, the Special Committee was particularly conscious of the positive results achieved by its visit to Africa last year. While the Special Committee was unable, owing to the non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, to visit the colonial Territories it considered in Africa last year, it was enabled, by reason of its proximity to these Territories, to establish closer contact with the realities of their situation and to obtain more direct knowledge than hitherto regarding the aspirations of their peoples. The experience of the Special Committee in Africa last year thus made possible the adoption of several important resolutions concerning these Territories, which formed the basis of the relevant decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twentieth session.

The work of the Special Committee in Africa last year also benefited from the co-operation it was able to establish with the Organization of African Unity through the participation of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa as well as of the Administrative Secretary-General of that organization.

The Special Committee notes with grave concern that the renewed hopes of freedom and independence without delay which were inspired in colonial peoples by the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on its adoption over five years ago have, with but a few exceptions, not been realized. Indeed, owing to the negative attitude or non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, very little progress has been made in the implementation of the Declaration in most of the Territories, including the larger Territories in Africa, which engaged the attention of the Special Committee in previous years.

The Special Committee is convinced that its forthcoming visit to Africa will not merely demonstrate the increasing concern of the United Nations for the position of colonial peoples but strengthen its own capacity to assist these peoples in their struggle for independence. This consideration is of special significance in view of the General Assembly's request, contained in its resolution 2105 (XX) that the Special Committee in continuing to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of the Declaration, should, whenever it considers necessary, recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each colonial Territory. Further, the Special Committee's visit to Africa will facilitate the appearance before it of representatives of nationalist movements wishing to express their views regarding the future of their countries, who would otherwise find it impossible to travel to New York.

The programme of the Committee's meetings in Africa is as follows:

Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania: between 22 and 30 May 1966;

Mogadiscio, Somalia: between 31 May and 3 June 1966;

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: between 4 and 9 June 1966;

Cairo, United Arab Republic: between 9 and 16 June 1966;

Algiers, Algeria: between 16 and 22 June 1966.

The items on the agenda of the Special Committee for these meetings will include all the colonial Territories in Africa, Aden, Oman, Mauritius and Seychelles.

#### ANNEX II

##### **List of representatives who attended the Special Committee's meetings in Africa**

###### *Afghanistan*

Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS

###### *Australia*

Mr. Dudley McCARTHY, M.B.E.

Mr. John Howard BROOK

###### *Bulgaria*

Mr. Matey KARASIMEONOV

###### *Chile*

Mr. Hernán SÁNCHEZ

###### *Denmark*

Mr. Hans R. TABOR (in Dar es Salaam, Mogadiscio and Addis Ababa)

Mr. Skjold G. MELLBIN

Miss Karen HANSEN (in Dar es Salaam, Mogadiscio, Addis Ababa and Cairo)

###### *Ethiopia*

Mr. Getachew MEKASHA

Mr. Berhane DERESSA

*India*

Mr. Pram BHATIA (in Dar es Salaam)  
 Mr. S. SEN (in Addis Ababa and Cairo)  
 Mr. R. GOBURDHUN (in Algiers)  
 Mr. C. R. GHAREKHAN  
 Mr. Frank H. C. JOHN

*Iran*

Mr. Mohsen S. ESFANDIARY

*Iraq*

Mr. Adnan PACHACHI (in Cairo)  
 Mr. Ala'uddin ALJUBOURI

*Italy*

Mr. Ludovico CARDUCCI ARTENISIO

*Ivory Coast*

Mr. Julien KACOU

*Madagascar*

Mr. Gabriel RAKOTONIAINA

*Mali*

Mr. Mamadou Moctar THIAM

*Poland*

Mr. Kazimierz SMIGANOWSKI

*Sierra Leone*

Mr. G. B. O. COLLIER  
 Mr. G. E. O. WILLIAMS

*Syria*

Mr. Rafic JOUÉJATI

*Tunisia*

Mr. Moncef KEDADI

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Mr. P. F. SHAKHOV  
 Mr. A. V. GRODSKY  
 Mr. I. G. NEKLESSA  
 Mr. G. I. VEKILOV

*United Republic of Tanzania*

Mr. J. W. S. MALECELA  
 Mr. S. CHALE (in Addis Ababa)  
 Mr. Ahmad DIRIA-HASSAN (in Cairo)  
 Mr. Mohammad Ali FOUM

*United States of America*

Mrs. Eugenie M. ANDERSON  
 Mr. Richard E. JOHNSON  
 Mr. Donald McHENRY  
 Mr. Raymond PERKINS

*Venezuela*

Mr. Leonardo DÍAZ GONZÁLEZ  
 Mr. Rafael OSUNA (in Dar es Salaam, Mogadiscio, Addis Ababa and Cairo)

*Yugoslavia*

Mr. Dimitar JANEVSKI



## CHAPTER XIV\*

## MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES AND ST. HELENA

## A. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Following its consideration of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena at its meetings in 1964, the Special Committee adopted a series of conclusions and recommendations as contained in its report to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session (A/5800/Rev.1,<sup>1</sup>

chap. XIV, paras. 154-159). The Special Committee included relevant information on the Territories in its report to the Assembly at its twentieth session (A/6000/Rev. 1,<sup>2</sup> chap. XIII).

2. The General Assembly, at its twentieth session, adopted two resolutions, one concerning Mauritius (resolution 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965) and the other concerning a number of smaller Territories, in-

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/6300/Add.9.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I).*

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid., Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23.*

cluding the Seychelles and St. Helena (resolution 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965).

3. The operative paragraphs of resolution 2066 (XX) on Mauritius read as follows:

*["The General Assembly"]*

"1. *Approves* the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Territory of Mauritius, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee contained therein;

"2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Territory of Mauritius to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"3. *Invites* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take effective measures with a view to the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV);

"4. *Invites* the administering Power to take no action which would dismember the Territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity;

"5. *Further invites* the administering Power to report to the Special Committee and to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution;

"6. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the question of the Territory of Mauritius under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session."

4. The operative paragraphs of resolution 2069 (XX) on the Seychelles and St. Helena, among other Territories, read as follows:

*["The General Assembly"]*

"1. *Approves* the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories, and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

"2. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

"3. *Requests* the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories, and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance;

"4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of these Territories to decide their constitutional status in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"5. *Decides* that the United Nations should render all help to the people of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

"6. *Requests* the Special Committee to examine the situation in these Territories and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give all assistance in the implementation of this resolution."

## B. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORIES<sup>3</sup>

5. Information on Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena is contained in the reports of the Special Committee to the General Assembly at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions (A/5800/Rev.1, chap. XIV; and A/6000/Rev.1, chap. XIII). Supplementary information is set out below.

### 1. Mauritius

#### *General*

6. Up to 8 November 1965, the Territory of Mauritius consisted of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies, Rodriguez, the Chagos Archipelago, Agalega and the Cargados Carajos. As from that date, the Chagos Archipelago forms part of a new Territory, created by the United Kingdom Government, which is known as the British Indian Ocean Territory (see paras. 41-53 below).

7. The total population of Mauritius at the end of 1965, excluding the dependencies, was estimated at 751,421. Racially the population is divided into the general population (Europeans (mainly French), Africans and persons of mixed origin), 220,093; Indo-Mauritians (made up of immigrants from the Indian subcontinent and their descendants), 506,552 (of whom 383,542 were Hindus and 123,010 Muslims); and Chinese (consisting of immigrants from China and their descendants), 24,776.

8. With an average of over 1,000 people to the square mile, Mauritius is already one of the most densely populated agricultural areas in the world, and a continuing high birth-rate and falling death-rate are resulting in an increase of some thirty per 1,000 annually. The growth of population has led to a reduction of living standards among certain sections of the people, and to growing unemployment.

#### *Political and constitutional developments*

##### *Constitutional Conference of 1965*

9. The decision that Mauritius should become an independent State probably by the end of 1966, after a period of six months' full internal self-government, was announced by Mr. Anthony Greenwood, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the end of a Constitutional Conference held in London from 7 to 24 September 1965.

10. The Conference was attended by representatives of all political parties in the Mauritius Legislature, namely: the Mauritius Labour Party (MLP) led by the Prime Minister, Sir Seenoosagur Ramgoolam; the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD) led by Mr. J. Koenig; the Independent Forward Bloc (IFB) led by Mr. S. Bissoondoyal; the Muslim Committee of Action (MCA) led by Mr. A. R. Mohamed; two independent members of the Legislature, Messrs. J. M. Paturau and J. Ah Chuen.

11. The MLP, the party of the working class which in the October 1963 general election won nineteen out of the forty elected seats in the Legislature, represents mainly the Indo-Mauritian and Creole (Afro-European) communities. Most of the Indo-Mauritians supporting this party are Hindus, though it also has

<sup>3</sup> This section is based on: (a) information collected by the Secretariat from published sources; and (b) information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter by the United Kingdom (for the year ending 31 December 1964) on 26 July 1965 for Mauritius, on 23 July 1965 for the Seychelles and on 28 July 1965 for St. Helena.

the support of some Muslims. The majority of Muslims, however, belong to the MCA which at the last election won four seats and stood as the ally of the MLP. The PMSD, which won eight seats, traditionally represents the Franco-Mauritian landowning class and the Creole middle class. To the left of the MLP is the IFB, a rural Indo-Mauritian party, which won seven seats.

12. According to reports, the PMSD withdrew from the Conference on 23 September 1965 and did not attend the final plenary meeting. Its leader, Mr. J. Koenig, said that Mr. Greenwood had been informed that the party would not return to the Conference until he had made his decision on two vital points on which the party had insisted throughout. These points were that the United Kingdom Government must agree to, first, the right of the Mauritians to a referendum on whether they desired independence or a form of free association with the United Kingdom, and secondly, some form of proportional representation to ensure the representation of the minorities in the Legislature in approximate proportion to their numbers.

13. In the absence of unanimous agreement among the Mauritian parties the United Kingdom Government's decisions on the future of the Territory were announced at the final plenary meeting by Mr. Greenwood. These decisions were recorded in a report on the Conference,<sup>4</sup> a summary of which follows.

#### *Future status*

14. The main debate at the Conference was between the advocates of independence and of continuing association with the United Kingdom, as the ultimate status for Mauritius. A considerable time was also devoted to the question of whether advance to this ultimate status should be preceded by consultation with the people and, if so, in what form. All the parties saw the future of Mauritius as being within the Commonwealth, with the Queen as Head of State. But as between independence and some form of continuing association with the United Kingdom, they maintained their opposing views.

15. The MLP and the IFB advocated independence, and the MCA was also prepared to support independence, subject to certain electoral safeguards for the Muslim community. On the other hand, the PMSD advocated a continuing link with the United Kingdom (although not ruling out eventual independence as a possibility) and called for a referendum to allow the people to choose between independence and association. Other points of view, put forward by representatives of independents in the Legislature, included the argument that Mauritius was too small, isolated and economically vulnerable to survive as a viable unit.

16. The report on the Conference stated that the United Kingdom Government, faced with these conflicting views, had to take a decision without the benefit of unanimous advice from the parties at the Conference. After careful study of all the issues, the Secretary of State held that "it was right that Mauritius should be independent and take her place among the sovereign nations of the world". He rejected the proposal for a referendum on the ground that the main effect would be "to prolong the current uncertainty and political

controversy in a way which could only harden and deepen communal divisions and rivalries". He felt confident that "it would be possible to produce a constitution which would command the support and respect of all parties and of all sections of the population".

17. Announcing these views to the Conference, the Secretary of State said that when the electoral commission (see below) had reported, a date would be fixed for a general election under the new system, and a new government would be formed. In consultation with this government, the United Kingdom would be prepared to fix a date and take the necessary steps to declare Mauritius independent, after a period of six months' full internal self-government if a resolution asking for this was passed by a simple majority of the new Assembly. The United Kingdom Government would expect that these processes could be completed before the end of 1966.

#### *Framework constitution*

18. During the discussions, the Conference recognized that there were a number of matters which would have to be provided for in the constitution of Mauritius which would not be affected by the decision on final status. On most of these matters a large measure of agreement was reached and a framework constitution embodying the points of agreement was circulated to delegates.

19. Among subjects covered in the framework constitution are: provisions for the preservation of fundamental human rights; for securing the continued impartiality of the judicial system and of the commissions concerned with the Public Service, the judicial and legal service and the police service; and for dealing with criminal prosecutions and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. A further safeguard against any possibility of the abuse of power is contained in the provision for the appointment of an Ombudsman, who will have a wide jurisdiction to investigate complaints against specified public bodies and officers.

20. The framework constitution also sets out provisions for the appointment of a Queen's representative who, in the exercise of his functions, will generally act on the advice of a Council of Ministers, consisting of a Chief Minister and not more than fourteen other ministers collectively responsible to a wholly elected Legislative Assembly.

21. Alterations to the constitution will require the support of not less than two thirds of all the members of the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of entrenched provisions, not less than three fourths of the members.

#### *Electoral commission*

22. A further point on which it proved impossible to reach agreement at the Conference was the electoral system to be adopted under the self-government constitution. The Secretary of State said that he was reluctant to determine such an important matter without further consultation, and therefore proposed to appoint an electoral commission to make recommendations on the most appropriate method of allocating seats in the Mauritius Legislature and on the boundaries of electoral constituencies.

23. In making its recommendations, the commission would be asked to accept certain principles: the system recommended should be based primarily on multi-member constituencies; there should be a common

<sup>4</sup> *Mauritius Constitutional Conference, 1965*, Cmd. 2797 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1965).

electoral roll, with provision, by the reservation of seats if necessary, for fair representation of the main sections of the population; no encouragement should be given to the multiplication of small parties; there should be no nominated members in the Legislature; and provision should be made for the representation of Rodriguez. The Commission, which consisted of a Chairman (Sir Harold Banwell) and two other members (Professor Colin Leys and Mr. T. G. Randall), visited Mauritius during January 1966.

24. In its report,<sup>5</sup> which was submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration on 22 February 1966, the Commission stated that in formulating its proposals for the electoral system, it had taken into account the views presented by individuals and organizations, including the four main political parties, and the principles laid down for its guidance in the report of the Mauritius Constitutional Conference of 1965.

25. Under the proposed system, sixty members would be returned for the island of Mauritius by block voting (each elector being obliged to cast his full three votes) in twenty three-member constituencies, and two members returned for Rodriguez (the principal dependency of Mauritius) by block voting in a single constituency. The members elected for Rodriguez would also represent the interests of the two lesser dependencies, namely, Cargados Carajos and Agalega.

26. There would be a constant corrective consisting of five additional seats to be filled in turn from the runners-up among the losing candidates who were least well represented after the poll. A party would gain a seat by means of this corrective, only if it secured the return of one member by direct election and 10 per cent of the total vote cast.

27. Provision would be made for the establishment of a variable corrective system. Under this system, any party which received more than 25 per cent of the vote but less than 25 per cent of the seats would have its representation correspondingly augmented.

28. The Commission also recommended the sending of independent observers from Commonwealth countries to Mauritius during the preparation of the next register of electors and the subsequent elections, and the formation of an independent electoral commission of three members.

29. In a dispatch of 28 May 1966 addressed to the Governor of Mauritius, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that after carefully considering the recommendations made in the report of the Banwell Commission, he had reached the conclusion that the electoral arrangements proposed, taken as a whole, fully conformed with the relevant principles set forth in the report of the Mauritius Constitutional Conference of 1965, and that these arrangements were "as fair and satisfactory as it is possible to devise in the particular situation of Mauritius". He had accordingly decided to accept the Commission's recommendations in full, and very much hoped that all political parties would in the best interests of Mauritius willingly accept the arrangements proposed and co-operate in implementing them so that planning might go ahead on the arrangements that would be required for the elections to be held later in 1966.

<sup>5</sup> *Mauritius: Report of the Banwell Commission on the Electoral System*, Colonial No. 362 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966).

30. The Secretary of State also stated that in the circumstances of Mauritius, a team of observers from Commonwealth countries was clearly appropriate as recommended by the Commission, and that he was taking urgent steps to select suitably qualified persons to undertake this task. Finally, he requested the Governor to arrange for the Commission's report and his dispatch to be published in Mauritius at an early date.

31. In the course of nearly four weeks following its issuance, the Commission's report became the centre of controversy in Mauritius, notably between the three parties participating in the present Government (i.e., MLP, IFB and MCA) and their opponents the PMSD. According to reports, the former organized the Pro-Independence Front under the leadership of the Prime Minister in protest against the Commission's proposals for the electoral arrangements. The main points of protest were reported to be that these proposals did not provide for majority rule or for direct adequate representation of the Muslim and Chinese communities. On the other hand, the PMSD was reported to be in favour of the system proposed by the Commission, mainly because it felt that this system was very much like one of proportional representation and was based on non-communalism. Both sides made charges and counter-charges and organized mass political meetings, at which resolutions were adopted, pledging support for their respective stands.

32. On 16 June 1966, a motion introduced by the Prime Minister was adopted by an overwhelming majority in the Legislative Assembly, asking for further consideration of the proposals contained in the Banwell report. An opposition amendment accepting that report was rejected by a large majority. On 27 June 1966, Mr. John Stonehouse, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, began an eight-day visit to Mauritius for discussions with the four main parties concerning the Banwell proposals. As a result, full agreement was reached on certain variations of these proposals.

33. These variations, which were later approved by the Secretary of State, include the following.

34. While the system proposed by the Banwell Commission for constituency elections will be retained in full, changes have been made in the correctives recommended by the Commission. The variable corrective will be dropped. The constant corrective will be replaced by provision for eight "best loser" seats. Parties or party alliances will be permitted to qualify for these seats if registered with the Electoral Commissioner before nomination day. The requirement that a party should secure certain minimum results in the constituency elections in order to qualify for constant corrective seats will be dropped and no corresponding provision will be made for the "best loser" seats.

35. The first four "best loser" seats will be reserved for communities under-represented in the Legislative Assembly after the constituency elections. These four seats will be allocated irrespective of party. The remaining four "best loser" seats will be allocated on the basis of party and community.

36. The general effect of the application of the eight "best loser" seats as a whole will thus be to help any community to obtain a fair share of seats in the Legislative Assembly by the allocation of extra seats reserved for the purpose, and to maintain the position of the party or party alliance which led after the constituency elections.

37. On 4 July 1966, before his departure for London, Mr. Stonehouse was reported to have said that the general elections based on the revised proposals of the Banwell Commission must be held as soon as possible, but that the date at which Mauritius would assume full internal self-government could not be fixed at the present stage.

#### *Commonwealth membership*

38. On the question of Commonwealth membership, the Secretary of State made it plain that it was a matter not for the United Kingdom Government alone but for the members of the Commonwealth as a whole to decide. He indicated, however, that his Government would be happy, if the desire for membership of the Commonwealth were confirmed by a resolution of the Mauritius Legislature elected before independence, to transmit such a request to other Commonwealth Governments.

39. The Secretary of State believed that the achievement of independence by the Territory would strengthen the close and friendly relations which had existed between Mauritius and the United Kingdom for over 150 years. Mauritius would continue to be eligible for economic assistance from the United Kingdom in the same way as other formerly dependent Territories and would still benefit from the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

#### *Defence*

40. At the final plenary meeting of the Conference, the Secretary of State indicated that his Government had given careful consideration to the views expressed concerning the desirability of a defence agreement being entered into between the Governments of Mauritius and the United Kingdom. He announced that his Government was willing in principle to negotiate the terms of a defence agreement with the Mauritius Government before independence, which would be signed and come into effect immediately after independence. The United Kingdom Government envisaged that such an agreement might provide that, in the event of an external threat to either country, the two Governments would consult together to decide what action was necessary for mutual defence. There would also be joint consultation on any request from the Mauritius Government in the event of a threat to the internal security of Mauritius. The agreement would contain provisions under which, on the one hand, the United Kingdom Government would undertake to assist in the provision of training for, and the secondment of trained personnel to, the Mauritius police and security forces; and on the other hand, the Mauritius Government would agree to the continued enjoyment by the United Kingdom of existing rights and facilities in *HMS Mauritius* (a wireless-telegraphy station) and at Plaisance Airfield.

#### *British Indian Ocean Territory*

41. On 10 November 1965, the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated in a written answer to a question in the United Kingdom House of Commons that:

"With the agreement of the Governments of Mauritius and Seychelles new arrangements for the administration of certain islands in the Indian Ocean were introduced by Order-in-Council made on 8 November (The British Indian Ocean Territory Order 1965, Statutory Instruments 1965, No. 1920). The islands are the Chagos Archipelago, some 1,200

miles north-east of Mauritius, and Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches in the Western Indian Ocean. Their populations are approximately 1,000, 100, 172 and 112 respectively. The Chagos Archipelago was formerly administered by the Government of Mauritius and the other three islands by that of Seychelles. The islands will be called the British Indian Ocean Territory and will be administered by a Commissioner. It is intended that the islands will be available for the construction of defence facilities by the British and United States Governments, but no firm plans have yet been made by either Government. Appropriate compensation will be paid."

42. Subsequently, it was announced that the first Commissioner of the Territory would be Lord Oxford and Asquith, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles, and that the new appointment would be additional to that of Governor of the Seychelles.

43. According to reports, the new Territory could become the strategic base for a new Anglo-American security system east of Suez. Although there were no firm plans, the intention was to use Diego García, the largest island in the Chagos Archipelago, thirteen miles long and four miles wide, with a population of about 500, as a communications centre and refuelling base, upon the completion of the necessary preparations. The island could be expanded into a staging post, though that was not now planned. The other islands were included in view of possible future requirements.

44. Certain other countries were reported to have been kept informed. These included Australia and New Zealand, which were believed to have an interest in alternative staging posts for air and sea transport across the Indian Ocean between the Red Sea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands (now administered by Australia).

45. The compensation to be paid to the Government of Mauritius was reported to be about £3 million in the case of the Chagos Archipelago.

46. In Mauritius, all three Ministers of the PMSD resigned from the Government on 12 November 1965 in protest against the United Kingdom Government's scheme to detach the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius for the purpose of setting up an Anglo-American military base. The ministers concerned, whose respective portfolios were subsequently taken by three other persons (one from the IFB and two from the MCA), were Mr. J. Koenig, the Attorney General, the party leader; Mr. G. Duval, Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning, deputy leader; and Mr. R. Devienne, Minister of State (Development), party chairman. One of them (Mr. Duval) was said to have cabled the Indian Prime Minister, thanking him for India's opposition to the planned base. According to information provided by the administering Power, the three ministers announced at a press conference in November 1965 that they were not opposed to the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius for Western defence purposes but only to the terms and conditions of that detachment.

47. The discontent among the Mauritians over the above-mentioned scheme was said to be growing. On 16 November 1965, a Remembrance Day ceremony held in Curepipe was disturbed by opponents of this scheme. Several thousands of them brandishing French, Indian and Pakistani flags attended a meeting at Port Louis on 5 December 1965, during which a resolution was adopted, denouncing the United Kingdom.



48. On 2 February 1966, the scheme in question formed the subject of discussion in the United Kingdom House of Commons. In the course of this discussion, the Secretary of State for Defence stated that his Government did not propose to make any modification of this scheme following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 2066 (XX) on 16 December 1965.

49. He was asked whether the establishment of military bases anywhere outside the islands referred to in the resolution was liable to run into political difficulties and whether alternatives should therefore be studied. He replied: "We did not think that the resolution dealt with the problem realistically . . . We have taken certain action here that we think is wise bearing in mind that we cannot foresee what the future defence needs in the area might be."

50. With regard to the nature, purpose and cost of the defence facilities to be constructed in the British Indian Ocean Territory, he said:

"Neither Her Majesty's Government nor, I understand, the United States Government have at present any specific plans for constructing military facilities on any of these islands. There are, of course, a number of military uses to which the islands might be put in due course, as and when specific requirements arise, and this was the justification for the establishment of the British Indian Ocean Territory."

51. On the question of the proportion in which the cost of any defence facilities in the Territory would be shared between the United Kingdom and the United States, the Secretary of State said that each country would pay for the facilities in which it had the prime interest and that all facilities would be available for use by both countries without charge.

52. He was also asked to describe the extent to which this sharing of defence facilities and costs in the Far East meant an integration of the defence policy of the United Kingdom with that of the United States as well as to give an assurance that it was not the United Kingdom Government's policy to put down revolutions in other countries. Replying, he asserted that: "We have had very long and very successful experience of this sort of military co-operation with the United States".

53. At the meeting of the British Parliamentary Labour Party held on 15 June 1966, a motion presented by the Prime Minister's critics calling for a decisive reduction in the United Kingdom military commitments east of Suez by 1969-1970 was rejected by 225 votes to 54. Mr. Wilson attacked the motion on the grounds that "if we believe in peace-keeping through the United Nations and in making our contribution to it, we have to be there or capable of getting there", and that the United Kingdom could not disregard the wish of its partners that it should be able to assert influence in Asia and Africa "to neutralize the trouble spots and potential trouble spots". Mr. Wilson said that "What we want to get away from where we can is the system of great bases in populated areas. What we need more is staging posts such as those available to us in the Indian Ocean, with virtually no local population, but which will enable us speedily to get to where we are needed at minimum cost".

### *Economic conditions*

54. Mauritius is primarily an agricultural country. In 1960, it suffered a severe economic setback brought about by two cyclones. Since then the economy has made substantial progress.

55. The gross national product in 1963 was estimated at Rs.926 million (£69 million), the highest since the Rs.542 million for 1960. In 1964 (the last year for which national income statistics are available), the total production of the agricultural and manufacturing industries declined. These industries contributed 24 per cent and 15 per cent of the gross national product respectively, with the remainder being made up by the other smaller sectors. The gross national product in 1964 was estimated at Rs.767 million, or Rs.161 million less than in 1963. During this period, the *per capita* income fell from Rs.1,300 to Rs.1,020.

56. In 1963, farming and manufacturing contributed 33 and 19 per cent of the gross national product respectively, with the remainder from the other smaller sectors.

57. The relative prosperity which Mauritius enjoys is due almost entirely to the continuing expansion of the sugar industry and guaranteed prices under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which runs until 1971.

58. In 1963 and 1964, the arable land under cane continued to expand, from 213,000 acres to 215,800 acres, representing 90 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Sugar production varies according to weather conditions; in this period, it experienced a considerable decline, from 685,300 to 519,600 metric tons. But sugar exports showed a slight increase from 574,300 to 575,662 metric tons, accounting for 90 and 94 per cent of the Territory's export respectively.

59. In 1965, some progress was made in the diversification of agriculture and the expansion of the secondary industry. The arable land under crops other than sugar-cane rose by 2,400 acres to 17,600 acres, while that under cane remained at 215,800 acres. A notable example was the emergence of tea as a major cash crop following an increase in its acreage by 800 to 6,600. A total of twenty-five new industries was set up, compared with eleven in 1964 and eight in 1963. Loans granted by the Development Bank of Mauritius for agricultural purposes and industrial projects totalled about Rs.1 million at the end of 1964 and Rs.8 million at the end of 1965.

60. Capital expenditure by the mill-owning sugar companies was estimated at Rs.165.5 million for the period 1964-1969 for a target production of 800,000 metric tons of sugar.

61. The bulk of sugar-cane is produced on plantation scale. The larger plantations, with factories and modern equipment, owned by twenty-three Franco-Mauritian sugar millers, produce about 60 per cent of the total crop. The remainder is produced by some 26,000 peasants, mainly Indo-Mauritian owners. They cultivate about 20 per cent of the land under cane, and depend on the twenty-three sugar mills for the extraction of the sugar from their cane. According to reports, managerial, supervisory and technical jobs on the Franco-Mauritian plantations are a close preserve of their own community.

62. Nevertheless, the general economic situation continued to deteriorate in 1965, when the total external trade amounted to about Rs.680.1 million, down

from Rs.755.8 million in the previous year. Imports were valued at Rs.388.9 million in 1964 and Rs.367.3 million in 1965, compared with exports totalling Rs.366.9 million and Rs.312.8 million respectively. During 1965, the Territory's unfavourable balance of trade was thus widened.

63. Some important changes occurred in the structure of this trade. Sugar still dominated the export sector of the economy, but its exports decreased from Rs.344.2 million in 1964 to Rs.289.7 million in 1965. It was followed by tea (exports worth Rs.4.4 million in 1964 and Rs.5.9 million in 1965), which replaced molasses (exports worth Rs.8.8 million in 1964 and Rs.5.0 million in 1965) as the second most important export product. The changes in the structure of imports showed less favourable aspects. During these two years, imports of food and edible oils and fats increased from Rs.117.2 million to Rs.122.9 million, while those of capital goods, particularly machinery and transport equipment, decreased from Rs.133.7 million to Rs.121.1 million. As in the past, trade was conducted mainly with the United Kingdom, which received 76.2 per cent of the Territory's exports and supplied 26.7 per cent of its imports in 1965.

64. The recent poor performance of the economy has weakened the financial position of the Territory. During 1965, recurrent revenue decreased by Rs.10 million to Rs.205 million, while recurrent expenditure increased by Rs.18 million to Rs.210 million. Capital revenue amounted to Rs.38 million and capital expenditure to Rs.52 million, compared with Rs.61 and Rs.56 million respectively in 1964. Thus, there was a total budgetary deficit of about Rs.20 million. The public debt in the fourth quarter of 1965 stood at Rs.264 million, or Rs.18 million more than in the corresponding quarter of 1964.

65. The principal economic problems confronting the Territory are its economy's heavy dependence on sugar and the urgent need to widen employment opportunities for the fast-rising population.

66. The two main political parties—the MLP and the PMSD—are very much alive to these problems. The PMSD's policy of association with the United Kingdom is said to be partly inspired by the fear that independence will lead to nationalization of the sugar industry and possibly job discrimination in favour of Indo-Mauritians. In order to dispel this fear, the leader of the MLP is reported to have said that his party favoured constitutional safeguards for minorities and was opposed to nationalization.

67. The Government has made efforts to promote diversification of agriculture, but a factor hampering realization of this objective is that the guaranteed marketing conditions make it more profitable for people to grow sugar.

68. Manufacturing industries in Mauritius are still in their early stages. With a relatively small home market and no raw materials except for sugar and its by-products, aloe and some timber, the development of manufacturing industries has been confined in the main to those directly concerned with the processing of these raw materials.

69. Measures taken by the Government for stimulating the growth of secondary industries include import duty concessions or exemptions on machinery, plant and raw materials for manufacture in Mauritius and income tax incentives. These incentives have already

resulted in the production locally of a variety of goods, including car batteries, carbon dioxide, bituminous paints, nails, fibre glass manufactures, steel furniture, etc., and in the establishment of a modern sawmill, a brewery and a factory for processing milk.

70. According to reports, the leader of the MLP has said, in explaining his party's policy of independence within the Commonwealth, that Mauritius is economically more viable than other colonies that have been granted their independence; that it has never needed a grant-in-aid to balance its budget; and that it has financed the greater part of its development from its own resources.

71. The diversification of the Territory's economy and the reduction of its dependence on sugar are the basic objects of a reconstruction and development programme, which originally covered the period 1960-1965. In 1964, it was decided to increase the ceiling of the programme to Rs.400 million and to extend the period to mid 1966. The United Kingdom is contributing about one third of the total cost of the revised programme.

72. On 1 March 1964, the Development Bank of Mauritius was established to provide loans for agricultural purposes and industrial enterprises. The total amount of loans granted by the Bank up to the end of the year was some Rs.966,000.

73. More recently, the Government has expressed great concern over an increasing level of unemployment caused chiefly by the slowdown in the economy and the rapid growth in population. The population of working age was 190,000 in 1963 and is estimated to reach 250,000 in 1970. In 1965, the Government published for the first time more detailed statistics for 1964 on employment provided by various concerns engaged in construction, electricity, mining and quarrying, manufacture and repairs, and transport. The total number of persons engaged in the above-mentioned undertakings was about 22,000. In addition, the twenty-three Franco-Mauritian sugar millers' estates had some 49,000 employees in 1964. However, no data are available for total unemployment in that year.

74. In his speech to the legislative Assembly on 16 March 1966, the Governor proposed a series of measures designed to achieve full employment by 1970 mainly through the acceleration of economic growth and the reduction of the birth-rate. Subsequently, despite the opposition from the PMSD, the Assembly was reported to have adopted a motion expressing support for these measures, which are summarized below.

75. Under a new development programme covering the period from July 1966 to June 1970, all projects will be carried out in "as labour-intensive a manner as possible", and a higher proportion of funds will be devoted to directly productive development. The Government intends to nearly double the rate of expansion of tea plantations for small-holders and discuss shortly with the International Development Association (IDA) the financing of two irrigation schemes.

76. The Government will continue to strive to create favourable conditions for private investment by such means as the strengthening of the public finance system, the establishment of a Standards Bureau and a Trade Training Centre (the cost of which will be mainly financed by the United Nations Development Programme), the maintenance of good industrial relations and stability in the basic cost of living, and the further expansion and improvement of health, housing, trans-

portation and urban facilities and services. The Government will also continue to make funds available to entrepreneurs through the Development Bank of Mauritius. Three large industrial projects, among others, in the private sector are under study, namely, in fertilizers, textiles and edible oils.

77. The Government has agreed that Mauritius should participate in the negotiations for an Economic Community of Eastern Africa, and it will take every step to promote further economic development within the Community.

78. With the assistance offered by the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development and other overseas agencies, the Government is determined to check the rate of population growth through a sustained campaign of education in family planning. Where opportunities for employment of Mauritians abroad are found, those wishing to take advantage of them will be helped to do so. Improvement will be effected in the administration of public assistance to those for whom no work can be found.

79. As shown in the draft capital budget, revenue and expenditure for the first year of 1966-1970 Development Programme are estimated at Rs.65.9 and Rs.93.2 million respectively. The budget has three main sources of revenue: transfer from the current budget, Rs.12.0 million; Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, Rs.14.8 million; and loans, Rs.32.6 million. However, by the addition of the unspent development funds amounting to some Rs.48.3 million at the end of June 1966, the total estimated capital revenue is brought to Rs.114.2 million.

80. In July 1966, the Government decided to increase both direct and indirect taxes in order to distribute the burden among those with the ability to pay and to meet the budgetary deficit of Rs.25 million for the period ending on 30 June 1966. It also decided to strengthen the monetary system by the formation in 1966 of a central bank to be known as the Bank of Mauritius with an authorized capital of Rs.10 million.

### *Social conditions*

#### *Labour*

81. The average rate of increase of population in recent years has been some 20,000 persons a year. The estimated annual increase in the working age population (15 to 64 years) up to 1972 is about 7,500. Steps have been taken to accelerate economic growth, but thus far the economy has not expanded fast enough to provide employment for all work-seekers, and it is considered likely that the current trend will continue unless the birth-rate is reduced. More recently, the problem of unemployment has been aggravated by the continued political uncertainty and adverse weather conditions. As a result, there has been an increasing demand for emigration to the United Kingdom, but the number of applications granted has been small.

82. Measures have been taken by the Government for easing the unemployment situation. These have included a territory-wide registration of unemployed agricultural workers, the implementation of schemes for relief works and for the growing of food crops, the provision of public assistance to those for whom no work could be found, and the undertaking of a programme of family planning.

83. The largest single employer of labour in the Territory is the sugar industry, which provided em-

ployment for 40,822 and 48,635 in March and September 1964 respectively. During the year, there were seventy-eight (seven more than in 1963) associations of employees, with a membership of 48,229 (6,113 more than in 1963). There were twenty-five trade disputes involving 7,302 workers (of whom 5,447 were employed by the sugar industry) and resulting in a loss of 11,053 man-days. The cause of those disputes involving the sugar industry was dissatisfaction with rates of pay, which remained unchanged between 1963 and 1964.

### *Public health*

84. Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1963-1964 was Rs.19,205,094 (an increase of Rs.949,888 over the previous year), or about 11 per cent of the Territory's total expenditure.

85. During 1964, the medical and health facilities were expanded by the addition of one government dispensary, one maternity ward in a government hospital and nine maternity, child welfare and social welfare centres. The number of beds available for in-patients in the Territory totalled 3,324 (an increase of 100 over the previous year). This total included 2,121 general beds, equivalent to one general bed per 345 persons. There were 118 government and sixty-five private physicians (compared with 122 and sixty respectively in the previous year). There was, thus, one physician for every 4,008 persons.

86. The main disease found among the people in Mauritius today is anaemia, which may affect as many as 50 per cent or more of certain groups of the population. This and other allied nutritional disorders lead to poor physique, intermittent sickness and general apathy.

### *Educational conditions*

87. Actual recurrent expenditure for the financial year 1963-1964 amounted to Rs.24.9 million (compared with Rs.22.8 million in the previous year), or roughly 13.8 per cent of the Territory's total recurrent expenditure. Capital expenditure on education was Rs.3.4 million (compared with Rs.2.8 million in the previous year).

88. Enrolment in primary, secondary, teacher-training and vocational training schools in 1964 was as follows:

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
Primary education .....	297 <sup>a</sup>	132,074 <sup>b</sup>	3,750
Secondary education .....	119 <sup>c</sup>	31,797	1,348
Teacher training .....	1 <sup>d</sup>	496	23
Vocational training .....	3 <sup>d</sup>	301	28

<sup>a</sup> Comprising 153 government, 56 aided and 88 private schools.

<sup>b</sup> Representing over 88 per cent of all children of primary school age (5-6 to 11-12 years).

<sup>c</sup> Comprising 4 government, 13 aided and 102 private schools.

<sup>d</sup> Government schools.

89. Free primary education is provided by the Government and aided schools, but not by the private schools. One of the main objects of the Government has been to expand facilities for such education as rapidly as possible to include all children of primary school age. The Government is now faced with a great problem of primary schools overcrowding, which has been aggravated by the damage to the school buildings caused by cyclones in 1960. Ten new primary schools were completed in 1964 and an extensive school-building programme was formulated for the next year.



90. Another important problem is the need to expand the facilities for further education. At present, the majority of Mauritian students seeking such education have to go abroad. In 1964, over 1,100 students were taking full-time courses in institutions of higher education overseas, most of whom were in the United Kingdom. Forty-three scholarships and bursaries and one cadetship were awarded to Mauritian students by certain Commonwealth countries and Member States of the United Nations, and six scholarships by the Mauritius Government for students to attend universities or other institutions of the United Kingdom and other countries.

91. During the year, a request was made to the United Nations Special Fund for technical assistance in expanding the Mauritius Technical Institute. Arrangements are now being made for the establishment of a university in the Territory, which will be financed by a grant of Rs.3 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The university will consist of a faculty of agricultural sciences, a faculty of development services and an institute of education. It will also run extra-mural courses.

## C. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

*Introduction*

153. The Special Committee considered Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena at its 396th and 470th meetings on 16 March and 6 October 1966. At its 470th meeting, the Special Committee had before it the report of Sub-Committee I concerning these Territories, which is annexed hereto.

*Written petitions and hearing*

154. The Special Committee had before it the following written petitions concerning Mauritius and Seychelles:

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document No.</i>
<i>Mauritius</i>	
Mr. M. Ayaperoumall, President, Central Committee, Communist Party of Mauritius (CPM) ....	A/AC.109/PET.433
Mr. A. Bhunnoo .....	A/AC.109/PET.448 and Add.1
Mr. T. Sibsurun, Secretary-Gen- eral, Mauritius People's Progres- sive Party .....	A/AC.109/PET.449 and Add.1 and 2
Mr. S. Ramgoolam, Premier of Mauritius and twelve others ..	A/AC.109/PET.479
<i>Seychelles</i>	
Seychelles Transport and General Workers Union, Seychelles Build- ing and Construction Workers Union, and Seychelles People's United Party .....	A/AC.109/PET.533

155. The Special Committee heard the following petitioner concerning Mauritius:

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Meeting</i>
Mr. T. Sibsurun, Secretary-General, Mauritius People's Progressive Party .....	396th

156. *Mr. Teekaram Sibsurum* (Mauritius People's Progressive Party) read out the text of a petition which his party had submitted to the Special Committee on 30 August 1965 concerning the establishment of military bases in Mauritius (A/AC.109/PET.378/Add.1). He said that the population of Mauritius was opposed to the idea of bases, as had been shown by the protest demonstration staged by 100,000 inhabitants in December 1965. In September 1965, the Government of Mauritius had signed an agreement with the United Kingdom Government on the subject of the military base which the United States and the United Kingdom wanted to establish in Diego Garcia. The Government of Mauritius had never told the public about the agreement with the United Kingdom Government and the establishment of a nuclear base in the country. After the collapse of the coalition Government, the Parti Mauricien had disclosed the agreement to the people. His own party, the Mauritius People's Progressive Party, had been formed in 1963, when the rumours about the installation of a military base had started to circulate.

157. In addition, he said that there was widespread unemployment in Mauritius: out of a population of 750,000, 100,000 were unemployed. The white settlers owned all the best land and all the sugar-cane factories. Workers could not earn enough to support their families; because of a law forbidding them to work more than four days a week, they could earn only twenty rupees a week. In addition, there was an unemployment crisis, which the Government was unable to overcome.

158. Racial discrimination was found everywhere. In 1953, the United Kingdom Government had agreed at the constitutional talks that the Muslim Party would have six reserved seats, whether or not they were elected. In keeping with the United Kingdom policy of "divide and rule", there were various political parties which concerned themselves with individual racial groups.

159. The Mauritius People's Progressive Party made the following appeals: firstly, that Mauritius should be granted immediate and unconditional independence; secondly, that no military or nuclear defence bases should be established on their Territory; and thirdly, that the general elections to be held in June 1966 should be supervised by the United Nations in order to prevent bribery and corruption.

160. In answer to a question, he stated that general elections had been held in 1963. None of the four parties had won a majority and a coalition Government had therefore been imposed by the United Kingdom. There were fifty-two seats—forty-two elected and ten nominated by the Government. The Parti Mauricien had seven seats, the Independent Forward Bloc nine, the Muslim Party six and the Labour Party twenty.

161. In answer to a further question, he said that his party had asked the Governor of Mauritius for permission to participate in the Constitutional Conference held in London in September 1965. They had been told that they were not entitled to do so and that only ministers who were members of the Government and the Legislative Council would be allowed to participate. The requests of other parties for permission to attend as observers had also been denied.

#### *Statements by members*

162. The representative of the *United Kingdom* said that his delegation's comments would deal with the con-

clusions and recommendations in the report and would be essentially factual.

163. The conclusions and recommendations fell into three main categories: firstly, the constitutional and political progress of the Territories of Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena; secondly, the detachment from Mauritius and the Seychelles of the British Indian Ocean Territory; and thirdly, the economic situation in the Territories.

164. With regard to the constitutional questions, his delegation had informed the Sub-Committee of major steps taken in each of the three Territories. In Mauritius, it had been decided after the Constitutional Conference in November 1965 that, if the newly elected Legislative Assembly requested independence, the United Kingdom Government would accept that request and independence would be achieved after a six-month period of full internal self-government following the new elections. Following the recommendations of an independent electoral commissioner and a subsequent visit to the Territory by a United Kingdom Minister to discuss these recommendations, full agreement among all political parties in Mauritius had been reached on a new electoral system. Registration had begun, with a team of Commonwealth observers present, and the elections would be held early in 1967. If the party favouring independence won the elections and asked for independence, independence could thus come about by the middle of 1967.

165. In the Seychelles, the elected Legislative Council had asked the United Kingdom Government to express a view on the Council's desire that there should be no change in the relationship between the United Kingdom and the Territory. In his reply, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies had acknowledged that desire and had suggested that the time had come for further constitutional advance, including a move to abolish the minor property and literacy qualifications for the franchise and thus move to full universal adult suffrage. A Constitutional Commissioner had visited the Territory for extensive consultations with all shades of opinion and his recommendations on the various paths of constitutional evolution open to the Seychelles were being examined.

166. In St. Helena, the Governor had undertaken extensive consultations with all sections of the community and had reached virtually unanimous agreement on a set of constitutional proposals which would represent a considerable transfer of powers and responsibility to local hands. His Government was now studying those proposals.

167. None of that progress, however, had found a place in the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations. There was not mention of the prospect of independence for Mauritius within a few months. There was no mention of the consultative processes leading to fresh constitutional proposals for the Seychelles and St. Helena. There was not even any recognition that the Legislatures of Mauritius and St. Helena were already elected by universal adult suffrage and that the United Kingdom Government itself had proposed a move to universal suffrage for the Seychelles. Indeed, the report asserted that the Seychelles people were "deprived" of universal suffrage and it characterized the political development in the Territories as "slow". It blindly recommended that elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage should be held as soon as possible, thus completely ignoring the facts and the decisions that had been taken.

168. With regard to the conclusions and recommendations relating to the detachment of certain small atolls in the Indian Ocean from Mauritius and the Seychelles, his delegation had already explained the matter in its statement to the Fourth Committee at its 1558th meeting on 16 November 1965. It had made it clear that the new arrangements represented an administrative readjustment which had been fully agreed after consultations with the elected Governments of Mauritius and the Seychelles. The atolls did not form any geographical, political or ethnic union with those Territories and had previously been administered as part of Mauritius and the Seychelles purely as a matter of administrative convenience. The interests of their few inhabitants, almost all migrant labourers from Mauritius and the Seychelles, were fully protected under the new arrangements. No decisions had yet been reached about the construction of any facilities in the British Indian Ocean Territory. The suggestion (see para. 46 above) that the resignation of three Ministers from the Mauritius Government had been in protest at the principle or objectives involved in the detachment of the atolls was inaccurate, as had been shown by the public statements of the Ministers at the time. In view of the fact that the two elected Governments had agreed to the detachment, his delegation could not accept the suggestions in the Sub-Committee's report that the new arrangements violated the territorial integrity of the Territories. Furthermore, his delegation knew of no supporting evidence for the assertions (see annex, para. 55) alleging anxiety about reports that military bases in Mauritius or the Seychelles were envisaged, since there were no such bases in either Territory and, to the best of his delegation's knowledge, no plans for any such bases. There were certain minor facilities which were not bases; there were the naval wireless station in Mauritius and an airfield which was used occasionally by the Royal Air Force but primarily by the Mauritius Government for purely civilian purposes. His delegation knew of no evidence that those minor facilities had caused anxiety to anyone in the Territories concerned.

169. With regard to paragraph 63 of the recommendations of Sub-Committee I (see annex), the clear legal position was, had been and remained that until independence the administering Power alone had the authority to enter into international commitments or agreements affecting its dependent Territories. His delegation could not, therefore, accept that recommendation. He would point out, however, that in recent times the United Kingdom Government had certainly not concluded any agreements with other countries affecting the basic interests of United Kingdom colonial Territories without the fullest consultation beforehand with the representatives of the Territory concerned.

170. Finally, his delegation regretted that paragraph 57 of the conclusions and paragraph 64 of the recommendations paid no regard to the information supplied by his delegation to the Sub-Committee about the economies of the Territories and about United Kingdom Government aid to them. His delegation had made it clear that 1963 had been an exceptional year for sugar prices and that that had a marked effect on the economy of Mauritius; in interpreting the annual statistics it could not be deduced from a comparison of the 1963 and 1964 figures that there was a significant economic decline. He knew of no evidence to support the allegation in paragraph 57 that foreign companies were exploiting or otherwise acting contrary

to the interests of the Territories. It was difficult to attach any meaning to the reference to "indigenous inhabitants" in paragraph 64, since the islands had been uninhabited when they had first been discovered, and no section of their inhabitants was more "indigenous" than any other.

171. On all three counts, therefore, the conclusions and recommendations seemed either to ignore or to misrepresent the basic and significant facts of the situation in the three Territories concerned. His delegation could not accept the conclusions or recommendations and he reserved his Government's position on them.

172. The representative of *Italy* said that during the twentieth session of the General Assembly his delegation had abstained in the vote of resolution 2066 (XX) on Mauritius and had voted against the paragraph of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) that dealt with the so-called problem of military bases in colonial Territories. He therefore reserved his delegation's position on the report under consideration.

173. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that, as a member of Sub-Committee I, he had not been surprised to hear the United Kingdom representative disagree with the contents of the report, which was aimed at correcting the many wrongs committed by the United Kingdom Government against the people of the Territories concerned.

174. The United Kingdom representative had spoken about the revised electoral system. The Tanzanian representative in Sub-Committee I had studied the statement issued by the United Kingdom delegation and had found that system to be very complicated. Indeed, the United Kingdom representative had been obliged to explain the system in detail to the Sub-Committee.

175. With regard to the slow pace of political development referred to in paragraph 64 of the report, since the Territories had been under United Kingdom control for about 150 years, it was clear that they should have made far more progress. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had been proclaimed in 1960; it is now six years later and the United Kingdom has not implemented it. The Sub-Committee had therefore been justified in noting the slow pace of political development. The people of the Territories were demanding their inalienable and sovereign rights and the United Kingdom Government was withholding those rights. The conclusions and recommendations were therefore in keeping with the facts.

176. The United Kingdom representative had said that the British Indian Ocean Territory was not part of Mauritius and the Seychelles. The Tanzanian delegation rejected that argument, since the United Kingdom Government would not have agreed to pay compensation to the inhabitants of the islands concerned if those islands were not an integral part of Mauritius and the Seychelles.

177. The United Kingdom representative had said that he disagreed with the Sub-Committee's conclusion relating to the establishment of military bases in Mauritius and the Seychelles. The Tanzanian delegation would like to hear a formal denial from that representative; it might even propose that a visiting mission should be dispatched to the Territories to ascertain the facts.

178. In keeping with its traditional opposition to colonialism and neo-colonialism, his delegation fully supported paragraph 63 (see annex), which dealt with agreements concluded between the administering Powers affecting the sovereignty and fundamental rights of the Territories.

179. The representative of *Australia* said that, on the basis of the facts just presented by the United Kingdom representative, his delegation considered that the conclusions and recommendations in the report were unfounded. It therefore reserved its position on the report.

180. The representative of *Denmark* said that the reservations expressed by his delegation at the 32nd meeting of Sub-Committee I were still valid.

181. The representative of the *United States of America* said that his delegation did not support all the conclusions and recommendations in the report. In particular, it endorsed the reservations made by the Danish representative at the 30th meeting of the Sub-Committee.

182. The United States delegation considered the emphasis on military facilities entirely unwarranted, especially in the light of the remarks of the United Kingdom representative.

183. With regard to the reference to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX), members would recall that at the time of the adoption of the resolution the United States had pointed out that certain paragraphs were null and void because they had not been adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

184. Lastly, the report did not take sufficient account of the efforts of the administering Power and the people of the Territories which were leading to self-determination, and nothing about the possibility that Mauritius might become independent by the middle of 1967.

185. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* disagreed with the representative of *Australia* that, on the basis of the facts which had just been presented by the United Kingdom representative, the conclusions and recommendations in the Sub-Committee's report was unfounded. When the question of Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena had been studied thoroughly by Sub-Committee I, the Special Committee and the General Assembly in 1964, the United Kingdom representative had painted a rosy picture of the situation, but the dismal truth had nevertheless emerged. At the current meeting, the United Kingdom representative had objected that the report made no reference to political and economic progress in the Territories and that the recommendations, especially those concerning military bases, were incorrect. He agreed with the representative of *Tanzania* that, as six years had elapsed since the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples progress had indeed been slow, since the Declaration had still not been implemented in the Territories.

186. As for the economic situation, foreign monopolies were depriving the local inhabitants of the opportunity to participate in the economic life of the Territories. All the land in Mauritius which did not belong to the Crown was owned by foreign companies and big landowners, and two thirds of all the arable land in the Seychelles belonged to a small group of planters. The colonial structure of the economy of the

Territories, which was based mainly on the cultivation of a single crop, made them entirely dependent on the metropolitan country.

187. The United Kingdom representative had said that the progress achieved had not been taken into account. Yet even the working paper prepared by the Secretariat, which, it must be agreed, was objective, had stated that in 1964 the total production of the agricultural and manufacturing industries had declined and that in 1965 the general economic situation had continued to deteriorate (see paras. 15 and 59 above). According to the *Christian Science Monitor* of 6 June 1965, out of a total population of more than 750,000 in Mauritius, less than 100,000 were employed, and most of those on seasonal work. The Secretariat working paper had also referred to the increasing level of unemployment. In protest against the desperate economic situation, the inhabitants had organized strikes. In May 1965, serious disturbances had broken out in Mauritius and, according to the *Christian Science Monitor*, had been suppressed by British troops. In June 1966, a strike called in the Seychelles had been ended by the colonial Power with the help of military units from Aden and United Kingdom naval vessels. The United Kingdom representative had omitted to mention those incidents, which were yet another example of the criminal use of military bases against a people struggling for freedom and independence and a better standard of living; instead, he had reserved his delegation's position on the question of military bases and had claimed that military bases did not impede the development of the population.

188. The Secretariat working paper (see para. 148 above) referred to the use of St. Helena and Ascension Island by the United Kingdom and United States for special communications and tracking projects and *The Times* (London) of 14 February 1965 had stated that Ascension Island might be used as a base for F.111 bombers. The Secretariat working paper quoted the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies concerning the establishment of the British Indian Ocean Territory and the plans for the construction of defence facilities there (see para. 41 above), yet the United Kingdom representative had claimed that there were no such plans. Both the United Kingdom newspaper *The Scotsman* and the United States magazine *Time* had reported that the Territory could be used as a base for atomic submarines and bomber aircraft, and might even be used as a platform for rocket launchings. A petition from the President of the Seychelles People's United Party (A/AC.109/PET.321) had protested about the prospect of an Anglo-American military base in the Territory, and the Secretariat working paper described the discontent among the Mauritians over the scheme (see para. 47 above). The Governments and peoples of many independent countries were strongly opposed to the construction of such bases, which represented an attempt to perpetuate the colonial system and constituted a threat to the independence of countries and to the peace and security of peoples.

189. The Secretariat working paper (see para. 48 above) quoted the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defence as saying that his Government did not propose to make any modification of the scheme to establish the British Indian Ocean Territory as an Anglo-American military base following the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 2066 (XX). The United Kingdom Government, therefore, had not only failed to implement the Declaration on the Grant-



ing of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, but had violated the territorial integrity of the Territories in question. The United Kingdom's policy was fully supported by the United States, which was exerting pressure on the United Kingdom to maintain a presence east of Suez.

190. The United Kingdom Government was reported to be prepared to pay compensation for the part of the British Indian Ocean Territory which had belonged to Mauritius. The right of a people to self-determination could not be the subject of bargaining and the United Kingdom's transaction should be condemned, particularly since it was aimed at transforming a Territory into a base for aggression against the people of Asia and Africa.

191. The recommendations of Sub-Committee I had been dictated by conditions in the Territories. Only their unconditional implementation would enable the people of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena to exercise their right to self-determination and to express their wishes freely concerning the future status of the Territories. The conclusions and recommendations submitted by Sub-Committee I had been fully confirmed by the facts available and were the very minimum acceptable to the Special Committee.

192. The representative of *Syria* asked the United Kingdom representative why Mauritius was still not independent when the Prime Minister of the Territory had stated unequivocally that it would be ready for independence by the middle of 1964. The United Kingdom representative had said that independence would be granted by the middle of 1967, but this statement was clothed with so many conditions that it had failed to convince the Sub-Committee. He would like to know whether the United Kingdom representative was in a position to say that the administering Power was ready to grant independence without conditions.

193. On the question of constitutional progress, he could not see the advantages of the complex electoral system introduced by the administering Power. Such constitutional arrangements should be left for the people themselves to decide after independence.

194. As for military bases, the fear had been strengthened by the United Kingdom representative's statement that negotiations with the United States concerned only certain facilities. The negotiations were apparently secret and the people's consent had consequently not been obtained. The United Kingdom representative had been asked which representatives of the people of Mauritius had taken part in the negotiations, but he had not replied.

195. The pace of progress should be considered in the light of 156 years of colonial rule. In that light, progress had indeed been slow.

196. As a general remark, he asked what the reservations of certain Powers meant concerning United Nations recommendations which were based on fact. Those Powers which had an opportunity to do so did nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the colonial peoples involved and that made it impossible to ensure that United Nations resolutions were respected.

197. The representative of the *United Kingdom*, replying to the representative of *Syria*, repeated his statement that if the party favouring independence won the elections and asked for independence, independence could come about by the middle of 1967. There was therefore only one condition for independence by that

date, namely a decision by the people, through their newly elected representatives, to ask for it.

198. The representative of the USSR had stated that his delegation had omitted to mention the strike in the Seychelles. Far from suppressing such information, his delegation had drawn the Sub-Committee's attention to terms on which the strike in the Seychelles had been settled (see annex, para. 24). He had also understood the USSR representative to say that the strike in Mauritius had been suppressed by British troops. The facts were that when some British sailors had gone ashore, a crowd of local inhabitants had cheered the party and had been relieved to see them, that football matches had subsequently been arranged and that the visit had been entirely cordial.

199. The USSR representative had said a great deal about the British Indian Ocean Territory. He had nothing to add to his delegation's various statements on the subject and he asked the members of the Special Committee to pay attention to those statements rather than to speculate on reports mentioned by the Soviet representative.

200. As for the remarks concerning the slow pace of progress in the Territories, in the opinion of his delegation the only valid yardstick for the speed of political progress was the wishes of the people of the Territories themselves. By that yardstick, progress had most certainly not been slow. The Tanzanian representative was at liberty to disagree with the people of the Territories about their wishes, but the administering Power was equally at liberty to base itself on the wishes of the inhabitants rather than on the views expressed by the representatives of Tanzania, the USSR and *Syria*.

201. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that he did not claim to speak for the people of the Territories but that the United Kingdom had no right to do so either. His country would always speak in support of the rights of all peoples to control their own national territory and to exercise their sovereign rights; it considered it its duty to oppose all those who committed aggression or annexed other territories.

202. The representative of *Poland* thanked the members of Sub-Committee I for their illuminating report. He was particularly pleased that the Sub-Committee had focused its attention on the implementation, or rather non-implementation of General Assembly resolution 2066 (XX). He fully shared the view expressed by the representative of *Syria* in the Sub-Committee that the motives of the United Kingdom Government were twofold, namely to assure the permanence of the privileges of the minority of settlers and to use the Territories for strategic purposes against the wishes of the people of the Islands. It was immaterial whether they were called bases or "minor facilities"; the fact was that military installations did exist there and that there were plans to expand them, as had been reported in the United Kingdom and United States Press and in the Secretariat working paper. He would be glad to hear a clear statement from the United Kingdom representative that such information was false and that there were not and would not be any military installations in the Territories.

203. At its twentieth session the General Assembly had adopted resolution 2066 (XX), which included specific provisions to be implemented by the United Kingdom to enable the people of the Territories to ex-

ercise their right to self-determination in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV). The conclusions and recommendations in paragraphs 53 to 64 of the Sub-Committee's report elaborated the steps which should have been taken and were only the logical consequence of the Sub-Committee's findings. A resolution should be submitted to the General Assembly in those terms. His delegation fully supported the recommendations, especially those calling upon the administering Power to respect the territorial integrity of Mauritius and Seychelles and to refrain from establishing military bases there.

#### D. ACTION TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

204. At its 470th meeting on 6 October 1966, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of Sub-Committee I on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations therein (see annex, paras. 53-64), it being understood that the reservations expressed by some members would be reflected in the records.

#### ANNEX

[A/AC.109/L.335]

#### Report of Sub-Committee I

*Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena*

*Rapporteur: Mr. Rafic JOUÉJATI (Syria)*

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#### INTRODUCTION

1. The Sub-Committee considered Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena at its 28th, 29th, 30th and 32nd meetings held on 12 August, 9, 12 and 19 September 1966.

2. The Sub-Committee had before it the working papers prepared by the Secretariat (see paras. 1-152 of chapter XIV).

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon by the Special Committee, the Chairman invited the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to participate in the consideration of the three Territories. Accordingly, the representative of the United Kingdom participated in the 29th, 30th and 32nd meetings of the Sub-Committee.

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

##### A. Statements by members

4. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* recalled that the situation in Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena had been studied very thoroughly by the Sub-Committee, the Special Committee and the General Assembly in 1964. That study had revealed the true situation in those Territories and had shown that the administering Power had not applied to them the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples but, on the contrary, had done everything possible to retard their attainment of independence.

5. The economic and social status of the inhabitants of the islands was deplorable. The administering Power had deprived them of the wealth which was theirs by right and, by granting concessions to foreign monopolies, had made it impossible for them to progress economically. In Mauritius and Seychelles, for example, two thirds of the arable land had been turned over to groups of planters. Without land, the inhabitants were forced to seek work on the plantations at starvation wages or else rent land. The economy was still very largely based on a single crop, which made the Territories entirely dependent on the metropolitan country. The inhabitants' standard of living was declining. The population was reduced to despair, and discontent was growing daily. In May 1965, serious disturbances had broken out in Mauritius, where the economic situation was steadily deteriorating, and the administering Power had used the Army to suppress the protests. In June 1966, a strike had been called in the Seychelles and the United Kingdom Government had brought in military units from Aden to disperse the strikers and prevent them from expressing their discontent. It was thus apparent that the administering Power was ignoring the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Special Committee and the General Assembly should therefore continue to study the question and formulate recommendations calling upon the United Kingdom to take prompt action to enable the Territories to attain independence immediately in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

6. The negative attitude of the administering Power was based on strategic considerations. The establishment of the new British Indian Ocean Territory, which would form the basis of a United Kingdom-United States security system, was a threat directed against the new countries of Africa and Asia, and it fully justified the fears expressed by the non-aligned countries at the Cairo Conference. The inhabitants were opposed to the idea of transforming the Territories into defensive bastions intended not only for the suppression of the nationalist movements in the islands themselves but also for use by the colonialists against those who were fighting for freedom in that part of the world. A petition (A/AC.109/PET.321) from the President of the Seychelles People's United Party protested against the construction of a military base, and demonstrations had been held in Mauritius for the same purpose (see para. 47 of chap. XIV). According to *The Times* of London of 14 February 1966, an air base was to be built on Ascension Island; an article published in the American magazine *Time* on 19 December 1965 had stated that certain nearby atolls might be used as a base for submarines equipped with Polaris missiles. The Indian people, among others, were aroused at the prospect that new hotbeds of aggression would be created in the Indian Ocean, for those plans threatened not only the independence of certain peoples but also world peace. The United Kingdom Government did not propose to modify its scheme to convert the islands into a military base (see para. 48 of chap. XIV). The United Kingdom was thus in effect hurling a challenge at the United Nations, for it was not only doing nothing to apply the Declaration embodied in resolution 1514 (XV) but also failing to respect the territorial integrity of the islands and defying the provisions of the resolution calling for the dismantling of military bases. One had only to read the Press to see that the United Kingdom was being encouraged by the United States and other imperialist Powers; during the Washington talks held earlier in the year between the United Kingdom Foreign Secretary and the United States Secretary of State concerning the development of military bases, the Australian Government had announced that large sums were to be allocated for military construction in Papua and New Guinea.

7. In order to eliminate colonialism as quickly as possible from Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, his delegation suggested that the Sub-Committee should recommend the Special Committee to take decisions to the effect that: (1) the right to self-determination and independence of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena and their dependencies should be reaffirmed; (2) elections should be held on the basis of uni-

versal adult suffrage; (3) following such elections, representative bodies exercising full powers should be established; (4) all land should be restored to the indigenous inhabitants; (5) the right of the indigenous inhabitants to dispose of all the natural resources of their Territories should be preserved; (6) military bases should be removed; (7) all agreements imposed on the Territories which limited the sovereignty and fundamental rights of the peoples concerned should be abrogated; (8) enterprises of the metropolitan country should refrain from any actions prejudicial to the integrity of the Territories; (9) any use of military bases should be condemned.

8. His delegation would support any recommendations which the Special Committee might adopt with a view to attaining those ends.

9. The representative of *Syria* noted that, despite the clear and straightforward recommendations made by the Sub-Committee in 1965 and subsequently adopted by the Special Committee, the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena had to be taken up once again, because the administering Power, notwithstanding its disclaimers, was not yet willing to transfer full powers to the democratically elected representatives of the inhabitants. He did not believe that the reason for the delay was a desire for a better preparation for independence and self-determination. In fact, the administering Power had made but small contribution to accelerating the process of emancipation; it surrounded the idea of independence with all sorts of conditions which cast doubt on its good faith. The reforms which had been introduced in recent years were due entirely to the initiative and toil of the indigenous Government. In reality, during 156 years of British rule, nothing significant had been done to provide for the welfare of the masses of the people, who were exposed to extremely unfavourable meteorological conditions, to spread education or to prepare in the Territories cadres sufficiently enlightened to assume the responsibilities of government, development and industrialization.

10. He submitted that the United Kingdom Government's motives were twofold: to assure the permanence of the privileges of the tiny minority of settlers, and to use the Territories for strategic purposes against the wishes of the people of those islands and of the surrounding areas. *Syria* regarded the information given by the USSR representative on the Anglo-American plan to establish military bases in the Garcia Islands as extremely serious; the Special Committee should thoroughly investigate the matter and weigh its gravity.

11. Why, after all, did the administering Power wish to maintain the obsolete institution of the Governor, who was foreign to the country and foreign to its culture, its outlook and its aspirations, who appointed and dismissed unbound by the advice of the Public Service Commission who robbed the indigenous representatives of their legitimate right to care for their own internal security and external affairs and who, while he was supposed to act in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council, was nevertheless authorized to act against its advice?

12. Why should more than one quarter of the national representatives be nominated by the Governor, and not elected by the people, and why should the Governor, and not the representatives themselves, select the Speaker of their Assembly? Why should he have the last say on expenditure, when the island needed large funds for development? Why should bills require his assent and, worse still, why could a bill rejected by the Legislative Council be put into effect by him if he considered it expedient?

13. Of course, the administering Power had a ready answer to those questions: the country was not yet independent, it was only in the experimental stages of internal self-government. Naturally, the administering Power, invoking apparently plausible reasons of balance, objectivity and reason, wanted it to be believed that the Territories were not ready for independence and self-determination. The Special Committee was very sceptical about the alleged pace of preparation undertaken by the administering Power; moreover, it firmly believed that the problems of poverty, under-development, illiteracy,

cleavage between rich and poor and social injustice could not be solved by the administering Power, but would be overcome by the inhabitants themselves when they were independent and could freely decide their own future, their own form of government and the best way of meeting their own needs and when they would receive assistance from the community of nations in equality, equity and dignity. Credence should be given to the Chief Minister, Mr. Ramgoolam, when he asserted that the country should have achieved independence by the middle of 1964, and not to the administering Power, which invoked the need for a process of constitutional progress as a pretext for the continued denial of legitimate rights to the peoples in question.

14. The representative of *Mali* stated that the situation in Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena was a subject of serious concern to his Government. In Mauritius, there was a racial problem which the administering Power had kept alive with a view to perpetuating its domination, in accordance with the principle "divide and rule". It was in obedience to that principle that the United Kingdom Government had appointed the Banwell Commission to make recommendations on the electoral system.

15. *Mali* believed that the constitution of a country and all related questions were essentially matters for that country's people to decide. The administering Power had no right to make self-government and independence for the Territory conditional on full agreement among the political parties concerning a constitution which did not meet the legitimate aspirations of the indigenous inhabitants. In his view, the setting up of the Banwell Commission was simply a manoeuvre designed to perpetuate the United Kingdom presence in the Territory simply in order the better to exploit its wealth and its people; for while the attention of the Mauritians was centred on constitutional problems, the British companies were continuing to pillage the country, whose economy was in a catastrophic condition. Mauritius could not be considered in isolation in that connexion; attention must also be given to conditions in Seychelles and St. Helena, whose climate, owing to their geographical position, was ideal for diversified cultivation. Yet sugar plantations covered a total of 215,800 acres and tea plantations 6,600 acres, leaving only 17,600 acres for other food crops, and the Mauritians, and for that matter the inhabitants of Seychelles and St. Helena also, were forced to import foodstuffs from the United Kingdom and elsewhere. Thus, the decline of the Mauritian economy noted in the working paper was not surprising. In the fourth quarter of 1965, the public debt had amounted to 264 million rupees, or 18 million rupees more than in the corresponding quarter of 1964. That loss to the Territories swelled the excessive profits of the British companies, and that was why the administering Power was refusing to allow self-government and independence for the Territories. Sugar exports had fallen from 334.2 million rupees in 1964 to 289.7 million rupees in 1965, while the profits of the British companies were on the increase. Meanwhile there was heavy unemployment in the island and the Government was advising the indigenous inhabitants to go abroad to work, so that it could make greater military use of the island. He remembered the statement made by the petitioner concerning the intention of the United Kingdom and the United States to turn the island into a military base for aggression. It was interesting to recall the United Kingdom Prime Minister's recent statement that any Power called upon to participate in United Nations peace-keeping operations would have to be on the spot or in a position to go there, and that the United Kingdom could not ignore the fact that its partners wanted it to be able to exert enough influence in Asia and Africa to neutralize existing or potential centres of infection. According to the Prime Minister's own words, the United Kingdom Government had sought to abandon the system of large military bases in populated areas and to establish itself in areas which were virtually devoid of indigenous inhabitants and from which its forces would be able to move to the theatre of operations rapidly and at minimum expense. That statement, especially if it was recalled what had happened in Ascension Island two years previously, needed no comment.



16. Mali was opposed to military bases which were meant for aggression and which prevented the peace-loving peoples of the Territories, notably Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, from enjoying their right to self-determination and independence. Consequently, his delegation again appealed to the administering Power to fulfil its obligations by enabling the indigenous people to attain independence, in accordance with their freely expressed desire, in the best conditions. The constitutional problem should not prevent the granting of self-government in the near future, since the Territory must attain independence as soon as possible. The establishment of the military base in the area was an unlawful act. The United Kingdom should dismantle the base and replace it with hospitals and schools, which the people certainly needed much more.

17. The representative of the *United Kingdom* said he assumed that the statement made by the Soviet Union representative at the 28th meeting of the Sub-Committee on 12 August, as it appeared in the provisional summary record, would be extensively rewritten. The new arrangements for the administration of certain small islands represented an administrative readjustment freely worked out with the Governments and elected representatives of the Territories concerned. No decisions had yet been reached by either the United Kingdom Government or the United States Government on the construction of any facilities anywhere in the British Indian Ocean Territory.

18. Since the representative of the Soviet Union had suggested that the Sub-Committee should recommend the Special Committee to take steps to ensure that all land was restored to the indigenous inhabitants of those Territories and that the rights of those inhabitants to dispose of the natural resources of the islands were preserved, he recalled that the United Kingdom delegation had already pointed out that the first human inhabitants of Mauritius and the Seychelles had come from France and those of St. Helena from the United Kingdom. He wondered whether the indigenous inhabitants to whom the representative of the Soviet Union was referring were the dodos and tortoises—the sole occupants of the islands before the Europeans had arrived.

19. At the twentieth session of the General Assembly, the Fourth Committee had discussed the question of Mauritius. The Electoral Commission, established in December 1965, under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Banwell, had recommended in February 1966 that there should be twenty three-member constituencies for Mauritius and one two-member constituency for Rodriguez, giving a total of sixty-two seats to be filled by direct suffrage. Five additional "corrective" seats would be filled, to be allocated, one at a time, to the party which had the highest average number of votes per seat won; a "good loser" candidate of that party, belonging to the community least well represented, would then be declared elected. These "corrective" seats, however, would be awarded only to parties which had secured 10 per cent of the total poll and had won at least one constituency seat. Also, under a "variable corrective", any party with 25 per cent of the votes should have its seats increased up to 25 per cent if necessary by the appointment to the Legislature of the requisite number of "good losers". The United Kingdom Government had accepted the Banwell Commission's recommendations in full, but the three parties forming the Coalition Government had protested. Only the leader of the Opposition party, the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate, had welcomed the report. Most of the opposition had been directed towards the "correctives", i.e., the measures designed to provide assurances to minorities on the island that they would be adequately represented in Parliament and therefore that the main clauses of the Constitution should not be amended without their agreement.

20. In the course of a visit to Mauritius by a British Minister, full agreement among all political parties had been reached on a system of seventy seats in twenty three-member constituencies; sixty members would be elected by block voting (each voter being obliged to cast his full three votes). Two members would be elected for Rodriguez by block voting. In addition, there would be eight "best loser" seats. The first four

such seats would be reserved, irrespective of party, for communities under-represented in the Legislative Assembly after the constituency elections. The remaining four "best loser" seats would be allocated on the basis of party, without any qualifying requirement for a minimum number of seats or votes. That system would guarantee the fair distribution of seats among the various communities, on the one hand, and the different parties, on the other. Registration was due to begin on 5 September, but because of Ramadan the elections could not be held before February 1967. If a majority of the new Legislature favoured independence, Mauritius would therefore be able to achieve independence after six months of internal self-government, i.e., during the summer of 1967.

21. Pursuant to the Banwell Commission's recommendations, a team of observers from Commonwealth countries had been established under the chairmanship of Sir Colin McGregor, formerly Chief Justice of Jamaica. Some of them would be present in Mauritius from the outset of the registration of electors.

22. The establishment of the Banwell Commission had not been in any sense a delaying manoeuvre, as the representative of Mali had implied, because agreement had finally been reached and independence was conditional upon the outcome of the elections. That had been the most appropriate procedure, because of the divisions of opinion concerning the ultimate status of the Territory. The United Kingdom Government continued to regard independence as the right solution and would take all possible steps to ensure that Mauritius became independent as soon as possible.

23. He pointed out in connexion with the economic conditions in Mauritius referred to in the working paper, that 1963 had been in some respects an exceptional year with a record production of sugar and very high exports because of the international sugar shortage during that year. In fact, the receipts from sugar exports in 1964, although lower than those in 1963, had still been well above those in 1961 and 1962. Again, sugar production in 1965 had shown an increase compared with 1964. The Mauritius and United Kingdom Governments had taken measures to maintain the pace of economic development in Mauritius. In addition to receiving grant funds (\$US6.7 million allocated for development for 1965-1968 and nearly \$13 million in further grants and loans for cyclone reconstruction), it should be remembered that Mauritius enjoyed an outlet at guaranteed preferential prices under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (currently more than £47 a ton compared with the world price of about £17); the preferential price applied to an estimated 75 per cent of Mauritius sugar exports.

24. With regard to the Seychelles, he drew attention to the main developments since July 1964 and in particular to the exchange of dispatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor, a useful summary of which was to be found in the working paper (see para. 98 of chap. XIV). The Legislative Council had asked the United Kingdom Government for a response to its proposal that the Territory should remain British or be integrated with Britain. The Colonial Secretary had replied acknowledging the Council's desire for no change in the present relationship and suggesting that the Territory should now drop the minor qualifications for voting and move to universal suffrage. He also suggested apportioning departmental responsibilities to non-official members of the Executive Council and the appointment of a Constitutional Commissioner who would visit the Seychelles and consult all shades of opinion, including parties and individuals, before reporting on the future constitutional evolution of the Territory. The Commissioner had accordingly been appointed and had visited the Seychelles and submitted his report, which was under consideration. A strike had taken place in the Seychelles, but the strikers had returned to work, having accepted an interim wage award equivalent to an 11.1 per cent increase. His delegation thought that that information should answer the Syrian representative's questions concerning low wages in the Seychelles.

25. The Seychelles were receiving under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts increased assistance in grants,

part of which had been allocated towards development schemes (\$3.36 million for 1966-1968) and the remainder towards the Seychelles budget.

26. There had been a number of major economic and social developments in St. Helena since 1964, which were briefly described in the working paper. Government labourers had received a pay increase of 90 per cent with effect from July 1965. That had caused the collapse of the flax industry but had not caused unemployment, owing to the other employment opportunities available.

27. The Governor of St. Helena had transmitted to the Colonial Secretary a dispatch in which he had referred to consultations which had taken place with a representative cross-section of the community in regard to possible further constitutional advance. The Advisory Council had adopted a resolution welcoming the proposed revisions of the Constitution and asking the United Kingdom Government for approval. Under the proposals, which had been almost unanimously agreed among the inhabitants of the Territory, the Advisory Council would be replaced by a Legislative Council which would include four additional elected members, bringing the total number of these to twelve. The Council would also have six nominated non-officials and two nominated officials. The Council would enact legislation, the Governor possessing certain reserve powers for use in exceptional circumstances. He would appoint committees of the Council as appropriate and delegate powers and departmental responsibilities to them. Those committees would include special experts as necessary and a majority of members drawn from the Legislative Council. The Executive Council would consist of two officials and the chairman of the Legislative Council committees. The Public Service would remain the responsibility of the Governor. The Governor had expressed his belief that those changes would enable the people of the Territory to take a much more effective and responsible part in the regulation of their own affairs.

28. The Territory already had universal adult suffrage and elections had been held in 1963. Significant and progressive developments had thus taken place in the political and constitutional evolution of the three groups of islands, in each case with the full participation and in consultation with the peoples of the Territories themselves and their democratically elected representatives.

29. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* said that the United Kingdom representative's statement was intended only to confuse and to keep the United Kingdom Government from having to say what it intended to do to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee. The United Kingdom representative had spoken at length about the constitutional changes, the establishment of an electoral system and appropriate legislation, as though such matters were central to United Kingdom policy. The USSR delegation wished to state categorically that the changes in the Constitution were a matter for the people alone to decide and to ask the United Kingdom to cease manoeuvring to prolong colonial domination and to remove all obstacles to its termination, for it was time to grant the peoples the independence to which they were undeniably entitled.

30. The United Kingdom representative had tried to refute the USSR delegation's remarks by saying that no agreement had been signed between the United Kingdom and the United States regarding the financing of the base in the Chagos Archipelago, but he had been careful to say nothing about the fact that work had already started on the base. The USSR delegation had not invented those facts; the information mentioned in the Special Committee and the Subcommittee had been published in the United Kingdom and United States Press and could easily be checked. Indeed, the Press had revealed that the United States was bringing pressure to bear on their partners to remain east of Suez and carry out their obligations there. Those "obligations" were to police that part of the world. There had been reports in the United States and the United Kingdom Press that talks had taken place between the United States and the United Kingdom and an agreement had been signed giving respon-

sibility for most of the bases east of Suez to the United States, which undertook to pay for the installation of the base in the Chagos Archipelago. It was difficult to see why the Press of the two great Western Powers should publish the information if no such agreement had been signed. If the United Kingdom persisted in its denials, it would be easy to demonstrate the truth by sending a mission of inquiry to the spot, as the Syrian representative had proposed; but the USSR delegation feared that the news was well founded and that all information about the base was correct.

31. As to the original inhabitants of Mauritius, the turtles and the dodos, the United Kingdom had not told USSR representatives anything they had not known and they had replied to its comments. As the United Kingdom delegation had brought up the subject of ornithology, however, he would remind it that other birds than dodos, birds with a larger wing-span, now swept over the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and were used by the colonialists to terrorize the subject peoples. There had been talk quite recently about those that had flown over Ascension Island. The United Kingdom representative had apparently been instructed to repeat the specious arguments that had been advanced the previous year, but there was certainly much more to be said about those modern birds, a species which was neither extinct nor becoming extinct; the 1965 and 1966 summary records were very instructive on the subject.

32. The representative of *Mali* said that although the electoral system described by the United Kingdom representative, which the administering Power wished to introduce into Mauritius, was very complex—he himself had difficulty in understanding it properly—he welcomed the fact that the report of the Banwell Commission had been approved by all the political parties and that the elections would enable the Territory to attain independence beginning in the summer of 1967.

33. The representative of *Syria* agreed with the representatives of the USSR and Mali that the fundamental question was how the United Kingdom intended to apply General Assembly resolution 2069 (XX).

34. The possibility of the United Kingdom and the United States installing military bases caused concern in Africa and the Middle East, particularly as bases of that kind had recently been the starting point for acts of aggression that had been condemned by the United Nations. The representative of the administering Power had stated that there was no agreement between the two countries at present, but negotiations were apparently under way; he would like to know whether the indigenous population was represented in the negotiations, and if so by whom.

35. Constitutional development must be freely decided on by the inhabitants. The representative of the administering Power had said that when representatives had been elected by the electoral system it had proposed, they would decide the question of independence. He would like to know when the Legislative Assembly which was to be elected would meet and take such a decision. He also wondered how the problem of the different ethnic groups was to be overcome by the proposed electoral system.

36. As he had pointed out earlier, Mauritius was subject to economic difficulties because of its bad climate; and the local housing was not sufficient protection from the elements.

37. The representative of *Tunisia* wondered what might be the advantages of such a complicated, not to say peculiar, electoral system as the one proposed for Mauritius and described by the United Kingdom representative. Would national unity really be possible under such a system? Would not elections on the basis of universal suffrage be preferable?

38. The representative of the *United Kingdom* said that it had been decided not to set aside special seats for particular minorities or communities, but that the new electoral system had been framed so as to ensure their fair representation. The new system was less complicated than might appear and above all it commanded general agreement among all the Mauritius political parties. Replying to the Syrian representative's question, he said that he had already stated

in his report that the Legislative Assembly would meet immediately after the elections, or about February 1967; Mauritius would then be able to ask for independence if it so wished.

39. The representative of *Syria* asked whether the eight "best loser" seats would be filled by representatives of the island's Chinese and Muslim population.

40. The representative of *Tunisia* recalled that the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena had already been considered by the Special Committee and had also been the subject of General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) and 2069 (XX). Those resolutions reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of those Territories to freedom and independence and invited the administering Power to take effective measures with a view to the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV).

41. Recalling that the United Kingdom representative had outlined the future of the islands at the previous meeting, he expressed the hope that the proposed electoral system would not have the effect of accentuating racial differences in the Territories but might, on the contrary, promote the interests of the various sectors of the population. Nevertheless, a serious economic and social problem remained. The main features of the economy of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, which was rudimentary and colonial in nature, were a heavy loss of revenue, the impossibility of increasing employment and the impossibility of bringing payments into balance, because exports were less than imports. The situation was so unsatisfactory that 3,250 workers had gone on strike in the Seychelles on 13 June 1966, and the administering Power had had to use troops to break the strike.

42. In addition, while resolution 2066 (XX) invited the administering Power to take no action which would dismember the Territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity, it was clear that such dismemberment had already taken place. On 10 November 1965, the Secretary of State for the Colonies had stated that new arrangements had been made, with the agreement of the Governments of Mauritius and Seychelles, for the administration of the Chagos Archipelago and of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desrochas. Those Territories, which had formerly been administered by the Governments of Mauritius and Seychelles respectively, were now called the British Indian Ocean Territory, and the United Kingdom and United States Governments would be able to construct defence facilities there. The administering Power had therefore dismembered Mauritius and Seychelles in order to set up a military base on the islands. The establishment of such bases in countries which were still colonized was reprehensible in every respect, and he recalled that his own country had experienced the same problem with the base of Bizerta. The Sub-Committee should therefore recommend to the Special Committee that it should invite the administering Power to take steps to implement resolution 1514 (XV), to lead the populations of the islands to independence, to abandon the plan to dismember Mauritius and Seychelles and to install military bases there, and to permit and encourage the sending of United Nations visiting missions to the Territories.

43. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that the United Kingdom representative's statement at the previous meeting seemed to mean that, because they had been uninhabited when the French and the English had arrived, Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena belonged to nobody. Without going into detail on that matter, he believed that the inhabitants of the islands, whatever their origin, were none the less subjected to colonial domination. It was precisely that domination, depriving them as it did of the right to choose their own form of government, which the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania condemned. There had been nothing new in the statement of the United Kingdom representative: he had merely avoided the main issue, the obligation to allow the populations of those Territories to exercise their right of self-determination. There could be no possible doubt on that matter: that obligation was one of those laid upon the administering Power both by resolution 2066 (XX) on Mauritius and by resolution 2069 (XX) on, *inter alia*, the Seychelles and St. Helena. So far as the latter Territories were concerned, resolution 2069 (XX) also re-

quested the administering Power to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories, and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance. Those were perfectly natural requests and there should be no difficulty in implementing those resolutions if the administering Power were to honour its obligations and respect the decisions which the General Assembly had taken in accordance with the Charter. But what had happened since the adoption of those resolutions? The Chagos Archipelago had become part of the new British Indian Ocean Territory. That decision had been taken scarcely a month before the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2066 (XX), which invited the administering Power to take no action which would dismember the Territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity. The present situation therefore made it highly unlikely that Mauritius would accede to independence in 1966, as had been envisaged. Instead of implementing the General Assembly resolutions, the United Kingdom Government had endeavoured to delay the important steps which it should have taken by forming an electoral commission, which had produced what might be called a scientific constitution. The strong opposition to that strange constitution was therefore quite natural, and indeed it was most unlikely that the United Kingdom Government had ever expected the Mauritians to accept it. In that connexion, the agreement which had been reached between the Under-Secretary of State for Colonies and opposition representatives in Mauritius was of no significance because there was no evidence that the discussions had been held freely. The United Kingdom Government should remember, however, that every time it had endeavoured to draw up the constitution of one of its former colonies without taking due regard of the interests of the population, those constitutions had always come to nought and had been replaced by genuinely democratic instruments.

44. The manner in which the British Indian Ocean Territory had been set up and the haste with which it had been done could not but engender suspicion. His delegation had reason to believe that the Territory was to become a military base. Apart from the threat posed by such bases to neighbouring countries in the event of war, the example of Ascension Island, which had been used by mercenaries as a base for attacking the Congolese freedom fighters, could not be forgotten. The Special Committee should therefore aim at guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, and ensuring that they would not be used for military purposes.

45. The economic situation of those Territories was scarcely satisfactory at the moment. There had been a considerable decline in both agriculture and industry, which in 1964 had represented 24 and 15 per cent, respectively, of the gross national product of Mauritius, while unemployment was increasing rapidly. Monoculture should therefore be abandoned on Mauritius, as well as on Seychelles and St. Helena, if special disturbances were to be avoided. While it was doing nothing to stop the Southern Rhodesian Government from depriving 4 million Africans of the right to rule their own country, the United Kingdom Government had seen fit to send two warships to the Seychelles to compel strikers to resume work.

46. In conclusion, he hoped that reason would prevail and that the administering Power would eventually leave the peoples of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena to rule their country as they wished.

47. The representative of *Yugoslavia* recalled General Assembly resolution 2066 (XX) on the question of Mauritius, in which the Assembly had, in particular, invited the administering Power to take no action which would violate the integrity of the Territory; the Assembly had likewise adopted resolution 2069 (XX) concerning a number of small Territories, including Seychelles and St. Helena. It seemed that, in spite of the provisions of those resolutions, the administering Power had not only failed to take effective measures for ensuring the independence of those Territories, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, but it had even undertaken some measures contrary to those provided for in the Declaration.

48. His delegation considered that the development of those Territories was still very slow, because of the interests which the administering Power hoped to preserve there as long as possible. As early as 1964, the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cairo, had condemned the intentions expressed by imperialist Powers of establishing military bases in the Indian Ocean, holding that such bases would constitute a threat to the new Afro-Asian countries and impede the process of decolonization. The course of events had shown that the Conference had been right, for in November 1965 the United Kingdom had decided to establish the new British Indian Ocean Territory as the site of defence bases for the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In spite of the resignation of three Ministers of the Mauritius Social Democratic Party and the protests raised in Mauritius following that decision, the administering Power had not changed its position on the establishment of those bases, as was evident from the statement of the United Kingdom Defence Secretary contained in the Secretariat working paper (see para. 48 of chap. XIV).

49. As it had already stated, his delegation held that the United Kingdom was not entitled to dismember the Territory of Mauritius for the purpose of military installations. It considered that the Sub-Committee was duty bound to recommend to the Special Committee that the peoples of the Territories in question should accede without delay to independence, in accordance with their freely expressed wishes and with the provisions of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV). It further thought that the problem of the establishment of military bases through the dismemberment of Mauritius should be given particular attention, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 2066 (XX).

50. The representative of *Denmark* expressed his satisfaction that the Territory of Mauritius was to accede to independence the following year, in accordance with the agreement established at the Constitutional Conference in London in September 1965. Following negotiations between the administering Power and the island's three main political parties, the electoral provisions made in the original draft Constitution, which had aroused some criticism by the parties, had been modified and subsequently approved by all concerned. In that connexion, the electoral system drawn up for Mauritius might seem at first to be unduly elaborate, but a similar and equally elaborate system had been functioning in Denmark for a long time, to everyone's satisfaction. Experience had shown that the system fulfilled its purpose perfectly, which was to assure fair and equal representation of all voters. The elections which were to take place on Mauritius would ensure the establishment of an autonomous Government and subsequently, after an interval of six months, accession to independence. The economic and social situation in the Territory seemed satisfactory, thanks to the determined efforts made by the authorities and the people to overcome the severe difficulties due to the losses caused a few years ago by two cyclones. Moreover, the authorities had been trying for some years to diversify the island's economy, which, at present, depended largely on its sugar production. The Danish Government thought, therefore, that the Territory of Mauritius could advance confidently towards independence, and it was looking forward to maintaining the best of relations with the new State.

51. With regard to Seychelles and St. Helena, his delegation considered, as it had often stated, that it was for the people of those Territories, and for them alone, to determine their constitutional future. The size, population and economy of those Territories might justify the adoption of special constitutional arrangements, which should not be ruled out, provided they met with the support of the population.

52. His delegation thought that in its report to the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee should express its satisfaction with the considerable progress made by the Territory of Mauritius on the path towards independence and should express the hope that the forthcoming elections would be another proof of the population's desire to accede to independence. With regard to Seychelles and St. Helena, the

Sub-Committee's recommendations should take account of the special circumstances prevailing in those Territories and should, therefore, not contain any proposals which might be incompatible with those circumstances and perhaps with the wishes of the population concerned.

### B. Conclusions

53. The study of the situation in Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena shows that the administering Power has so far not only failed to implement the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) in these Territories, but has also violated the territorial integrity of two of them by creating a new territory, the British Indian Ocean Territory, composed of islands detached from Mauritius and Seychelles, in direct contravention to resolution 2066 (XX) of the General Assembly.

54. The Sub-Committee notes with regret the slow pace of political development in the Territories, particularly in Seychelles and St. Helena. This has delayed the transfer of powers to democratically elected representatives of the people and the attainment of independence. Key positions of responsibility in the administration of the Territories seem to be still in the hands of United Kingdom personnel.

55. The Sub-Committee notes with deep concern the reports pointing to the activation of a plan purporting among other things to establish military bases in Mauritius and Seychelles as well as an air base on Ascension Island, a plan which is causing anxiety in the Territories concerned and among people in Africa and Asia and which runs contrary to the provisions of resolution 2105 (XX) of the General Assembly.

56. The electoral arrangements devised for Mauritius apart from being complex in themselves seem to have been the subject of great controversy between the various groups and political parties. Regarding the Seychelles, the Sub-Committee regrets that people are still deprived of the right of universal suffrage.

57. The economy of the Territories, particularly Mauritius, is characterized by diminishing revenue, increasing unemployment and consequently a declining standard of living. Foreign companies continue to exploit the Territories without regard to the true interests of the inhabitants.

### C. Recommendations

58. The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee reaffirm the inalienable right of the peoples of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The administering Power should therefore be urged again to allow the populations of the three Territories to exercise without delay their right of self-determination.

59. Any constitutional changes should be left to the people of the Territories themselves, who alone have the right to decide on the form of government they wish to adopt.

60. Free elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage should be conducted in the Territories as soon as possible. The elections should lead to the establishment of representative organs which would choose responsible governments to which all powers could be transferred.

61. The administering Power should be called upon to respect the territorial integrity of Mauritius and Seychelles and to insure that they would not be used for military purposes.

62. In fulfilment of the provisions of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX), the administering Power should be called upon to refrain from establishing military bases in the Territories.

63. The Special Committee should recommend to the General Assembly to state categorically that any bilateral agreements concluded between the administering Power and other Powers affecting the sovereignty and fundamental rights of the Territories should not be recognized as valid.

64. The administering Power should be called upon to preserve the right of the indigenous inhabitants to dispose

of all the wealth and natural resources of their countries. It should be urged to undertake effective measures in order to diversify the economy of the Territories.

*D. Adoption of the report*

65. This report was adopted by the Sub-Committee at its 32nd meeting on 19 September 1966. The representative of

*Denmark* stated that certain parts of the conclusions and the recommendations of the report did not conform with his delegation's opinion as expressed in the Sub-Committee's meeting on 12 September 1966 (see paras. 50-52 above). His delegation therefore could not support all the conclusions and recommendations of the report.



## CHAPTER XXIII\*

## INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED QUESTIONS

1. By its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly dissolved the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. It will be recalled that in order to discharge its functions under the above resolution, the Special Committee, at its 315th meeting on 17 November 1964, approved certain procedures which had been suggested by the Secretary-General (A/5800/Rev.1,<sup>1</sup> chap. II, appendix I). These procedures were later also approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 2109 (XX).

3. In compliance with operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) and in accordance with the procedures approved by the General Assembly, the latest information transmitted by Administering Members was used in preparation of the working paper by the Secretariat on most of the Territories for the Special Committee. This information was taken into account by the Committee in its consideration of the Territories concerned and is reflected in the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with each of these Territories.

4. In its resolution 2109 (XX), adopted on 21 December 1965, the General Assembly, besides approving the procedures referred to above and requesting the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it in accordance with those procedures, addressed itself to Administering Members as follows:

"2. Expresses its regret that not all Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

"3. Once again urges all Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General information as prescribed under Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development".

5. In accordance with the procedures referred to above, the Special Committee, at its 472nd and 473rd

meetings, held on 12 and 19 October 1966, considered a report by the Secretary-General (see appendix) on the information which had been transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 18 October 1966 and on the action which had been taken in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII).

6. At the 472nd meeting, the representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that the Special Committee was once again obliged to note the fact that the fascist Government of Portugal had transmitted no information on the Territories under its administration. No condemnation could be too strong for a Government which constantly made mock of the rules recognized by the entire international community. It was common knowledge that the Portuguese Government was engaged in carrying out a policy of extermination in the Territories under its administration. The atrocities committed in those Territories were now beyond number, and members of the Committee had been able to see for themselves their full horror in the films exhibited for their benefit during their stay at Algiers. The ultimate goal of the war being waged in the Territories in question was to enable Portugal to exploit all their resources to the point of exhaustion, if necessary; and in that process of exploitation Portugal was calling on the services of foreign companies and financial groups. In that intolerable situation it was more than ever necessary that the General Assembly should be presented with information on the Territories administered by Portugal—information which the administering Power was anxious at all costs to conceal from the eyes of the world. At a moment when the machinations of the monopolies were more than ever being concealed behind the cloak of Portuguese policy, it was important that they should be exposed.

7. The report by the Secretary-General also showed that other administering Powers had failed to communicate to the United Nations all the information expected of them. For example, New Zealand had provided no information for the year ended March 1966, and the Special Committee should therefore request it to carry out its obligations as promptly as possible. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had transmitted no information on Southern Rhodesia; doubtless it proposed to provide no clarification of the situation in that Territory. The United Kingdom's entire attitude in the Southern Rhodesian question, in any event, confirmed that its sole purpose was to mislead world opinion, for while proclaiming its intention to take action against the Ian Smith régime it was in fact carrying on discussions with the representatives of that régime as between equals. That attitude of defiance, which had long since become intolerable, called for energetic action, and the Committee

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/6300/Add.10.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninetieth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I).*

should insist on the United Kingdom Government's transmitting information on Southern Rhodesia.

8. The information transmitted by the United States of America related solely to the year 1964. Yet it had been reported in the Press in late September 1966 that one of the United States Samoan Islands was to be transformed into a "tourist paradise". From the reports published in the Press, the truth seemed to be that the planned improvements served the interests of the tourists alone, and in no way those of the indigenous inhabitants.

9. Generally speaking, the information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories was most unsatisfactory, being either fragmentary or insufficiently complete. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania therefore considered that an effort should be made without delay to improve its quality.

10. At the 473rd meeting, the *Chairman* drew attention to a letter dated 18 October 1966 addressed to him by the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, copies of which had been made available to members. In the letter, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand stated that his Government took most seriously the obligation to provide full information on the Territories under its administration, and expressed regret that a member of the Special Committee had been moved to express criticism of his Government's execution of that important obligation. The Permanent Representative of New Zealand also stated that advance copies of the reports for the year ended 31 March 1966 had been formally transmitted to the Secretary-General a few days earlier. As the detailed information required by General Assembly resolution 551 (VI) took months to gather, it was difficult for an administering Power to furnish such information any earlier than his Government had done. Furthermore, his delegation had previously made available directly to Sub-Committee II comprehensive information on the Territories under New Zealand administration, which, in his view was more directly useful to the Committee than the statistical material called for under resolution 551 (VI).

11. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania*, supported by the representative of *Syria*, said that some administering Powers had transmitted information so late that the effect was as though they had not supplied the information, since the delay prevented the Special Committee from studying it and using it for its report. One administering Power, for example, had transmitted its information on 14 October. If the information was not submitted at the proper time, the Committee could hardly give it more than routine consideration, which did not further the cause of decolonization.

12. The representative of *India* noted that paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's report pointed out that two Powers had not complied with Article 73 e of the Charter or with the relevant General Assembly resolutions; no information had been transmitted on the Territories under Portuguese administration or on Southern Rhodesia.

13. Portugal's attitude, in holding that those Territories were a part of the metropolitan country, despite their distance from that country and despite General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV), which established that they were Non-Self-Governing Territories, should be condemned.

14. The United Kingdom's position on Southern Rhodesia was regrettable; however plausible it might seem to affirm that the Territory had been self-governing since 1923, that position was not acceptable to India or to the majority in the United Nations. General Assembly resolution 1747 (XVI) specified that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory and that information on it should be transmitted in accordance with the Charter. The argument that the United Kingdom could not intervene in that Territory was indefensible since the unilateral declaration of independence; the United Kingdom itself had declared that the régime in Southern Rhodesia was in a state of rebellion against the United Kingdom Government and that the Territory could not be regarded as independent. In 1965 the United Kingdom had claimed that the question of Southern Rhodesia was exclusively within its jurisdiction and now, whether it wished to or not, it was obliged to take action. It could at least comply with Article 73 e of the Charter.

15. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* supported the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and India with regard to the transmission of information by Portugal and the United Kingdom. Moreover, the information transmitted by the administering Power was not sufficient to throw light on the actual situation in colonial territories. He repeated a request made the previous year by his delegation to the effect that the Secretariat should obtain from other sources information which the administering Powers failed to supply, in order to provide a more complete picture which would permit more thorough consideration and make it possible to prepare specific statements on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration.

16. The representative of *Mali* considered that Portugal should be condemned for not sending information on the Territories under its administration. Although such information as it might supply would be of only relative value, since its days as an administering Power were numbered, it should nevertheless comply with the Charter.

17. The United Kingdom Prime Minister did not recognize the unilaterally proclaimed independence of Southern Rhodesia and properly termed it illegal. That being the case, Article 73 of the Charter continued to be applicable, but the United Kingdom did not transmit information. The United Kingdom must decide whether Southern Rhodesia was a colony or whether, on the contrary, its régime was legal, as it seemed to admit by conducting secret negotiations with it.

18. The representative of *Bulgaria* said that the majority in the Special Committee shared the Tanzanian representative's view regarding the delay in the transmission of information. That situation was inadmissible, particularly since the information was also frequently incomplete, as the representative of the USSR had pointed out.

19. It was surprising that no information was supplied on Southern Rhodesia, which not only the Committee but also the General Assembly regarded as a matter of serious concern.

20. Information on American Samoa for 1964 had been transmitted only on 4 February 1966, so that the Committee did not have complete and timely data to assist it in its deliberations. It was to be hoped that the Committee would take a stronger stand in the

future so that the administering Powers might be induced to heed its views.

21. The representative of the *United States of America*, referring to the efforts of the Tanzanian delegate at the preceding meeting to suggest that there was something sinister in reported plans to develop tourism in American Samoa by establishing a park and constructing a tourist hotel, said that some of these allegations were too far-fetched to call for a response. The development of tourism was a significant aspect of economic policy in many areas of the world today, both non-self-governing and independent. The inference made at the preceding meeting was probably as puzzling to other members of the Special Committee as it was to his delegation.

22. The series of articles from which an excerpt was quoted was interesting and informative, and he commended it to the attention of anyone interested in American Samoa. With respect to the allegation that the projected investments in tourism would not benefit the indigenous inhabitants, he quoted from an article from the same series which stated that the United States policy of keeping American Samoa for the Samoans barred land ownership or settlement by mainland Americans and any business activity by outsiders in which Samoans would not have major participation. The Tanzanian delegate's analysis of this series of articles was quite incomplete and this aspect of United States policy seemed to have escaped his notice.

23. With regard to the providing of up-to-date information, he said that the current report on American Samoa was in preparation but that much of the substance had already been conveyed to the Committee in the detailed statements in Sub-Committee II. There was no intention, as the delegate from Tanzania seemed to be suggesting, to withhold information. Such a policy would be impossible, since American Samoa was wide open to regular factual reporting by the Press.

24. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania*, referring to a letter from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations which had been made available informally to the members of the Committee, said that it was absolutely essential for information on Non-Self-Governing Territories to reach the United Nations early enough for it to be used in discussion on the respective items. The explanation New Zealand gave in the letter in question was unacceptable and inappropriate. The tone of the United States representative's comments was inappropriate; the information on American Samoa for 1964 had not arrived until February 1966, and the information for 1965 had still not arrived. That was no way to co-operate with the United Nations, and he hoped that the matter would be brought to the General Assembly's attention.

25. The *Chairman* agreed with the representative of Tanzania about the statements in the letter and added that, contrary to the implication contained in the New Zealand representative's letter, it was not for the administering Power to decide what kind of information was most useful.

26. The representatives of *Syria* and *Iraq* shared the Tanzanian representative's views concerning the attitude expressed in the New Zealand representative's letter. In their opinion it should not be allowed to pass without criticism.

27. The representative of *Australia* said that New Zealand should be invited to take part in the discussion, if it desired to do so.

28. The *Chairman* stated that, according to its procedure, the Special Committee could not comply with that suggestion, since it had not received any request from New Zealand.

29. The representative of *Chile* pointed out that delays in transmitting information made the Secretariat's work more difficult. It was regrettable that Portugal was not transmitting any information at all and that, in addition, the United Kingdom was not transmitting information on Southern Rhodesia, which was undoubtedly still a colony.

30. The *Chairman* suggested that, if there were no objections, the Special Committee should take note of the Secretary-General's report and include it in its report to the General Assembly.

31. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* thought that mention should be made of some of the fears which had been expressed about the lateness or incompleteness of information.

32. The representative of *Tunisia*, supported by the representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, said that his delegation's primary concern was that the Special Committee should receive information as to the date when the administering Power intended to carry out the transfer of powers requested in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), paragraph 5. He was in general agreement with those who had already spoken of the lack of co-operation on the part of the administering Powers and he supported the Chairman's suggestion, with the addition proposed by the representative of Tanzania. He asked the Chairman to suggest a text which would command a consensus in the Committee.

33. The *Chairman* suggested a text whereby the Special Committee would take note of the report of the Secretary-General and also of the fact that some administering Powers have transmitted information under Article 73 e. At the same time it would deplore the fact that other administering Powers had not done so or had done so insufficiently or too late.

34. The representatives of *Mali* and the *United Republic of Tanzania* suggested that the lack of co-operation on the part of certain administering Powers should be brought to the General Assembly's attention and that the administering Powers should be asked to say when they intended to grant independence to their colonies.

35. The representative of *Uruguay*, supported by the representative of *India*, agreed with the text the Chairman had suggested. He also agreed with the representatives of Mali and Tanzania, but said that the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) was much too important a question to be confused with the question of the transmission of information.

36. The representative of the *United Kingdom* said that his delegation could not support that text since it could not be divorced from the preceding discussion and the United Kingdom was one of the administering Powers to which it might appear to refer. Moreover, he could not agree with many statements made during the debate, especially some of the references to the New Zealand letter. In addition, it was for the administering Power to decide when and how much information on



Non-Self-Governing Territories was to be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. It was not the case that the United Kingdom Government had failed to transmit information or that the information was inadequate or late.

37. The representative of the *United States of America* reserved his delegation's position on the text the Chairman had suggested.

38. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* pointed out that the consensus indicated in the Chairman's suggested text did not in fact exist among the members of the Special Committee, since some delegations had expressed differing views and others had entered reservations. Therefore, if the Committee wished to reach a consensus, it should pursue its examination of the question further.

39. The representative of *Tunisia* observed that the reservations made the consensus text quite valueless.

40. The representative of *Mali* thought it astonishing that some administering Powers were refusing to comply with the provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter, which they themselves had helped to draft.

41. The representative of *Australia* agreed with the United Kingdom representative that it was for the administering Powers to decide when they were to send the information requested.

42. At its 473rd meeting, on 19 October 1966, the Special Committee decided without objection to adopt the text suggested by the Chairman as representing the consensus in the Committee, it being understood that the comments made by representatives would be included in the record of the meeting. The text adopted by the Committee reads as follows:

"The Special Committee takes note of the report of the Secretary-General. The Special Committee also takes note of the fact that some administering Powers have transmitted information under Article 73 e of the Charter, and deplores the fact that other administering Powers have not done so, or have done so insufficiently or too late."

43. The Committee further decided to include the report of the Secretary-General in its report to the General Assembly. This document appears as an appendix to the present chapter.

44. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to transmit to the General Assembly the information contained in the working

papers prepared by the Secretariat on the Territories which it might be unable to consider before the closing of its meetings in 1966. This information is included in separate chapters of the present report.

## APPENDIX

[A/AC.109/203 and Add.1]

### Information on non-self-governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General

#### TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

1. The Secretary-General's previous report on this subject (A/6000/Rev.1, chap. XXVI, appendix), listed the dates on which information was transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 7 September 1965. The table at the end of the present report shows the dates on which such information was transmitted in respect of the years 1964 and 1965.

2. The information transmitted under Article 73 e follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population, economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of Territories under the administration of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, the annual reports of the matters, were transmitted. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in Territories under their administration was also given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America during meetings of the Special Committee.

3. No information has been transmitted to the Secretary-General concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, which, by resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly considered were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. Nor has the Secretary-General received information concerning Southern Rhodesia which, the Assembly affirmed by resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter.

#### STUDY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

4. In compliance with the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965, which requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e, and in accordance with the procedure approved by the Special Committee in 1964, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee.

## TABLE

### Dates of transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter for 1964 and 1965

This table includes all Territories listed in part one, annex II, of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session,<sup>a</sup> with the exception of Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zanzibar.

1964	1965
------	------

TABLE (continued)

	1964	1965
United Kingdom (calendar year) :		
Aden .....	31 August 1965	6 July 1966
Antigua .....	20 August 1965	
Bahamas .....	31 August 1965	5 August 1966
Barbados .....	24 August 1965	
Basutoland .....	5 November 1965	
Bechuanaland .....	1 June 1965	17 May 1966
Bermuda .....	2 September 1965	13 September 1966
British Guiana .....	7 September 1965	
British Honduras .....	16 July 1965	
British Virgin Islands .....	24 August 1965	
Brunei .....	26 July 1965	20 September 1966
Cayman Islands .....	11 October 1965	13 June 1966
Dominica .....	2 July 1965	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) .....	2 July 1965	17 August 1966
Fiji .....	9 June 1965	12 August 1966
Gibraltar .....	2 December 1965	1 September 1966
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	2 September 1965	26 August 1966
Grenada .....	7 July 1965	29 September 1966
Hong Kong .....	7 June 1965	1 June 1966
Mauritius .....	26 July 1965	22 July 1966
Montserrat .....	26 October 1965	
New Hebrides .....	1 September 1965	22 July 1966
Pitcairn Island .....	7 June 1965	18 April 1966
St. Helena .....	28 July 1965	1 August 1966
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	29 September 1965	22 September 1966
St. Lucia .....	2 September 1965	1 September 1966
St. Vincent .....	30 August 1965	23 September 1966
Seychelles .....	23 July 1965	
Solomon Islands .....	14 June 1965	1 August 1966
Southern Rhodesia .....	—	—
Swaziland .....	1 October 1965	29 September 1966
Turks and Caicos Islands .....	2 September 1965	
United States of America (1 July-30 June) :		
American Samoa .....	4 February 1966	
Guam .....	31 August 1965	8 June 1966
United States Virgin Islands .....	31 August 1965	8 June 1966

\* Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5514), part one, annex II.

## ANNEX\*

## LIST OF DELEGATIONS

*Afghanistan**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Ghulam Ghaus Waziri

Mr. Mohammad Mirza Sammah

*Australia**Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Patrick Shaw, C.B.E.

Mr. Dudley McCarthy, M.B.E.

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. B. B. Hickey

*Adviser:*

Mr. A. C. Wilson (until April 1966)

*Bulgaria**Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Milko Tarabanov

Mr. Matey Karasimeonov

Mr. Dimiter Sabev

*Chile**Representative:*

H.E. Sr. José Piñera

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Javier Illanes

*Adviser:*

Mr. Jorge Huneeus

*Denmark**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Hans R. Tabor

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Skjold G. Mellbin

*Adviser:*

Mr. Martin Kofod

*Ethiopia**Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy (until May 1966)

H.E. Lij Endalkachew Makonnen (from July 1966)

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Girma Abebe (until May 1966)

Mr. Berhane Deressa

Miss Kongit Sinegiorgis

*India**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. G. Parthasarathi

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Brajesh C. Mishra

Mr. K. Natwar Singh (until March 1966)

Mr. C. R. Gharekhan

*Adviser:*

Miss M. Shivaraman (from September 1966)

*Iran**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Mehdi Vakil

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary

*Adviser:*

Mr. Kambiz M. Ahy

*Iraq**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Kadhim Khalaf

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Ala'uddin H. Aljubouri

Mr. Salim A. Saleem

*Italy**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Piero Vinci

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Ludovico Carducci Artenisio

Mr. Vincenzo Zito (until June 1966)

*Adviser:*

Mr. Alessandro Grandi

*Ivory Coast**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Siméon Aké

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Julien Kacou

Mr. Jean-Marie Kakou Gervais

Mr. Joseph Laga (until September 1966)

*Madagascar**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Louis Rakotomalala

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Gabriel Rakotoniaina

Mr. Andiranampy Ramaholimihaso

Mrs. Lucile Ramaholimihaso

*Mali**Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Sori Coulibaly (until April 1966)

H.E. Mr. Moussa Keita (from May 1966)

Mrs. Jeanne Rousseau (until June 1966)

Mr. Mamadou Moctar Thiam

*Poland**Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Bohdan Lewandowski (until July 1966)

H.E. Mr. Bohdan Tomorowicz (from September 1966)

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Eugeniusz Wyzner

Mr. Jan Slowikowski

Mr. Wladyslaw Neneman

*Sierra Leone**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. G. B. O. Collier

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. G. E. O. Williams

Mr. Frank P. Karefa-Smart

*Adviser:*

Mr. Ambrose P. Genda

\* Previously reproduced in document A/6300 (part I) as annex III.

*Syria**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. George J. Tomeh

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Rafic Jouéjati

Mr. Adnan Nachabe

*Adviser:*

Mr. Adnan Omran

*Tunisia**Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Taïeb Slim

Mr. Mongi Sahli

Mr. Amor Fezzani

Mr. Hamdan Ben Aissa

Mr. Mohamed El Memmi

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**Representative:*

H.E. Dr. N. T. Fedorenko

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. P. F. Shakhov

*Advisers:*

Mr. V. I. Ustinov

Mr. V. I. Gapon

Mr. A. V. Grodsky

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**Representative:*

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Caradon, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. F. D. W. Brown

*Advisers:*

Mr. D. J. Swan

Mr. B. L. Barder

*United Republic of Tanzania**Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. J. W. S. Malecela

Mr. Mohammad Ali Foun

Mr. Idi Mtwinga

*United States of America**Representative:*

H.E. Mrs. Eugenie M. Anderson

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Richard E. Johnson

*Adviser:*

Mr. Ernest C. Grigg, III

*Uruguay**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Pedro P. Berro

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Mateo Marques Seré

Mr. Felipe Montero

*Venezuela**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Pedro Zuloaga

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (until July 1966)

Mr. Tulio Alvarado (until October 1966)

Mr. Gilberto I. Carrasquero

Miss María Clemencia López

*Yugoslavia**Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Danilo Lekić

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Dimitar Janevski

*SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**International Labour Organisation*

Mr. Philippe Blamont

Mr. F. M. Abdel-Rahman

*Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

Mr. Joseph L. Orr

Mr. Morris A. Green

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*

Mr. Arthur F. Gagliotti

Miss Ruth Barrett

*World Health Organization*

Dr. Rodolphe L. Coigney

Mrs. Sylvia Meagher



**Agenda item 23: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**DOCUMENT A/6700/REV.1**

**Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**Chapters I-IV\*\***

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XV. Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands	XXIV. Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions
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XX. Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Trust Territory of Nauru, Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea	

\*\* The present version of chapters I to IV is a consolidation of the text of the following documents as they appeared in mimeographed form: A/6700 (part I), dated 5 December 1967; A/6700 (part II), dated 2 October 1967; A/6700/Add.1 and Corr.1, dated 27 September and 12 October 1967; and A/6700/Add.2, dated 31 October 1967. For a check list of relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

5 December 1967

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith to the General Assembly, in accordance with resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1967.

The report of the Special Committee concerning the "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" which was the subject of operative paragraph 20 of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution has previously been circulated in document A/6868 and Add.1.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) JOHN W. S. MALECELA  
Chairman

His Excellency U Thant  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

## CHAPTER I\*

## ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, by resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly considered the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration and adopted resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, by which it established a Special Committee of seventeen members to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. The Special Committee was directed "to carry out its task by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions".

3. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>1</sup> adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members. It invited the Special Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence".

4. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to discharge *mutatis mutandis* the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.

5. The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>2</sup> adopted resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963. In this resolution, it requested the Special Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence, and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session".

6. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to continue its efforts with a view to dis-

charging the tasks assigned to it by resolution 1805 (XVII).

7. The General Assembly at the same session, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Special Committee to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

8. At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly was unable to consider the report of the Special Committee on its work during 1964.<sup>3</sup> The Special Committee, however, continued to discharge its mandate during 1965 in the context of the declaration made by the President at the 1330th plenary meeting of the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, on 18 February 1965, to the effect that the General Assembly should for its own official records note that reports relating, *inter alia*, to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had in fact been received and that those bodies which had continuing responsibilities such as the Special Committee should continue to function, subject to the agreed budgetary limits for 1965.

9. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the reports of the Special Committee,<sup>4</sup> adopted resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965. In this resolution it requested the Special Committee "to continue to perform its task and to continue to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of resolution 1514 (XV) to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".

10. The General Assembly, at its twenty-first session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>5</sup> adopted resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966.

[For the text of this resolution, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 16.]

11. At the same session, the General Assembly adopted a number of other resolutions assigning certain specific tasks to the Special Committee. Among these were the following resolutions concerning the items indicated:

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/6700 (part I). The list of delegations in annex III to that document appears at the end of the present report as an annex.

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to item 23, document A/5446/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2005 (XIX) on 18 February 1965, authorizing supervision by the United Nations of the elections which were to be held in the Cook Islands in April 1965.

<sup>4</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8, document A/5800/Rev.1; *ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/6000/Rev.1.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/6300/Rev.1.



<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Adopted on</i>	<i>Item</i>
2134 (XXI)	29 September 1966	Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland
2138 (XXI)	22 October 1966	Southern Rhodesia
2144 (XXI)	26 October 1966	Violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of <i>apartheid</i> , in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories
2145 (XXI)	27 October 1966	South West Africa
2146 (XXI)	27 October 1966	Petitions concerning South West Africa
2151 (XXI)	17 November 1966	Southern Rhodesia
2183 (XXI)	12 December 1966	Aden
2184 (XXI)	12 December 1966	Territories under Portuguese administration
2185 (XXI)	12 December 1966	Fiji
2200 (XXI)	16 December 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
2202 (XXI)	16 December 1966	Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa
2226 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Trust Territory of Nauru
2227 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea
2228 (XXI)	20 December 1966	French Somaliland
2229 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Ifni and Spanish Sahara
2230 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Equatorial Guinea
2231 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Gibraltar
2232 (XXI)	20 December 1966	American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands
2233 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations
2234 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
2235 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Consolidation and integration of the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans
2236 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Special educational and training programmes for South West Africa
2237 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration
2238 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Oman
2239 (XXI)	20 December 1966	Pattern of conferences

12. At the 1500th plenary meeting, on 20 December 1966, the President of the General Assembly announced the nomination of Finland to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Denmark from the membership of the Special Committee. The Special Committee therefore is composed of the following twenty-four members:

Afghanistan	Iran
Australia	Iraq
Bulgaria	Italy
Chile	Ivory Coast
Ethiopia	Madagascar
Finland	Mali
India	Poland

Sierra Leone	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Syria	
United Republic of Tanzania	United States of America
Tunisia	Uruguay
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Venezuela
	Yugoslavia

13. This report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 9 February 1967 to 5 December 1967 during which it held 89 plenary meetings, including thirty-two meetings away from Headquarters. In the same period its working group and sub-committees held over 100 meetings.



## B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1967

14. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1967 (484th meeting), held on 9 February, was opened by the Secretary-General.

### *Opening statement by the Secretary-General*

15. The Secretary-General said he was very glad to have the opportunity of being present at the opening meeting of the session of the Special Committee. It gave him much pleasure to extend a warm welcome to all the representatives, and in particular to the representative of Finland, the newest member of the Committee.

16. As members would recall, he had had occasion to make the following remarks in the introduction to his last annual report on the work of the Organization:

"The extent to which decolonization has progressed in the last few years serves only to underline the anomaly of the fact that several million people are still subject to colonial rule—and, worse still, that most of these live under régimes which offer them no hope of an early and peaceful emancipation. It must be admitted that, while the United Nations has been in the forefront of support for the principle of self-determination, and while it has done much to encourage and at times to assist the emergence of dependent peoples, it has so far failed to provide or facilitate effective solutions to the several difficult and serious colonial problems which remain."<sup>6</sup>

17. It had been with great interest that he had noted during the debate in the General Assembly at its twenty-first session concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples that that assessment corresponded with the views of the majority of the Members. A large number of Members had observed, as he himself had done, that the failure of the United Nations in regard to the problems referred to had not been due to lack of concern or effort. Rather, as they had pointed out, that failure had been principally due to the non-compliance of certain administering Powers with the relevant United Nations resolutions, and to the reluctance of some others to extend their full co-operation in giving effect to those resolutions.

18. That, then, was the context in which the General Assembly, in its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, had requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which had not yet attained independence. In amplification of that mandate, the General Assembly had invited the Committee, whenever it considered it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory, to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to make any concrete suggestions to the Security Council which might assist the Council in considering appropriate measures regarding developments in dependent Territories which might threaten international peace and security.

19. The increasing concern of the United Nations at the delay in the implementation of the Declaration, as also the wide consensus existing among Members with regard to questions of decolonization, had been equally

manifest in the proceedings of the Fourth Committee during the twenty-first session. Impelled by that concern, the Fourth Committee, as it had done during the twentieth session, had given separate attention not only to the more serious and difficult colonial problems but also to many other individual questions, the special character of which required careful examination. In consequence, it had become possible for the Assembly, on the recommendation of that Committee, to adopt a number of specific resolutions which, taking account of the peculiarities of each situation, outlined in concrete terms the measures and procedures required in particular Territories for the attainment of the objectives laid down in the Charter and in the Declaration.

20. It went without saying that the work of the Special Committee in that regard would include following up and supervising the implementation of those resolutions, reviewing the situation in each Territory, carrying out other tasks as requested by the Assembly, and, in the light of developments, recommending further measures as appropriate for the speedy application of the Declaration. In addition, there were a number of specific points arising from other resolutions of the General Assembly and from previous decisions taken by the Committee itself to which members would wish to give attention in establishing the Committee's programme of work for the year. That programme of work would undoubtedly be strenuous; furthermore, many of the problems which the Committee was called upon to examine had themselves increased both in difficulty and gravity.

21. The question of Southern Rhodesia, the universal and serious concern regarding which was registered in the resolutions recently adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly, was one of those problems. When it took up that question, the Special Committee would, he was sure, be guided, as it had been in the past, by the need to secure rapid and positive movement towards a solution in keeping with the aspirations of the people of the Territory.

22. Concerning South West Africa, members were of course aware that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), the *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa was examining the practical means by which South West Africa should be administered, so as to enable the people of the Territory to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence. As the Secretary-General had stated elsewhere, the question of South West Africa also remained the concern of the Special Committee within the context of the implementation of the Declaration, and would no doubt receive the attention of the Committee as appropriate.

23. With regard to the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration, no progress could be recorded in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. Considering that the need to enable the peoples of those Territories to exercise fully and in freedom their right to self-determination and independence was more imperative than ever, he was certain that the question would be the subject of further examination by the Special Committee.

24. On Aden, his consultations in regard to the appointment of a special mission, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 2183 (XXI), were still in progress. It was his confident hope that the work of the proposed mission would be of assistance to the Special Committee and the General Assembly in

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/6301/Add.1), p. 11.

enabling the people of Aden to attain independence in conditions of peace and harmony.

25. The emphasis placed by the General Assembly on the importance of sending a special mission to Aden was, in his judgement, a reflection of the widely held conviction that the United Nations could play an increasingly useful role in bringing dependent Territories to independence. It was in line with that conviction that stress was laid, in the General Assembly's resolutions on Fiji and on Territories in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, on the sending of visiting missions. In that connexion, it would be pertinent to reiterate that, especially with respect to the small Territories, visiting missions had an indisputable value; they were a means of securing adequate information on conditions in the Territories and on the views, wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants.

26. As a further indication of the role envisaged for the United Nations by the majority of Members, it was also noteworthy that on French Somaliland, Ifni and Spanish Sahara and Equatorial Guinea the relevant General Assembly resolutions called for various forms of participation by the United Nations in the processes involved in the exercise by the inhabitants of those Territories of their right to self-determination. He was in communication with the administering Powers concerned regarding the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly in those resolutions, and he would of course report to the Special Committee and the General Assembly on developments in that regard.

27. In conclusion, he wished to express to the Special Committee his best wishes for the success of its work and the earnest hope that the necessary co-operation would be made available by the administering Powers. He was as conscious of the magnitude and difficulty of the tasks facing the Committee in 1967 as he was convinced of their importance. He was, however, confident that the Committee's work during the year would represent a further positive contribution towards the realization by dependent peoples of their aspirations to freedom and independence.

#### *Election of officers*

28. At its 484th meeting, on 9 February 1967, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

#### *Chairman:*

Mr. John W. S. Malecela (United Republic of Tanzania)

#### *Vice-Chairmen:*

Mr. Kadhim Khalaf (Iraq) and

Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela)

#### *Rapporteur:*

Mr. Mohsen Sadigh Estandiary (Iran)

#### *Statement by the Chairman*

29. The Chairman said that he considered his election an indirect tribute to Mr. Julius Nyerere and to the Government and People of Tanzania for the vigorous struggle which they had never ceased to wage against colonialism.

30. Recalling that the task of decolonization was still unfinished, as a large part of the human race, particu-

larly in Africa, was still subjected to merciless oppression, he pointed out that that situation was due to the non-co-operation of certain colonial Powers. Portugal, in particular, remained adamant, while the practice of cruelty and massacre was being intensified against the African people of Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea. The South African racists also were persisting in their brutal suppression of the aspirations of the people of South West Africa. Although the question of South West Africa had that year been referred more particularly to an *Ad Hoc* Committee established by the General Assembly, it still remained within the realm of the Special Committee. It was therefore to be hoped that the latter would maintain its vigilance on the problem and give the *Ad Hoc* Committee on South West Africa its fullest co-operation.

31. In Southern Rhodesia, the situation could only be described as tragic, because the issue at stake was the possible establishment in Africa of another *apartheid* régime. The way in which the United Kingdom Government had reacted to the situation in Southern Rhodesia was regrettable, especially as more than a year had passed since the unilateral declaration of independence and no concerted effort had been made by the United Kingdom Government to put down the rebellion. The Tanzanian delegation wished to reiterate that the proposed sanctions would never work in Southern Rhodesia. The whole question of Southern Rhodesia had to be approached realistically, because the Smith régime would never fall without the use of force. For the Africans, it was a question not of the white racists' power of resistance but of the moral obligations the United Nations had towards 4 million Africans. That moral consideration should supersede all other considerations and, in particular, all kinds of relationships, whether economic or military.

32. The situation in Aden seemed to be the reverse of that in Southern Rhodesia, and he hoped that the members of the Committee would give that question the full attention it deserved.

33. In the case of the Territories administered by Spain, the Committee had witnessed a new departure in its work, namely, an invitation by Spain to visit one of the Territories administered by it. The results had so far been encouraging. In particular, that new trend had encouraged the General Assembly to call for more of that co-operation between the Special Committee and the administering Powers. He therefore took that opportunity to appeal to those Powers to agree to the sending of visiting missions to the various colonies—for example, to the numerous islands in the Caribbean. He personally was convinced that the process of decolonization would as a result be considerably accelerated.

34. In 1965 at Addis Ababa, Mr. Coulibaly, then Chairman of the Special Committee, had appealed to the Security Council to meet in Africa. He himself wished to renew that appeal and ask the Council seriously to consider meeting in Africa during 1967 to examine the many African problems, especially the Rhodesian problem. It would be more advantageous for that important organ of peace to meet near the roots of the trouble if it was to help Africa avoid becoming the scene of bitter conflict.

35. He wished to pay a tribute to Ambassador Collier, the outgoing Chairman, whose untiring devotion to the cause of decolonization would never be forgotten. After expressing his appreciation to the representatives of Chile and Iraq, the outgoing Vice-

President and Rapporteur, respectively, and to the Danish delegation, which was no longer a member of the Committee, and after welcoming the representative of Finland and the new Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories, he said that he would endeavour—in particular, by organizing as many consultations as possible at all levels—to achieve the widest possible agreement within the Committee in order to solve the grave problems still remaining.

### C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

36. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year at its 484th to 487th meetings.

37. *The Chairman* recalled that the Special Committee had decided to hold two sessions in 1967, the first ending on 31 May and the second lasting from 17 July to 25 August. In order to assist the Committee, he wished to make some suggestions that might be referred to the Working Group for consideration, together with the views expressed by members.

38. Regarding the scope of its work, the Committee might wish, in addition to the assignments referred to it by the General Assembly in the relevant resolutions, to consider on its own initiative some problems of special interest. Referring in particular to operative paragraphs 12 and 20 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI), operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI) and operative paragraph 1 (b) of Assembly resolution 2160 (XXI), he mentioned two matters on which the Committee might decide to undertake a study. These were "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" and the role of military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. It was pursuant to a recommendation of the Special Committee (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. III, para. 1134 (f)) that the General Assembly had decided to include in the agenda of its twenty-second session an item concerning the activities of foreign economic interests in colonial Territories.

39. The Working Group should be constituted and might be requested to submit recommendations without delay, regarding the order of priority of items to be considered in plenary meeting, bearing in mind the views expressed by members and taking into consideration the nature of recent developments in the various Territories, especially in the Caribbean area.

40. It might also be desirable for the Working Group to consider recommending that the Special Committee should maintain Sub-Committees I, II and III and request them to begin their work immediately. In addition to their existing terms of reference, the Special Committee might ask them to carry out the specific duties assigned by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them. Any special studies which the Special Committee might decide to undertake could probably be referred to Sub-Committee I. The Sub-Committees might also be requested to submit specific recommendations without delay regarding the sending of visiting missions to the Territories with which they were concerned.

41. Any visiting missions that the Special Committee might dispatch to the various Territories should be sent before the third week of April 1967, whether the Territories were those studied by sub-committees or those which the Special Committee had discussed in plenary meeting the previous year. In either case account should be taken of the forthcoming special session of the Assembly, the decision previously taken by the Special Committee regarding its programme of meetings, and the further series of meetings which it might hold in Africa shortly.

42. For some of the missions, namely those to be sent to Aden, Equatorial Guinea, Spanish Sahara and French Somaliland, consultations were called for between the Secretary-General and the administering Powers and, as appropriate, with the Special Committee. It was to be hoped that the Secretary-General would report to the Special Committee on those matters at an early date.

43. The Special Committee would also have to decide on the establishment or prolongation of various sub-committees. Regarding Fiji, the Chairman would make the necessary arrangements for the appointment of a sub-committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2185 (XXI). He intended to begin appropriate consultations with the administering Power and to make an announcement as early as possible.

44. Concerning Aden, the Special Committee might wish to maintain the existing Sub-Committee and to request it to keep the situation in that Territory under continuous review. On Oman, the Special Committee could consider whether to set up a sub-committee to examine the situation in the Territory on the basis of General Assembly resolution 2238 (XXI) and to submit recommendations to the Special Committee.

45. The Chairman recalled the possibility of the Special Committee holding another series of meetings in Africa in 1967. There were indications that invitations might be extended by some Governments, and the Special Committee would no doubt wish to refer them to the Working Group for its consideration.

46. Finally, referring to resolution 2202 (XXI), in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize as soon as possible an international conference or seminar on the problems of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa, he observed that the Special Committee would be called upon to express its views on certain matters relating to the organization of the proposed seminar and the participation of the Special Committee itself. The Working Group might also be requested to submit recommendations thereon.

47. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that, at the outset of another year, the Special Committee should devote a certain amount of time to taking stock of what had been achieved and analysing the problems and tasks facing it. The continuation of colonialism was a challenge to all the freedom-loving and peace-loving forces of the world. Human freedom was indivisible, and colonialism was the enemy of freedom. Today, the threat to freedom and peace represented by colonialism was more serious than ever. In Africa, especially the southern part of Africa, colonialism was taking on a particularly dangerous form. It was manifested in the illegal régimes of the racist white minority in Southern Rhodesia, the prophets of *apartheid* in South Africa and South West Africa and the Portuguese aggressors in Mozambique



and Angola. Those forces, which in their turn were tools of international imperialism, represented a threat not only to peace in southern Africa but also to international peace and security in general.

48. Although their activities had been condemned by the freedom-loving peoples of the world and in countless United Nations resolutions, the Portuguese colonialists continued to flout the basic principles of the Organization and persisted in their criminal war against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea called Portuguese Guinea. It was able to do so only because of the hypocritical attitude of its military allies which, while professing allegiance to the principles of freedom and peace, supplied Portugal with weapons. Meanwhile, their nationals exploited the resources of the Territories. Foreign financial monopolies, in order to safeguard their super-profits, co-operated with the Portuguese in impeding the attainment of independence by the Territories. Although those monopolies might be private undertakings, the Western countries where they originated, such as the United Kingdom and the United States, profited indirectly from the sweat and blood of the African peoples. Exports from the Territories helped to reinforce the economic structures of the industrialized nations of the West. Some of the financial monopolies were making direct cash contributions, amounting to millions of escudos, toward the Portuguese war effort in Angola and Mozambique, and thus contributing to the crime against humanity being perpetrated by the Portuguese aggressors. The legitimate rights of the African peoples to freedom and independence were being denied and a threat to international peace and security was being perpetuated, particularly as the Portuguese imperialists were aiding and encouraging the illegal racist white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia.

49. The continuation of the situation in Southern Rhodesia was another source of danger for peace, security and freedom in southern Africa. The racist minority, having obtained control of the Territory by means of the notorious 1961 Constitution, which had been imposed by the United Kingdom against the wishes of the people, remained in power, and the current situation in Southern Rhodesia was simply a prolongation of colonialism. Despite eloquent statements by representatives of the administering Power, all measures which would have put an end to the racist régime had been frustrated, and responsibility for the continued sufferings of the African people of Zimbabwe lay with the United Kingdom Government. Although the heroic people of Zimbabwe, who were in the front line of the struggle against the forces of colonialism and racism, must play the main role in bringing about their liberation, the United Nations could do its part to help them achieve their goal. Part of the Committee's task during 1967 should be to study all the different elements of the Southern Rhodesian situation.

50. It was true that resolutions had been adopted calling for selective mandatory sanctions against the Southern Rhodesian régime. His delegation had always maintained that sanctions as proposed by the United Kingdom would not be effective. To put an end to the situation in Southern Rhodesia, force must be used, the racist minority must be isolated from its Portuguese and South African allies and the so-called rebellion must be crushed. As the Secretary-General had noted in his opening address, the failure of the Organization to resolve colonial problems had been due mainly to the non-compliance of certain administering Powers with

relevant United Nations resolutions and the reluctance of others to co-operate fully with the United Nations. His delegation also fully supported the Chairman's suggestion that the Committee should undertake a study of the role of foreign interests in impeding the attainment of independence by the peoples of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese domination and other colonial Territories. The activities of such financial interests were co-ordinated with those of the colonial Powers and formed part of a plan to establish neo-colonialism in the Territories concerned.

51. In South West Africa, the Pretoria régime was resorting to neo-fascist methods in suppressing the people. Although the question of South West Africa was under study by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa, his delegation considered that the Special Committee must still undertake the task of making an over-all analysis of the situation in that Territory and formulate its own recommendations which could be adopted in conjunction with those that might be submitted by the *Ad Hoc* Committee.

52. His delegation welcomed the proposal in General Assembly resolution 2202 (XXI) for a seminar on the problems of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa. In its view, *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism were all aspects of a single system. The Committee should consider the possibility of creating an *ad hoc* sub-committee to propose guidelines for that undertaking. He also hoped that the Chairman would, without delay, enter into consultations with the Secretary-General regarding the venue and other arrangements for the seminar.

53. He fully supported the Chairman's suggestions regarding those various matters. He would also like to suggest that the Office of Public Information should devote more attention to the dissemination of information concerning developments in colonial Territories.

54. Turning to the immediate question of the organization of the Special Committee's work, he supported the Chairman's view that certain recent developments called for urgent action. The announcement by the United Kingdom of preparations to convert the British colonies in the Caribbean into what were termed "associated States" was highly disturbing. The United Kingdom had not kept the United Nations fully informed of its intentions regarding the Territories concerned. The Committee should take into account the urgency of the situation and consider whether a mission should be sent to the area.

55. The colonial Powers had so far failed to implement the General Assembly resolutions on the dismantling of military bases in colonial Territories. He strongly supported the suggestion that a special study should be devoted to the question.

56. His delegation had always favoured the sending of visiting missions to colonial Territories. To secure the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee must be given facilities for visiting such Territories and appraising itself of the situation there. He welcomed the co-operation shown by the Spanish Government in that regard. The decision of the United Kingdom Government finally to agree to a mission to Aden was welcome. He hoped that the Committee would seek still more co-operation from the administering Powers in that respect.

57. His delegation would support a proposal for the Committee to hold some meetings in Africa during 1967.

58. The representative of *Syria* fully agreed with the Chairman that the Committee should pursue the study of specific aspects of colonialism with a view to helping the Assembly implement resolution 1514 (XV). The decision of the Assembly in resolution 2189 (XXI) to include in the agenda of its twenty-second session an item concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories was particularly important, and the Sub-Committee which dealt with such activities should resume its useful work without delay.

59. Almost all United Nations resolutions relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories emphasized the need to dismantle military bases established by the colonial Powers against the wishes of the people. The independence of such Territories could never be genuine until such sources of overt or covert coercion disappeared. The administering Powers, however, when they actually acknowledged that such bases existed, described them as small and benign military installations or as staging posts for port facilities. In view of the situation, the question of military bases should be studied by a special sub-committee.

60. The Sub-Committee on Aden should keep the situation in that Territory under constant review; it seemed that no real improvements had taken place since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2183 (XXI) and that the administering Power was still determined to consolidate its grip on the Territory. Similarly, the United Kingdom's complete disregard of United Nations resolutions on Oman meant that the situation in that Territory was deteriorating; it was therefore urgently necessary for a sub-committee on Oman to be established, particularly since oil exploitation was about to begin in that Territory.

61. The change in the composition of the Sub-Committee on Petitions might perhaps be accompanied by a clarification of the terms of reference of that body. In his view, the Sub-Committee had full competence to scrutinize petitions and the status of petitioners. It was inconceivable that the Sub-Committee should serve any purpose contrary to that of the Special Committee, namely, decolonization.

62. In conclusion, his delegation strongly supported sending visiting missions to Non-Self-Governing Territories, organizing seminars on specific items and holding a further series of meetings in Africa. The Special Committee's visits to Africa were now a well-established tradition, and the Syrian people and Government would be most grateful if the Special Committee decided to accept their invitation to visit Damascus. He agreed that the Special Committee should visit Africa during the first part of its session although he felt that the Chairman and the Working Group should make specific recommendations on the time-table for the visit.

63. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* said that his delegation fully agreed with the Secretary-General and the Chairman that in 1967 the Committee should make new efforts to secure immediate implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It should make full use of the right granted to it by the General Assembly to recommend dates for the independence of colonial Territories, it should make recommendations to the Security Council to help it

settle situations in dependent Territories threatening international peace and security and it should give attention to the situation of the so-called small colonial Territories. His delegation also agreed with the Secretary-General that the failures of the United Nations in decolonization were not its fault, but were due to the unwillingness of the colonial Powers to carry out the Declaration, to their opposition to other United Nations resolutions and to their determination to maintain colonial domination in their own economic and strategic interests. The Committee should therefore make a special point of reviewing the application of resolutions already adopted by the United Nations.

64. His delegation fully supported the Chairman's statement on the tasks facing the Committee in 1967 and the organization of its work. It agreed that the Commission should concentrate on the decolonization of Africa, keeping a watch on the course of events in Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies and South West Africa and on imperialist and colonialism manoeuvres and making appropriate recommendations where necessary. That did not mean, however, that it should neglect other matters, such as the decisions taken by the General Assembly on Aden, Oman and other small colonial Territories, or, in general, any resolutions designed to help the struggle of colonial peoples for their rights, freedom and independence. Such resolutions included the General Assembly's appeals to Member and non-member States, especially the NATO Powers, and to the specialized agencies and their member States not to grant any aid, whether military, economic, financial or other, to Portugal, South Africa or Southern Rhodesia until they renounced their policy of racial discrimination and colonial supremacy. The Committee should consider as soon as possible the question of compliance by IBRD and IMF with the General Assembly's recommendation that no loans be granted to South Africa or Portugal. The Committee did not know how those various resolutions were being applied. The Secretariat should be asked to provide it with information showing which countries were complying with the resolutions and which were not and what diplomatic, economic and other ties countries maintained with the Governments of Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The whole world would then know where those régimes got their support.

65. His delegation supported the Chairman's proposal that the Committee should consider the consequences of the activities of international monopolies in South West Africa, the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia and other colonial Territories. The Committee had prepared reports on the activities of monopolies in South West Africa, Angola and Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia, but they had not included the latest data and had not contained information on other colonial Territories. It was therefore most desirable that a general report on the subject should be submitted to the General Assembly. The Soviet Union also agreed with the Chairman's proposal to consider military and related activities of the colonial Powers in dependent Territories. Such activities were becoming more and more important. The colonial Powers not only had not dismantled their military bases and installations in colonial Territories, as recommended by the General Assembly, but were taking steps to expand them. Such behaviour was an obstacle to self-determination and created a threat that the Territories might be used for aggression against independent States and for the suppression of independence movements. The colonial-

ists claimed that their military bases were no obstacle to independence, but the way they used their military bases on Guam and Ascension Island, in Aden and elsewhere showed that claim to be false. The Committee should supply the General Assembly with material showing the true nature of colonial military activity in dependent Territories.

66. His delegation supported the Chairman's proposal that missions should visit small colonial Territories to study the local situation and determine the wishes of the people regarding their future. The Committee should not permit neo-colonialist decisions on such Territories and should prevent the colonial Powers from absorbing them under the guise of "association" or "integration". Such missions would also help to reveal the effects of the presence of military bases and the nature of military action taken to suppress independence movements. His delegation also agreed with the Chairman's proposal that the question of an international conference or seminar on *apartheid* should be entrusted to a working group and with his proposals concerning the work of the sub-committees.

67. In 1966 the Committee had not been able to take a decision on the Cuban proposal to include the question of Puerto Rico in its agenda. Further delay would be inadmissible; the Committee should take a decision on the substance of the matter in 1967. Another question to which the Committee should give attention was the General Assembly's recommendation that all United Nations channels should be used to publicize United Nations activities in the field of decolonization, the struggle of oppressed peoples to win freedom and the reasons preventing implementation of the Declaration. The situation at present was not satisfactory. Accomplices of the colonialists used their influence to prevent publicity about the achievements of the United Nations and to whitewash the policy of the colonial Powers. The Committee should study the matter thoroughly and recommend improvements.

68. At its twentieth and twenty-first sessions the General Assembly had taken a number of important decisions in which it had recognized the legality of the struggle of colonial peoples for freedom and independence, had declared colonialism, *apartheid* and racism to be crimes against mankind and had condemned the policy of the colonial Powers. Those resolutions had given substantial political support to the peoples in question. In their struggle to eliminate colonialism their own efforts and the support given them by the many States opposing imperialism and colonialism were of vital importance. At the same time, the United Nations and particularly the Special Committee, could play a useful role. The forces of imperialism and colonialism did not want to surrender their positions in the remaining colonial Territories and resorted to various cunning devices to maintain their domination. It was the duty of the United Nations to unmask the colonialists' plots, protect the interests of enslaved peoples and do everything possible to assist them in their struggle. The Soviet Union, which had gone through a great revolution to secure equality and end the exploitation of man by man, would continue to give full support to peoples oppressed by imperialism and colonialism.

69. The representative of *India* said that since the establishment of the Special Committee only thirteen former colonies had been restored to freedom and independence—hardly a satisfactory record. Moreover, the Special Committee could not really consider

that it alone had been responsible for the independence of those thirteen territories. However, while not spectacular, its work was essential if only because it served as a constant reminder to the colonial Powers that it was their sacred obligation to transfer power to the true representatives of the people and to allow the people to determine their own future in accordance with their own wishes. The Special Committee also provided a forum which enabled those suffering under the colonial yoke to voice their grievances and obtain moral support.

70. He endorsed the suggestions which the Chairman had made at the previous meeting regarding the organization of the Special Committee's work and hoped that the Committee as a whole would accept them so that it could take up its substantive work as soon as possible. He agreed that the working Group should be established without delay and that Sub-Committees I, II and III should be maintained. While it was true that Mauritius would very probably become independent during 1967, he felt that Sub-Committee I should be maintained, since it had achieved some sort of expertise in economic matters; it would therefore be appropriate if the item on the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories, which the General Assembly was to discuss at its twenty-second session, were assigned to that sub-committee.

71. He agreed with the comments made by the representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* concerning the Office of Public Information. While the Office had been doing useful work in the field of decolonization, he felt that it could do still more. He had been surprised to learn during the Special Committee's visit to Africa in 1966 that the Prime Minister of Mauritius had been unaware of where the Special Committee was to hold its meetings, since he had been led to believe that the Committee's programme had been well publicized in advance.

72. He endorsed the suggestion made by the representative of *Syria* that the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee on Petitions should be defined more clearly. He fully agreed with the Secretary-General that visiting missions had an indisputable value, especially in the case of small Territories, because they were a means of securing adequate information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes of their inhabitants. His delegation's views on the question of holding meetings in Africa remained unchanged.

73. The representative of *Poland* said that at each session of the Special Committee members were reminded that the task of decolonization was still incomplete. However, he was deeply convinced that the process of liberation of colonial peoples could not be stopped or reversed and that, with the help of all progressive forces, such peoples would finally free themselves and regain their rightful place among sovereign nations. Naturally, the decisive role would be played by the people themselves; however, the tempo of decolonization had to be speeded up and conditions had to be created so that decolonization could take place without unnecessary bloodshed and misery. To that end, the United Nations, and in particular the Special Committee, had an outstanding role to play. All avenues should be explored and all means used to exert pressure on the colonial Powers trying to counteract and halt the process of liberation.

74. He had been particularly interested by the suggestions made by the Chairman. Certainly, the Special



Committee should concentrate on the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the twenty-first session of the General Assembly. It was therefore advisable for the work of the Committee to be organized so as to ensure that developments in Non-Self-Governing Territories could be followed up and, if necessary, action taken. In his view, the most effective method would be to create an adequate number of permanent or *ad hoc* sub-committees to examine particular problems or Territories. Attention had been drawn to the problem of the small Territories. In view of all the difficulties deriving from the geographical location, size and limited economic potential of such Territories, it was all the more necessary to ensure that proper recommendations were made for their future development. Visiting missions could be particularly useful in that respect and the Committee should therefore repeat its appeal to administering Powers to allow such missions to visit the Territories under their administration.

75. General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI) had made it clear that the establishment of military bases and installations in colonial Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In addition, General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) had requested the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories, and to refrain from establishing new ones and from using those that still existed to interfere with the liberation of the peoples in colonial Territories in the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence. He therefore fully supported the proposal that the Committee should undertake a study of the military activities and arrangements of the colonial Powers which might be impeding the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). Also of great importance was the proposal that the Committee should undertake a study on the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of that resolution in colonial Territories. With all its accumulated knowledge and experience, the Committee could and should produce a comprehensive report for the next session of the General Assembly.

76. In conclusion, he hoped that the views expressed in the Special Committee would be taken into account by the Working Group; the Working Group should be able to examine during the present session those matters which had not been taken up at the previous session.

77. The representative of *Bulgaria* said that his delegation agreed with the ideas and suggestions concerning the Committee's work advanced by the Chairman and the Secretary-General in their statements. The Committee's work would also be facilitated by the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

78. While it was true that decolonization was proceeding only slowly, the reason was not that the Committee had neglected its work. The slowness of the pace was actually due to the fierce opposition of those who sought to safeguard their own interests, sometimes at the cost of the blood of patriots and the sweat of oppressed peoples. The responsibility of the administering Powers had been emphasized also by the Secretary-General. In those circumstances, the Committee must ensure that its activities were more and more closely associated with the struggle of the colonial peoples themselves. In particular, it must continue vigorously to combat the colonialist policies of certain

States and certain organizations which rendered assistance to the colonialists and the policies of those who, by their attitudes, encouraged the arbitrary actions of racist minorities.

79. One of the ways in which the Committee could draw nearer to the oppressed peoples would be to hold a session in Africa in 1967, in accordance with a practice already established. Meetings in Africa would give the Committee an opportunity to increase its awareness of the tragedy of the colonized peoples, and at the same time to make a detailed study of the progress achieved and of the continuing obstacles to the implementation of United Nations decisions on such important questions as Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies and South West Africa.

80. His delegation also supported the proposal that the Security Council should be requested likewise to hold a session on African soil. Such a session would be especially useful, in that its results could be coupled with those of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on South West Africa.

81. Nothing must be left undone to foil the schemes of the colonial Powers, and with that end in view his delegation believed that the Special Committee, at the present stage of its work, should set itself the primary goal of taking measures to compel those Powers to facilitate the implementation of the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session and, very recently, by the Security Council.

82. In view of the fact that at the twenty-first session the General Assembly had devoted particular attention to conditions in the smaller colonial Territories and the dearth of information about them, his delegation shared the view that visiting missions should be sent to those Territories for the purpose of establishing direct contact with the local inhabitants and their representatives.

83. The Committee should also undertake a study of the activities of foreign economic interests in South West Africa, the Portuguese colonies and Southern Rhodesia, and in all the Territories under colonial domination, and submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly.

84. The question of military bases in colonial Territories should also be studied by the Committee, which should determine to what extent such bases had an adverse effect on the outcome of the liberation struggle of the peoples of those Territories and should make recommendations on the subject. In particular, the Special Committee could establish direct contact with international organizations and the specialized agencies, requesting them to supply it with information concerning measures taken or envisaged to implement United Nations recommendations on the cessation of economic, financial and technical aid to the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and to various Powers which were seeking to strengthen their domination over certain Territories. In that connexion, stress must be laid on the great importance of implementation by the specialized agencies of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence.

85. Under General Assembly resolution 2202 (XXI), the Committee was to take an active part in the preparation and organization of a conference or seminar on the problems of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa. In that connexion, his delegation wished to underline the importance of publicizing the struggle being waged by the

national liberation movements and the constructive action being taken in the regions liberated by revolutionary movements, and also the role which the United Nations, and in particular the Committee, might play in that respect. It supported the proposals made by the representative of India concerning the part which the United Nations Office of Public Information should take in giving world-wide publicity to the struggle of the colonial peoples. A large section of the Press sought to conceal the truth from world opinion. It would therefore be proper for the Office of Public Information to become more active in the dissemination of information on the peoples' struggle for national liberation and on the sessions of the Special Committee and other bodies dealing with the question. It might be helpful if the Chairman or one of the other officers of the Committee were to contact the Office of Public Information with a view to making the necessary arrangements.

86. The representative of *Venezuela* observed that, as the Committee advanced towards the elimination of colonialism, it encountered increasingly complex problems, particularly in combating certain colonial practices which were an affront to the most elementary principles of universal morality.

87. His delegation had noted with great interest the Chairman's suggestions regarding the organization of the Committee's work. The dispatch of visiting missions was a practice which his delegation had always favoured. The question of the United Nations presence in French Somaliland called for a special comment, namely, that some degree of priority should be given to it, as a referendum was to be held in the Territory on 19 March 1967.

88. Visiting missions were an essential factor in the Committee's work and provided it with information of the highest importance on developments in the Territories with which it was concerned. While not wishing to attach more importance to one visiting mission than to the rest, he felt that the mission to Aden called for special mention. At the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the question of dispatching such a mission had been raised as a matter of urgency, owing to the political disturbances which had occurred in the Territory and the repressive measures which had been taken. It was disquieting to note that, more than a month after the Assembly had concluded its work, it had still not been possible to appoint the visiting mission and its dispatch would apparently have to be further delayed. He hoped that the Chairman could report on the status of the consultations and on any obstacles to the dispatch of a mission which, in his delegation's opinion, should be in the Territory already.

89. With regard to the visiting missions to other Territories, he shared the Chairman's hope that they would be dispatched as soon as possible, so that the information needed for the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its next session could be collected in good time.

90. With respect to the order in which the different Territories should be considered, his delegation thought that, if the Committee was unable to act immediately on the General Assembly's recommendations to it regarding the larger Territories, such as Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration and South West Africa, it could profitably begin a consideration of the smaller Territories of which it had not yet been able to make a thorough study.

91. His delegation agreed with the suggestion that the existing sub-committees should be maintained and that they must start their work as soon as possible. The Sub-Committees and the Working Group played an essential part in the work of the Committee.

92. The representative of the *United States of America* said that the members of the Committee were becoming increasingly aware of the difficulties of applying to small Territories the same methods as were used in the consideration of larger Territories. His delegation sincerely believed that those methods needed to be reviewed and that the Committee, in studying the situation in those Territories, should be guided by the aspirations of their people. It was because of the small size and remoteness of some Territories that their people appeared to be hesitant about their own future. The Committee should not place itself in the position of appearing to impose a status which the peoples of the smaller Territories might be reluctant to choose. They nevertheless had the right to determine their political status and their choice must be an educated one.

93. His delegation supported the Chairman's proposal that the three regional Sub-Committees which had been in operation the previous year should be reconstituted. It suggested that each sub-committee should continue to be responsible for serving a specific region and that the studies required by the Special Committee should be allocated to the three sub-committees on that geographical basis.

94. On another matter which had been the subject of proposals, his delegation firmly believed that travel by the Committee should be limited to such travel, in connexion with meetings away from Headquarters and the possible dispatch of missions, as represented the best means of accomplishing the tasks for which it was responsible. It would be strongly opposed to travel which would not only waste the limited funds of the United Nations but might jeopardize the Special Committee's reputation by suggesting that its work was not of the serious nature expected of it. His delegation would express its views on the question of travel when specific proposals were submitted to the Special Committee. For the present it urged representatives to take a careful and selective approach to that question.

95. Turning to another matter, he said that, since Puerto Rico had been mentioned, he was obliged to repeat his Government's position, which was that the Territory was a self-governing one whose status had been confirmed by the General Assembly and that there was therefore no reason for the Special Committee to deal with it.

96. In conclusion, he said that the problems which the Special Committee would have to tackle were not new. The fact that they had already been under attack for several years should not, however, give rise to any pessimism. The United Nations could, in fact, feel satisfied with the steps taken in 1966, such as the establishment of a Special Committee to deal with South West Africa, the adoption of a programme of mandatory sanctions with a view to ending the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and the agreement on sending a United Nations mission to Aden.

97. His delegation was prepared to contribute in every possible manner to resolving the problems before the Committee. It believed that peoples everywhere were entitled to govern themselves in an atmos-



phere of social justice and political and economic freedom. Moreover, the United States believed that it was in its national interest to promote the application of the principles of freedom and self-determination, since the manner in which existing tensions were handled at the international level significantly affected the long-term prospects for world stability and peace.

98. The representative of *Sierra Leone* said that his delegation wished to reiterate its disappointment at the fact that the Committee had been unable to achieve more since it was established. When its work began, it was dealing with about sixty Territories, of which it still had fifty-two left. Although that state of affairs was not the fault of the Committee, but of the administering Powers which had not applied all the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the Committee should nevertheless seek to increase the pace of attaining self-determination.

99. The Chairman had spoken of visiting missions. It was by means of such missions that the peoples of the various Territories, and the administering Powers concerned, could present their case fully to the Special Committee. A number of administering Powers, including Spain and the United Kingdom, had agreed to the sending of missions to the Territories administered by them and others should be urged to follow their example. His delegation would also like to know what progress had been made in the implementation of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly concerning Aden. It urged administering Powers in general, and Australia, Spain, the United States, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, in particular, to co-operate with the Secretary-General, so that the Committee might know what missions could proceed during the current session and so that missions would have sufficient time available to report to it in July.

100. The Chairman had suggested that Sub-Committee I might deal with an item which was on the agenda for the twenty-second session of the General Assembly entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination". His delegation agreed with that suggestion, as Sub-Committee I was familiar with the subject and that material would enable it to expand the scope of the work it had already done on Rhodesia.

101. Similarly, a study of the role of military bases in impeding progress towards self-determination and independence might be undertaken either by a special group or by a sub-committee whose work programme was less heavy than the others. His delegation left it to the Chairman to choose the sub-committee concerned.

102. His delegation would like visiting missions to be sent to the smaller Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean, to which the Special Committee had not given sufficient attention in 1966, and would like the sub-committees concerned to begin their study of those Territories at an early date. The problems peculiar to them were acute and the Committee should devote as much attention to them as to the Territories in southern Africa.

103. On the subject of South West Africa, which had also been mentioned, his delegation believed that,

even if some aspects of the Special Committee's work were being considered specifically by other United Nations bodies, the Committee should also keep them under review.

104. He drew the Committee's attention to operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI), which concerned the list of Territories referred to in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He thought that the Committee should attempt to decide in 1967 which Territories to include in its agenda. With regard to operative paragraph 14 of the same resolution, he pointed out that some members had always resisted any attempt by the Committee to make suggestions to the Security Council, stating that it was not within the Committee's province to do so. He hoped that, as a result of the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI), the Committee would no longer be impeded in respect of such action and would be better able to help the Security Council and the Secretary-General than it had been in the past.

105. It was always difficult to decide on priorities, but the order should be determined in the light of the visits which the Committee would either make itself or entrust to missions, the interests of the peoples of the Territories and recent developments there. While the questions of southern Africa and Aden were, of course, particularly important, the smaller Territories should also be borne in mind.

106. Finally, the Committee should try during the current session to carry out all the tasks specifically entrusted to it by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.

107. The representative of *Italy* supported most of the remarks made by the Chairman at the opening meeting, especially those concerning the importance of the work of the Sub-Committees, at least in the first stage of the Committee's work. He felt that the results achieved by sub-committees in previous years had been excellent.

108. In 90 per cent of the cases, the slow progress of the various Territories towards self-determination and independence was not necessarily due to ill-will on the part of the administering Power, but rather to built-in factors, such as political or ethnic divisions, economic difficulties and the small size or sparse populations of certain Territories. The Committee must therefore devote its attention to that specific and, in some cases, very difficult problem. It must request the co-operation of the administering Powers, but must also be ready to give them advice and guidance.

109. He agreed with the Polish representative that the Committee must guide the Territories in their progress towards self-determination and independence by showing them the best way to obtain genuine freedom from colonial rule, which meant helping them to solve their political and constitutional problems and to obtain the economic assistance they needed if they were not to become the prey of a new imperialism.

110. With regard to visiting missions, he suggested that the Committee should abandon the method of asking the administering Powers to grant a general consent to the sending of missions to Territories under their administration. It would be better if, whenever the Committee judged it necessary to send a mission to a specific Territory, the Chairman were to hold informal consultations with the administering Power and report the result of his negotiations to the Committee.

111. With respect to the planned session in Africa or the Middle East, he believed that it was too early to take any decision even of a general nature. Once the Committee had received invitations from Member States, it would be able to decide whether it was possible to visit each of the inviting countries without the journey becoming too long, too expensive or too taxing for members of the Committee. Moreover, to avoid any appearance of discourtesy, it should be made clear in advance that it might be impossible for the Committee to accept all the invitations extended to it.

112. He did not regard the holding of a session away from Headquarters as a sort of climax to the Committee's work. If the Committee took that view, it might fail to realize the urgency of the work it had to do at Headquarters. He hoped that most of that work would be concluded before 31 May so that the summer session might be devoted to a very limited number of items and to the adoption of the report to the General Assembly.

113. In conclusion, he assured the Chairman of his delegation's continuing devotion to the cause of decolonization and of its support for him in his new functions.

114. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* stated in answer to the United States representative's statement concerning Puerto Rico, that in his delegation's view Puerto Rico was indeed a colonial Territory. Its people should therefore have the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination under the auspices of the United Nations.

115. The representative of *Madagascar* said that in view of the importance the United Nations attached to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, it was regrettable that certain Powers were refusing to respect the principles of the Charter and were doing nothing to facilitate the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

116. In view of the effectiveness of the work done during the previous session by the sub-committees and *ad hoc* committees of the Special Committee, he would agree that such committees should be maintained. He welcomed the fact that some Powers had agreed to allow missions to visit the Territories under their administration, and hoped that before such missions left for the smaller Territories the information services of the United Nations would keep the Committee informed of political developments there. In conclusion, his delegation favoured holding another series of meetings in Africa in 1967.

117. The representative of *Yugoslavia* said that there were still no grounds for optimism regarding a settlement of colonial problems in conformity with General Assembly resolutions and in a manner which would satisfy the legitimate interests of the peoples concerned. Regrettably, many Territories were still deprived of the fundamental right to freedom and independence. Moreover, the peoples of colonial Territories, like the United Nations itself, were faced with the organized resistance of the colonial Powers and their allies, which were attempting by means of pressure and intervention not only to impede the process of decolonization but also to expand their political, economic and strategic positions. That was especially true of southern Africa, where racism, colonial wars and other forms of repression were preventing the indigenous peoples from achieving freedom and independence.

118. He thanked the Secretary-General for the great interest he had shown in the problems of decolonization. He fully supported the Chairman's suggestions regarding the organization of the Committee's work; however, he felt that African colonial problems warranted special attention. A study of the activities of foreign monopolies and other economic interests in colonial Territories would no doubt bring to light the reasons why such monopolies were preventing the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and would be of great assistance to the Assembly when it considered that question at its twenty-second session.

119. At the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, his delegation had suggested that the Special Committee might consider the possibility of summarizing its studies on the Portuguese colonies in a single document which would be translated into various languages, including Portuguese, and be widely circulated in order to mobilize world public opinion with a view to finding a solution to the problems of those colonies. Another important colonial issue which should be reviewed by the Special Committee was the question of Aden.

120. His delegation had devoted special attention to the question of the small Territories, and had always supported the dispatch of visiting missions to examine the situation prevailing in such Territories. At the twenty-first session of the General Assembly, the Yugoslav delegation had suggested that the Special Committee might consider the possibility of convening a conference, under United Nations auspices, of representatives of the small Territories. Such a conference would enable representatives of the people of those Territories to describe their problems and propose appropriate solutions, on the basis of which the United Nations would be able to work out a broad action programme.

121. The military bases established in some Non-Self-Governing Territories against the will of the peoples concerned were a serious obstacle to the liberation of the colonial peoples and a means of aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Since the General Assembly, at both its twentieth and twenty-first sessions, had requested the dismantling of such bases, his delegation supported the suggestion that the question of military bases should be given special attention by the Committee. On the question of holding another series of meetings in Africa, his delegation's views remained unchanged.

122. The representative of *Iran* said that the eradication of colonialism was an immense task, which was bound to take time. However, steady progress was being made towards that goal, and at the same time the Committee was helping to lay the foundations for new nations. The Committee should seek inspiration for its tasks by maintaining direct contacts with the peoples involved. It could thus derive confidence from the support of those peoples, while they in turn would be encouraged by the knowledge that they were not alone in their struggle for freedom and justice.

123. It was in that light that he viewed the questions relating to visiting missions, the establishment of a United Nations presence to supervise the exercise of self-determination in particular Territories, and the holding of meetings in Africa. The Committee had already received a certain measure of co-operation from some of the administering Powers, and he welcomed the policy pursued by the Spanish Government in that

respect, as also the change in the United Kingdom's attitude regarding the dispatch of a mission to Aden. He hoped that a similar attitude would be shown by all administering Powers with regard to other Territories, such as Fiji and the Territories in the Caribbean.

124. The dissemination of information, a matter which had been raised by other speakers, was also an instrument for focusing attention on the plight of subjugated peoples. However, he did not share the view that the Office of Public Information had been remiss in the performance of its duties; it had acquitted itself well in 1966 and he was confident that it would do even better in 1967.

125. The Committee should devote a major share of its attention to problems which concerned international peace and security in addition to the right to self-determination and independence, particularly the questions of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Portuguese Territories and Aden. Despite the Security Council's decision to apply economic sanctions against the rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia, no progress had yet been achieved towards returning that Territory to its rightful owners, the Zimbabwe people. The Committee should also feel free to take up the question of South West Africa when it deemed it appropriate, although that question was currently under consideration by the *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa. With regard to the Territories under Portuguese domination, he hoped that the Committee would be able to offer new proposals for stronger action by the General Assembly to overcome Portugal's intransigence. On the question of Aden, he shared the anxiety expressed by other speakers. He sincerely hoped that the special mission called for by the General Assembly in resolution 2183 (XXI) would be appointed soon, so that it could proceed to the Territory without further delay.

126. With regard to the question of small Territories, he considered that the sub-committees should begin work without delay, in order to be able to give those Territories the attention they deserved. On that and other matters, he supported the suggestions made by the Chairman.

127. The representative of *Australia* said that although there were some quite deep philosophical differences within the Committee, he thought that there was an identity of aims among members. At the time of the drafting of the United Nations Charter, the Australian delegation had been among the most zealous in supporting the inclusion of the provisions concerning Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The aims of members of the Special Committee regarding independence, self-determination and the protection of the rights of the peoples of the Territories were the same, and while there might be differences in approach, it was the Committee's task to harmonize those differences to promote the common goal.

128. He recalled that the Chairman had referred to General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) and suggested that the Committee might make a study of activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the progress of colonial Territories to independence. A report to the General Assembly on the results of such a study could constitute a really important document, and he would suggest that for that reason the Committee should be careful in sifting the evidence brought before it. What was required was a sound economic study based on hard facts and

statistics, not a polemical document. He also hoped that controversial doctrinaire views would not be injected into the report. His delegation, for example, saw no reason why foreign economic investment in certain forms should not be in the interests of the people of dependent Territories. The Committee should not allow preconceived views on such matters to colour its judgements. The only consideration should be the interests of the people of the Territories and the matter in which they themselves interpreted those interests.

129. He had some reservations about the Chairman's suggestion that all special studies should be referred to Sub-Committee I; experience suggested that detailed studies could best be carried out by a Sub-Committee which devoted its attention to a particular region. He would support what had been said by the representatives of India and Syria regarding the Sub-Committee on Petitions. During 1966, the Sub-Committee's work had not proceeded in an altogether satisfactory manner. The Sub-Committee had been unable to devote adequate time to the consideration of petitions, and there had sometimes been inexplicable delays between the Sub-Committee's approval of a petition for circulation and its actual circulation to the Special Committee. In at least two instances, petitions which might have altered the course of a debate had been delayed and had not been before the Special Committee at the time of its decision on the Territory concerned.

130. He agreed with the view that visiting missions could be of value, but they were impossible without the full co-operation of the administering Power. The administering Power was responsible for the Territories which it administered, and its decision as to the acceptability of a mission must necessarily be governed by many factors. The wishes and interests of the people of the Territory must also be a paramount consideration.

131. There were circumstances in which visiting missions could be very helpful; the proposed mission to South Arabia might have a great influence in helping the people of that area to reach independence, which they were about to attain in any case, with a minimum loss of life. On the other hand, unwelcome visits could antagonize the people of a Territory and make it difficult for the administering Power to bring them to full self-determination.

132. With regard to the possibilities of meetings of the Special Committee in Africa, he would suggest that the Committee should try to arrange its programme on a practical basis. He realized that it was difficult to refuse invitations, but he thought that the paramount consideration should be the practical usefulness of visiting a particular city. By keeping its aims within practical bounds, the Committee would be fulfilling the responsibility it shared with other organs of the United Nations to keep down costs.

133. The representative of *Tunisia* said the Committee's work was helped by the fact that its responsibilities had been clearly defined in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and would also be helped by the advice the Secretary-General had offered at the beginning of the session. However, the time had come for the Committee to ask itself whether it had really made any progress, and whether it should continue to repeat what it had done in previous years. It had proclaimed the rights of subject peoples and condemned the atrocious conduct of the colonialists, but



that had not stopped the colonial Powers from perpetrating their crimes against humanity. Nevertheless, the Committee should not despair. The colonial Powers had become so used to the Committee's discussions and resolutions that they no longer took the trouble to vote against the latter in the General Assembly. They merely abstained, which was damaging to the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations and insulting, in particular, to the Special Committee. If the Committee was to fail, it would mean the failure of the Organization as a whole and of its Members, who adopted resolutions that they were powerless to apply.

134. The Committee must make concrete and effective proposals to the General Assembly for hastening the achievement of independence and national sovereignty by the dependent Territories. He wished to make a number of suggestions on how that could be achieved. First, although private consultations such as those the Chairman had already held regarding the organization of work with many delegations, including that of Tunisia, were an acceptable procedure, they could be fruitful only if all delegations were consulted. Secondly, the influence of foreign financial groups in the prolongation of colonial domination was a very important and complex question. The Committee should ask the Secretariat to provide it with the necessary documentation, and if necessary with the services of experts, to assist it in dealing with what was in some ways a highly technical problem. Thirdly, he agreed that it was advisable to send visiting missions, but they must be properly prepared, and must not be sent without the prior consent of the administering Powers. They must also be assured of complete freedom of action once they were on the spot. If those conditions could not be met, it would be better not to send any missions; the Committee would have to examine each case on its merits. Fourthly, although experience had shown that meetings away from Headquarters could be fruitful, their number should be kept to a minimum, for they involved serious practical problems for small delegations. It would be best to select one or two countries in which the Committee could make a fairly prolonged stay.

135. The representative of *Mali* said that the results achieved since the adoption of the historic Declaration set forth in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) were not encouraging. Although the Committee had done its work conscientiously, it had to recognize that the administering Powers refused to co-operate fully with it and with the General Assembly. By denying freedom and independence to millions, those Powers openly violated the Charter. The Committee had always denounced such violations and would continue to do so as long as the administering Powers persisted in disregarding the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Secretary-General had referred to the increasing concern of Member States over the refusal of the colonial Powers to apply the resolutions of the General Assembly and over their covert support of the colonialists in Southern Rhodesia and the fascist régimes of Portugal and South Africa. The Special Committee must continue to draw public attention to the dangerous situation prevailing in the Territories of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific Islands which had not yet attained independence. United Nations information services should give priority to colonial questions, and should use all the media of communication, including radio, to inform the peace-loving peoples of the reme-

dies for colonialism proposed by the United Nations and emphasize the enormous responsibility which the administering Powers took upon themselves in hesitating to honour their obligations to the peoples under their administration.

136. The Committee might well ask itself why the administering Powers were so unco-operative. In his view, it was entirely because they wished to hold on to the substantial advantages, including purely military and strategic advantages, which they derived from the shameless exploitation of the subject peoples and their natural resources. For that reason, the Committee should give attention to the economic and military aspects of colonialism. It was encouraging that the General Assembly had decided, in resolution 2189 (XXI), to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination as well as in all other Territories under colonial domination". The discussion of that item would show the public how the colonial Powers systematically pillaged the colonized countries under the cloak of their civilizing mission. He supported the Chairman's suggestion that the Committee should discuss that subject.

137. He also supported the other suggestions put forward by the Chairman. It was the Committee's responsibility to follow up the application of General Assembly resolutions, and the dispatch of visiting missions, particularly to small Territories, would help the Committee to follow developments in such Territories and obtain first-hand information. His delegation felt that it was bound by the decision already taken that part of the Committee's session should be held in Africa; he would comment further on that point at the appropriate time. He supported the maintenance of the sub-committees, which had done excellent work over the previous year. Lastly, he expressed the hope that the Committee would be able to complete its work in time; that would enable it to obtain more co-operation from the administering Powers, thus ensuring the speedy application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

#### *Decisions*

138. At the conclusion of the debate on the organization of its work, the Special Committee, at its 487th meeting, requested the Working Group to consider and submit recommendations regarding the Committee's programme of work for the current year, including the order of priority for the consideration of items. In doing so, it requested the Working Group to take into account the various tasks assigned to the Committee in the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session as well as the tasks envisaged by the Committee itself for 1967, an outline of which is contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/L.366). Further, the Special Committee requested the Working Group to take into consideration the views expressed during its debate on the organization of work (A/AC.109/SR.484 to SR.487), and the possibility of the Committee holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during the year.

139. On the basis of the recommendation contained in the twenty-sixth report of the Working Group

(A/AC.109/L.368/Rev.1) the Special Committee, at its 488th meeting, decided to maintain Sub-Committees I, II and III and requested them to carry out, in addition to their existing terms of reference, the specific tasks assigned by the General Assembly in its resolutions concerning the Territories referred to them. The Special Committee also authorized the Sub-Committees to submit specific recommendations without delay regarding the sending of visiting missions to Territories with which they are concerned.

140. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to undertake special studies concerning the following items and referred them to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report:

(a) Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese administration as well as in all other Territories under colonial domination;

(b) Military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers which may be impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under their administration.

141. At its 507th meeting, the Special Committee, by adopting the twenty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.385), decided that: (i) it should accept in principle the invitations extended to it by the Governments of Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Iraq, Morocco, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Mauritania and Zambia to hold meetings at their respective capitals, with an expression of its deep appreciation (A/AC.109/221, 222, 224, 226-228, 230 and 232); and (ii) it should avail itself this year of the invitations received from the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and it should inform the Governments of Ethiopia, Morocco and Mauritania that, subject to their convenience, it would prefer to take advantage of their invitations at a future date. Subsequent decisions by the Special Committee concerning its meetings held away from Headquarters are set out in chapter II of the present report.

142. At its 498th, 509th and 543rd meetings, the Special Committee took various decisions concerning its programme of work for 1967 including the order of priority for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the twenty-seventh, twenty-ninth and thirty-second reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.380, L.391 and L.418). These decisions are reflected in section E of this chapter.

#### D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ITS WORKING GROUP AND SUB-COMMITTEES

##### *Special Committee*

143. The Special Committee held 89 meetings during 1967, as follows:

##### *First session:*

484th to 510th meetings, 9 February to 19 April 1967, United Nations Headquarters  
511th to 518th meetings, 29 May to 1 June 1967, Kinshasa  
519th to 528th meetings, 3 June to 9 June 1967, Kitwe  
529th to 542nd meetings, 12 June to 21 June 1967, Dar es Salaam

##### *Second session:*

543rd to 572nd meetings, 22 August to 5 December 1967, United Nations Headquarters.

##### *Working Group*

144. The Special Committee, at its 486th meeting, decided to enlarge the Working Group by the addition of one member. Pursuant to this decision, the Special Committee approved the nomination of Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Italy and Mali to be members of the Working Group, in addition to the four officers of the Special Committee, namely, Mr. John Malecela (United Republic of Tanzania), Chairman, Mr. Kadhim Khalaf (Iraq) and Mr. Manuel Pérez Guerrero (Venezuela) Vice-Chairmen and Mr. Mohsen Esfandiari (Iran), Rapporteur.

145. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held thirteen meetings and submitted eight reports.<sup>7</sup>

##### *Sub-Committee on Petitions*

146. The Special Committee, at its 487th meeting, decided to continue the Sub-Committee on Petitions with the same membership as in 1966, except for the replacement of Venezuela by Chile. The Sub-Committee on Petitions therefore consisted of the following members:

Australia	Poland
Chile	Syria
India	Tunisia
Madagascar	

147. At its 96th meeting, on 16 February 1967, the Sub-Committee on Petitions elected Mr. Rafic Jouéjati (Syria) as its Chairman and, at its 97th meeting, on 21 February 1967, Mr. Raymond Raoelina (Madagascar) as its Vice-Chairman.

148. The Sub-Committee on Petitions held twenty-six meetings and submitted twenty five reports to the Special Committee.<sup>8</sup> The Sub-Committee on Petitions considered, during the period, a total of 479 communications, 427 of which it decided to circulate as petitions. The petitions circulated by the Sub-Committee are listed in the chapters of the present report dealing with the Territories to which they refer. These petitions included thirty-six requests for hearing, which it recommended to the Special Committee for approval. A list of petitioners heard by the Special Committee is given in annex I.

##### *Sub-Committee I*

149. At its 489th meeting, the Special Committee nominated Finland to fill the vacancy in Sub-Committee I created by the withdrawal of Denmark from membership of the Special Committee. The composition of Sub-Committee I was therefore as follows:

Ethiopia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Finland	United Republic of Tanzania
Mali	Yugoslavia
Syria	
Tunisia	

<sup>7</sup> A/AC.109/L.368/Rev.1, L.380, L.385, L.391, L.392, L.410, L.418/Rev.1 and L.432/Rev.1.

<sup>8</sup> A/AC.109/L.367, L.369, L.375, L.376, L.382, L.389, L.390, L.396, L.399, L.402-406, L.408, L.409 and Corr.1, L.421, L.425, L.426, L.430, L.435, L.436 and Corr.1, L.438, L.440 and L.441.

150. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 March 1967, Sub-Committee I elected Miss Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia) Chairman and Mr. Rafic Jouéjati (Syria) Rapporteur.

151. Sub-Committee I held fourteen meetings and submitted three reports to the Special Committee covering its consideration of the following items which had been referred to it for consideration (see para. 140 above):

(a) Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/L.498);

(b) Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination (A/AC.109/L.434);

(c) Military activities by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration (A/AC.109/L.433).

152. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to item (a) is contained in chapter XIV of the present report. Its consideration of item (b) is contained in document A/6868 and Add.1, while its consideration of item (c) is contained in section I of the present chapter.

#### *Sub-Committee II*

153. At its 489th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II with the same membership as in 1966. The composition of Sub-Committee II was therefore as follows:

Afghanistan	Iraq
Australia	Poland
Chile	Sierra Leone
India	United States of America

154. At its 56th meeting, on 23 February 1967, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India) Chairman and Mr. G. E. O. Williams (Sierra Leone) Rapporteur.

155. Sub-Committee II held fourteen meetings and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

(a) Question of sending visiting missions to the Territories referred to the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.395 and Corr. 1);

(b) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands (A/AC.109/L.395/Add.1);

(c) New Hebrides (A/AC.109/L.395/Add.2);

(d) Guam and American Samoa (A/AC.109/L.395/Add.3);

(e) Niue and Tokelau Islands (A/AC.109/L.395/Add.4);

(f) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/L.395/Add.5);

(g) Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Trust Territory of Nauru, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea (A/AC.109/L.395/Add.6).

156. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's report relating to specific Territories are contained in chapters XV to XXII of the present report. Its consideration of the Special Committee's report on the question of sending visiting missions is contained in section F of the present chapter.

#### *Sub-Committee III*

157. At its 489th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee III with the same membership as in 1966. The composition of Sub-Committee III therefore was as follows:

Bulgaria	Madagascar
Iran	Uruguay
Italy	Venezuela
Ivory Coast	

158. At its 60th meeting, on 23 February 1967, Sub-Committee III elected Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran) Chairman and Mr. G. I. Carresquero (Venezuela) Rapporteur.

159. Sub-Committee III held thirty-nine meetings and submitted a report dealing with the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

(a) Question of sending visiting missions to the Territories referred to the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.401/Rev.1);

(b) United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/L.401/Add.1);

(c) British Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/L.401/Add.2);

(d) Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/AC.109/L.401/Add.3);

(e) Bermuda, Bahamas, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/L.401/Add.4);

(f) Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (A/AC.109/L.401/Add.4).

160. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's report relating to specific Territories are contained in chapter XXIII of the present report. Its consideration of the Sub-Committee's report on the question of sending visiting missions is contained in section F of the present chapter.

#### **E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES**

161. During the period covered by this report, the Special Committee considered the following Territories:

<i>Territories</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
Aden . . . . .	490, 492, 493, 499, 504, 508, 543, 567, 571 (United Nations Headquarters)
French Somaliland . . . . .	499, 500, 502, 503, 506, 508 (United Nations Headquarters) 537, 538 (Dar es Salaam) 557, 559 (United Nations Headquarters)
Libi and Spanish Sahara . . . . .	508, 547, 548, 552, 559, 560 (United Nations Headquarters)

TABLE (continued)

<i>Territories</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
Territories under Portuguese administration .....	513-518 (Kinshasa) 524, 526 (Kitwe) 532-534, 538-541 (Dar es Salaam)
Southern Rhodesia .....	522, 523, 525, 527, 528 (Kitwe) 536 (Dar es Salaam)
South West Africa .....	524-526 (Kitwe) 535, 537, 539 (Dar es Salaam) 554, 556, 557 (United Nations Headquarters)
Gibraltar .....	543-550, 570 (United Nations Headquarters)
Fiji .....	546, 555, 558, 560, 561 (United Nations Headquarters)
Equatorial Guinea .....	551-554, 556, 557, 564 (United Nations Headquarters)
Swaziland .....	561, 568, 569 (United Nations Headquarters)
Oman .....	564 (United Nations Headquarters)
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee I</i>	
Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena ....	535-539 (Dar es Salaam)
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee II</i>	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands .....	562
New Hebrides .....	562
American Samoa and Guam .....	562, 563
Niue and the Tokelau Islands .....	562, 563, 564
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands ...	562, 564
Trust Territory of Nauru, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands .....	564
Brunei and Hong Kong .....	569
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee III</i>	
United States Virgin Islands .....	564
British Virgin Islands .....	565
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent .....	489-497, 500, 501, 504-506, 565
Bermuda, Bahamas, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands .....	565
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) .....	565
British Honduras .....	548

162. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories listed above and its conclusions and recommendations thereon are given in chapters III to XXIII of the present report.

163. At the 569th meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee, on behalf of the Rapporteur of Sub-Committee II informed the Committee that, owing to the limited time available to it, Sub-Committee II had decided at its 67th meeting to postpone its consideration of the Territories of Brunei and Hong Kong. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the USSR, Poland and Bulgaria,<sup>9</sup> the Special Committee agreed to take note of the above-mentioned decision. Information concerning these two Territories is given in chapters XXI and XXII of the present report.

<sup>9</sup> The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria and Poland stated that since the question of Hong Kong was directly related to the People's Republic of China, the United Nations and its organs, including the Special Committee, could not consider this matter until the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China were restored in the United Nations.

164. Sub-Committee III was unable to consider British Honduras owing to lack of time. Information on this Territory is contained in chapter XXIII of the present report.

#### F. QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING GROUPS TO TERRITORIES

165. In operative paragraph 5 of its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, the General Assembly approved "the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1967, including the sending of visiting missions and the possibility of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters, and requests the administering Powers to allow visiting missions to be sent to the Territories under their administration".

166. In approving the twenty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.368/Rev.1), the Special Committee at its 488th meeting, on 20 February 1967, requested its Sub-Committees I, II and III to submit without delay specific recommendations to the Special Committee regarding the sending of visiting groups in relation to Territories with which they are concerned.



167. At the 565th meeting, on 6 October, the Special Committee considered the reports submitted by Sub-Committees II and III concerning the question of sending visiting groups to the Territories referred to them (A/AC.109/L.395 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/L.401/Rev.1, see annex II).

168. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Australia reaffirmed the positions of their Governments with regard to the sending of visiting groups, as recorded in the reports of the sub-committees.

169. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved the sections of the reports of Sub-Committees II and III relating to this question, and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record.

170. The conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committees are set out below:

#### *Conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee II*

"The Sub-Committee notes that most of the administering Powers continue to maintain their same negative attitude towards the acceptance of visiting missions to the Territories referred to Sub-Committee II.

"The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should strongly urge the administering Powers to receive visiting missions to these Territories at an early date. The detailed recommendations regarding the Territories to be visited and other modalities will be decided upon at a later stage."

#### *Conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee III*

"Recalling paragraphs five of General Assembly resolutions 2232 (XXI) and 2189 (XXI), the Sub-Committee notes with regret that the administering Powers, namely the United States and the United Kingdom, continue to maintain the same negative attitude towards the acceptance of visiting missions to the Territories referred to Sub-Committee III.

"The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should strongly urge the administering Powers to receive visiting missions to these Territories at an early date."

#### G. QUESTION OF THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IS APPLICABLE

171. At its 471st meeting, on 10 October 1966, the Special Committee approved the proposals contained in the 25th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.338) which read as follows:

"10. Following an exchange of views on various suggestions, the Working Group agreed that the question of the inclusion of these Territories, namely Puerto Rico and the Comoro Archipelago, [in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable] required further detailed study and that, in view of the lack of time at this session, it should make such a study at an early date during the next session of the Special Committee. It further agreed that, at that time, it would also consider any other Territories which might be included in the list of 'all other Territories which have not yet attained independence'."

172. In operative paragraph 4 of its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, the General Assembly approved "the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee for the year 1967 with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies".

173. At its 509th and 510th meetings, on 17 and 19 April, the Special Committee considered a report submitted by the Working Group concerning the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico and of the Comoro Archipelago in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. The relevant paragraph of this report (A/AC.109/L.392) reads as follows:

"2. After discussion, the Working Group agreed, by consensus, to refer to the Special Committee the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico and of the Comoro Archipelago in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. The representative of Italy reserved the position of his delegation regarding this decision."

174. At the conclusion of its consideration of this question (see paras. 178 to 256 below), the Special Committee, at its 510th meeting, adopted a proposal made by the representative of Syria to adjourn *sine die* the debate on the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. This proposal was adopted by 19 votes to 8, with one abstention.

175. At the same meeting, the Special Committee also decided to defer consideration of the question of the inclusion of the Comoro Archipelago in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable.

176. At the 564th meeting, the Special Committee, by approving the 33rd report of the Working Group, decided to continue consideration of the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable at its next session.

177. The views of members on the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable, as expressed at the 509th and 510th meetings, are set out below.

#### *Views of members*

178. The representative of the *United States of America* said that the problem raised by the Working Group's report was purely procedural and the facts were clear. For a number of years the United States had transmitted information on Puerto Rico, as a Non-Self-Governing Territory, under Article 73 e of the Charter. In the 1948 general elections the people of Puerto Rico had voted unequivocally, by a vote of almost 6 to 1 for the party favouring commonwealth status over the party favouring independence, to become a commonwealth, or free state, associated with the United States, and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico had come into force on 25 July 1952.

179. Since Puerto Rico had thereby achieved full self-government, the Government of the United States had concluded that it would no longer be appropriate to submit information on it under Article 73 e of the Charter and had duly informed the United Nations of that decision. Full documentation had been sent to the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, which had discussed the question and approved a resolution noting that the people of Puerto Rico had achieved a new constitutional status after expressing their will in a free and demo-



cratic way and that the Commonwealth could be considered as falling outside the scope of Article 73 e of the Charter. On 27 November 1953, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 748 (VIII), which took favourable note of the conclusions of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and explicitly recognized that the people of Puerto Rico had effectively exercised their right to self-determination and had been invested with attributes of political sovereignty which clearly identified the status of self-government attained by the Puerto Rican people as that of an autonomous political entity. It had furthermore stated that it was considered appropriate that the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter should cease.

180. Since the General Assembly itself had found that Puerto Rico was no longer a colonial or Non-Self-Governing Territory but a self-governing Territory with a constitutional and international status chosen by the people themselves, it was difficult to understand how a subsidiary body of the General Assembly established to implement a declaration pertaining to colonial Territories could inscribe Puerto Rico on its agenda. To claim that Puerto Rico was a colonial Territory falling within the jurisdiction of the Special Committee would be to suggest that the latter was in a position to act counter to its parent body's findings and would expose any General Assembly decision to subsequent challenge by a subsidiary body. The question was one of the utmost importance since a proposal to inscribe Puerto Rico on the Committee's agenda would not only violate the basic rules and provisions of the United Nations Charter, but also constitute interference in a matter of direct concern to the United States and all its citizens, including those in Puerto Rico. About that, there should be no misunderstanding.

181. The status of Puerto Rico as an associated Commonwealth had been freely chosen in democratic elections based on universal adult suffrage and had been confirmed by the General Assembly. The United States delegation therefore formally proposed that Puerto Rico should not be included in the list of Territories to be considered by the Special Committee. This proposal was subsequently reworded to read as follows:

"Having regard to the thirtieth report of the Working Group and recalling General Assembly resolution 748 (VIII), Puerto Rico should not be considered by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

182. The representative of *Uruguay* said that in considering the problem which had been referred to it by the Working Group, the Committee must first decide whether it was competent to pass judgement on the present status of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. He would approach the question from the point of view of law, bearing in mind the importance of applying the law faithfully if the political, economic, humanitarian and social purposes of the United Nations were to be served and the interests of the people of Puerto Rico safeguarded.

183. The Special Committee was a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, established under resolution 1654 (XVI), to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution

1514 (XV)). Its powers were set forth in operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of that resolution. At the seventeenth session, in operative paragraph 8 of resolution 1810 (XVII), the Special Committee had been invited to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which had not yet attained independence and to propose specific measures in that regard. It was clear from those provisions that the Committee was to concern itself exclusively with Territories which had not yet attained independence—an expression which was also found in paragraph 5 of the Declaration itself.

184. In 1953, by resolution 748 (VIII), the Assembly had decided that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico fell outside the category of colonial Territories which had not attained independence. The resolution in question contained a number of findings regarding the new political and constitutional status of Puerto Rico, but he would not go into them since they were outside the competence of the Special Committee. The fact remained, however, that the General Assembly had taken a decision on the matter. The competent principal organ had adopted a resolution, in the exercise of its characteristic powers under the Charter, eight years prior to the establishment of the Special Committee. To question the validity of the General Assembly's decision and attempt to revoke it would be a most serious violation of the legal order of the United Nations, and the Special Committee should therefore limit itself to stating its lack of competence in the matter.

185. A few days previously, at the 29th meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Human Rights, the representative of Poland had rightly maintained that the existence of an earlier General Assembly resolution on the point in dispute left the subsidiary organ in question no say in the matter. It had been pointed out that the General Assembly had already decided to make Russian a working language of the Conference and that the Preparatory Committee had no competence to question that decision. That thesis had been accepted. The Special Committee now confronted an identical situation, except that what was in question was not the exclusion of a language, but the inclusion of a Territory in a particular list. The subordinate organ clearly lacked power to modify the decision of its parent body.

186. He now wished to deal with a possible objection. The Working Group, in order to justify the referral of the question to the plenary Special Committee, had referred in document A/AC.109/L.392 to paragraph 10 of its twenty-fifth report (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. I, para. 265). In the paragraph referred to, the Working Group had stated its view that the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico and the Comoro Archipelago required further detailed study. That statement, however, in no way suggested a claim of competence in a matter which had been decided years earlier by the General Assembly. The Working Group had simply postponed the matter in view of its complexity, without taking any position on the Committee's competence to take a decision on the matter.

187. Any decision by the Committee to include Puerto Rico in the list of Territories to be considered would be null and void and give rise to a conflict of powers with the General Assembly. He realized that decolonization was a most important political duty and that appeals to legal arguments were unwelcome to

those who were deeply concerned for the freedom of peoples. Many essentially political goals were sought by the United Nations, but it was in the interests of all that its actions should conform to legal norms. No one would have faith in a world organization which disobeyed its own rules and encouraged conflicts among its own organs.

188. In the light of those considerations, Uruguay would support a motion to the effect that the Committee had no competence in the matter, and, as a corollary, would vote for the non-inclusion of Puerto Rico in the list of Territories which had not yet attained independence.

189. With regard to the Comoro Archipelago, he suggested that the matter should be taken up at a later date, in view of the complexity of the special factors involved.

190. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* recalled that his delegation had already expressed its position on the question of Puerto Rico in the Special Committee in October 1965 and October 1966 and had demonstrated that the proposal to include the question in the Committee's agenda was well founded. His delegation had based its position on the fact that, notwithstanding United States statements to the contrary, the people of Puerto Rico were being deprived of the opportunity of exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and that island continued to be a colonial Territory. His delegation continued to hold that view. United States representatives in various United Nations bodies sought to cast doubt on the Organization's competence to consider the question of Puerto Rico by claiming that the people of the Territory had allegedly been given the opportunity to exercise their right of self-determination, that, as a result of the adoption of a new Constitution, Puerto Rico had become a fully self-governing State, and that that had been confirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 748 (VIII). Another argument, advanced by the Uruguayan and other delegations, was that since the Special Committee was a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, it could consider the question only on the basis of a relevant General Assembly resolution. In the Soviet delegation's view, both those arguments were invalid, since from the procedural and substantive points of view, the problem of Puerto Rico came within the competence of the Special Committee.

191. With regard to the procedural aspect, he recalled that the Special Committee had taken up the problem in 1965 and 1966 and that in its report to the twenty-first session of the General Assembly it had said that its Working Group had decided that the question of the inclusion of the Territories, i.e., Puerto Rico and the Comoro Archipelago, required further study and that because of lack of time the Group would carry out that study at the beginning of its next session. As members were aware, in its resolution 2189 (XXI) the General Assembly had approved the Special Committee's report and the programme of work proposed for 1967. Thus, it was clear that the General Assembly had unequivocally entrusted the Special Committee and its Working Group with the task of studying the inclusion of the question of Puerto Rico in the Committee's agenda. It was also clear that such a study should be carried out at the beginning of the Special Committee's current session. Two conclusions could therefore be drawn up from the above-mentioned decisions: first, the Committee was empowered to

consider the question and to decide for itself whether or not to include it in its agenda, and, secondly, it had been given a clear direction to consider the question at the beginning of its current session. Thus, the argument that the Committee could not consider the question until it received instructions from the General Assembly to do so could not withstand scrutiny, for it had already received such instructions.

192. The Declaration of the Cairo Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries had, *inter alia*, condemned the manifestation of colonialism and neo-colonialism in Latin America. In particular, that Declaration had drawn the attention of the Special Committee to the question of Puerto Rico and had called upon the Committee to consider the situation in that Territory in the light of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It was clear that the large number of States which had participated in the Conference had been of the view that Puerto Rico was nothing more than a colony and that the General Assembly resolution in question was applicable to it.

193. With respect to the substantive aspect of the problem, it was also clear that the Special Committee was fully entitled to consider the question of Puerto Rico. The assertion by United States representatives that the people of Puerto Rico had been given an opportunity in the referendum of 1951 to choose between independence, statehood in the United States, and associated status in the form of a commonwealth, was in flagrant contradiction with the facts. An analysis of the relevant documents and the present situation in the Territory showed that the people had not been given the opportunity of deciding the question of their future and that Puerto Rico continued to be a dependent Territory. For example, the official responsible for recording the results of elections in the Territory had said on 18 March 1965 that his department had no documents indicating that a referendum had been conducted in Puerto Rico in which the people had been offered three options—*independence, statehood, or commonwealth status*. That statement clearly showed that the people of Puerto Rico had not been given an opportunity to decide on their future status. Secondly, in seeking to avoid responsibility for preparing its colony for genuine self-government, the United States had imposed the colonial status of commonwealth upon Puerto Rico by Public Law 600, adopted by the United States Congress on 3 July 1950. With a view to creating the impression that Puerto Rico had become self-governing, not as a result of the unilateral action of a colonial Power but in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory, the Law had provided that it would be adopted in the form of an agreement subject to approval at a referendum by a qualified majority of Puerto Ricans and that, after the referendum, a constitutional convention would be held to prepare a draft constitution. The Law had empowered the President of the United States to consider the question whether the constitution thus adopted was in accordance with the provisions of United States law and with the United States Constitution. In the event of an affirmative decision, the new constitution would be submitted to the Congress for approval. The resolution adopted on 3 July 1952 by both Houses of the United States Congress had approved the Constitution of Puerto Rico subject to certain changes in that document. As a result, the Constitution had included a provision to the effect that any amendment or revision of the Constitution must be consistent with the above-

mentioned United States Congress resolution, with the relevant provisions of the United States Constitution, with the Federal Relations Act and with Public Law No. 600. It was thus clear that the United States Congress in which Puerto Rico was not represented, continued to exercise legal control over that Territory.

194. The Uruguayan representative had sought to prove that the Special Committee was not competent to consider the question of Puerto Rico and that the Committee would be undermining the very basis of the United Nations if it discussed the merits of General Assembly resolution 748 (VIII). The Soviet delegation could not agree that the fact that a resolution had been adopted meant that it could not be discussed. To accept that argument would mean that the "Uniting for Peace" resolution was a basic United Nations document, although it had been adopted in violation of the Charter and all the principles of the United Nations and had been forced on the Organization by the United States at a time when it had enjoyed an automatic majority in the General Assembly. Referring to resolution 748 (VIII) he said that the General Assembly had in essence adopted the point of view of the colonial Power, namely the United States. In manufacturing its nefarious commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States had trampled on the principle of the equality of rights which was embodied in the Charter. The Committee should be guided by the Charter rather than by the above-mentioned resolution, which was contrary to the basic provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

195. With regard to the conclusions of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, he wishes to point out that there had been no unanimity in the Committee regarding the new constitutional status of the Territory. In particular, the Indian representative had said that Puerto Rico did not possess all the attributes of a fully independent or self-governing State. Furthermore, the resolution adopted by the Committee had been based on information submitted by the United States. In resolution 748 (VIII) the General Assembly had expressed the opinion "that it stems from the documentation provided that the association of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the United States of America has been established as a mutually agreed association" and had considered it appropriate that the transmission of information on Puerto Rico under Article 73 e of the Charter should cease. In essence, the General Assembly had adopted the point of view of the administering Power, i.e. that relations between dependent Territories and the States responsible for those Territories were an internal matter and that only the colonial Power could decide whether a Territory was self-governing or not. In taking that decision and recognizing thereby that the United States was no longer responsible for the Territory, the General Assembly had failed to carry out one of its most important functions under the Charter, namely that laid down in Article 13 of initiating studies and making recommendations for the purpose of assisting in the realization of human rights. One of the most important of those rights was the right of peoples to self-determination. In the Soviet delegation's view, the Committee should not be bound by a resolution which had been adopted in violation of the provisions of the Charter.

196. Under the Charter all States Members of the United Nations had an obligation to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. By creating the "Commonwealth" of Puerto Rico, the

United States had retained its privileged position; thus it had flagrantly violated the principle of equal rights and self-determination. The United States continued to be responsible for Puerto Rico's foreign affairs and defence, the most important prerogatives of an independent State.

197. Puerto Rico was represented in the United States Congress only by a Resident Commissioner, who did not have the right to vote, although that body determined questions directly affecting the Territory. While the Constitution provided that the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico was a court of last instance, its decisions could be appealed from to a United States court. The Puerto Rican people had been deprived of the possibility of managing their own affairs. The United States Congress retained exclusive jurisdiction over military service, the declaration of war, customs, currency, shipping, air transport, external relations, citizenship, status of aliens, wages and labour legislation, stationing of armed forces, and so forth. United States monopolies continued to be the masters of the Territory's economy. Moreover, as the United Kingdom newspaper, *The Guardian*, had pointed out on 6 August 1965, one of the most important factors restricting the independence of Puerto Rico was the existence in the Territory of a large number of military bases. Thus, the referendum held in Puerto Rico in 1951 in order to serve as a "showcase" concealing the colonialist policy of the United States had been conducted in an atmosphere of political and economic domination by the United States, and United States imperialism had sacrificed the aspirations of the Puerto Rican people to its own economic and military purposes. The colonial status of Puerto Rico could not be concealed even in the official circles of the United States. In 1952, a United States Congressman had described the so-called constitution of Puerto Rico as a weak, insignificant colonial statute. In May 1963, a former Attorney General of Puerto Rico had called Public Law 600 a farce that left intact the structure of the colonial administration. In 1964, Luther Hodges, the former Secretary of Commerce, had said that in granting Commonwealth status to Puerto Rico in 1952, Congress had not intended to alter the status of the Territory as a "Possession" of the United States. It was clear that the statements of United States representatives to the effect that the people of Puerto Rico had exercised their right of self-determination and that the island had become a self-governing Territory were without any foundation whatever and were merely aimed at deceiving ill-informed public opinion.

198. The Puerto Rican Constitution, which had been dictated by the United States, was completely at variance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Declaration in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The very fact that the United States Government planned to hold a plebiscite in July of the current year showed that it could no longer maintain the fiction that the present status of Puerto Rico was in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Like the referendum of 1951, the planned plebiscite would be conducted under the control of the executive bodies of the colonial Power, in an atmosphere of repression and persecution, and under conditions of military occupation. The United States Government had not even promised to recognize the results of the plebiscite.

199. Puerto Rico came within the third category of Territories listed in paragraph 5 of the General Assem-



bly's Declaration in resolution 1514 (XV), and it was the duty of the Special Committee to include the question in its agenda.

200. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that his delegation rejected the contention that the Committee was not competent to discuss the inclusion of Puerto Rico in its agenda. The General Assembly, in operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2189 (XXI), had approved "the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies", and had approved its report containing a reference to the Working Group's twenty-fifth report, in which it had stated its view that the question of the inclusion of certain Territories, including Puerto Rico, required further study, and that such study should take place early in the 1967 session. The General Assembly had clearly approved that decision, and the Special Committee's competence to consider the matter was thus confirmed. That decision by the General Assembly must prevail over any earlier decision inconsistent with it. Each session of the General Assembly was sovereign and the decisions of later sessions had precedence over those of earlier sessions. Thus the Committee was legally empowered to take up the question of Puerto Rico.

201. His delegation strongly supported the inclusion of the question of the colonial Territory of Puerto Rico in the Committee's agenda. In taking that stand it could derive support from the Declaration of the Cairo Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.<sup>10</sup> The anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist forces represented at that Conference had deemed it their duty to proclaim the right of Puerto Rico to independence. In resolution 1514 (XV), the General Assembly had laid down that immediate steps must be taken in all Territories which had not yet attained independence to transfer power to the people. Puerto Rico was a colonial Territory and was not independent. The representative of the Soviet Union had given a list of some of the matters which still remained in the hands of the administering Power. In such circumstances, Puerto Rico was clearly still a colony, and came within the purview of resolution 1514 (XV) and of the present Committee.

202. He recalled that in the case of the Cook Islands a decision had been taken that the administering Power should cease to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter. It had been stipulated, however, that the people of the Cook Islands had the right to avail themselves of their option under resolution 1514 (XV) at any time they wished. In so doing, the General Assembly had confirmed that the Declaration was applicable as long as a Territory did not enjoy complete independence. The same was true with respect to Puerto Rico. The question of Puerto Rico should therefore be included in the agenda so that it could be fully studied.

203. He also supported the inclusion of the question of the Comoro Archipelago in the Committee's agenda, particularly as the administering Power concerned, in connexion with another Territory, had refused to co-operate with the United Nations, with the result that a serious situation had arisen.

204. The representative of *Bulgaria* said that, as a member of the Working Group, his delegation had, in view of the importance of the matter, supported the suggestion that the question of the inclusion of Puerto

Rico in the agenda of the Special Committee should be referred to the plenary meeting.

205. As the representatives of the USSR and Tanzania had pointed out, the General Assembly, by adopting the reports of the Special Committee for 1965 and 1966, and by approving the action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee for 1967 with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied (resolution 2189 (XXI), operative paragraph 4), had authorized the Special Committee to discuss the question. In addition, many requests had been received asking for the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the Committee's agenda.

206. His delegation's position was based on the terms of reference of the Special Committee under resolution 1514 (XV), and subsequent resolutions relating to its implementation, and was in conformity with his country's fundamental policy of defending the sacred right of dependent peoples to self-determination and freedom and of supporting them in their struggle. Under paragraph 5 of the Declaration in resolution 1514 (XV), the Special Committee had been given a clear mandate to deal with all colonial Territories, including Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other Territories which had not yet attained independence, as in the case of Puerto Rico. The Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cairo in October 1964, had drawn the attention of the Special Committee to the case of Puerto Rico and had called upon it to consider the situation in the light of resolution 1514 (XV). The Special Committee was fully qualified to discuss the question of Puerto Rico since the latter was still a dependent Territory, to which resolution 1514 (XV) was fully applicable. That resolution was the *raison d'être* of the Committee and all criteria for deciding whether a Territory was dependent or not must be based on it.

207. If it was true that the people of Puerto Rico had indeed exercised their right to self-determination and had attained self-government, it was difficult to see why a so-called plebiscite was to be held in July 1967. The main reason was obviously to give the impression that the people were being consulted, while the present situation of virtual colonialism was maintained. The plebiscite would offer the apparent alternatives of statehood in the United States or independence but the United States Congress would not commit itself in advance to abiding by the results. The plebiscite was clearly an attempt by the United States to evade its international responsibilities and postpone once again the solution of the colonial problem of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico must be included in the list of Territories to which resolution 1514 (XV) was applicable and the Special Committee should discuss in detail all the political, economic, social and other conditions prevailing in the Territory.

208. The representative of *Syria* said that his delegation's position was based on three principles. The first was that each session of the General Assembly was master of its own business. If that was not so, many errors would be perpetuated. Even the history of the United Nations was not without instances of tragedies resulting from falsifications of the will of the majority. Truth was never decided by the number of votes. Secondly, as a non-aligned country, Syria was bound by the decisions of the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which had called upon the Special Committee to consider, in

the light of resolution 1514 (XV), the situation in Puerto Rico and other Territories. Thirdly, there had been a significant change in the composition and political alignment of the United Nations since 1953, when resolution 748 (VIII) had been adopted. Of the forty-six countries which had attended the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, twenty-seven had not been Members of the United Nations in 1953, and that was more than the number of those States which had voted in favour of resolution 748 (VIII) since the result had been 26 in favour, 16 against and 18 abstentions. The fact that the result of the vote in the Fourth Committee, before the question had been referred to the General Assembly, had been 22 in favour, 18 against and 19 abstentions, appeared to indicate that the United States delegation had exerted pressure on some Members in order to gain four additional votes.

209. He pointed out that operative paragraph 9 of resolution 748 (VIII) stated that due regard should be paid to the political advancement of the people of Puerto Rico and to the will of the Puerto Rican and American peoples in the conduct of their relations and also in the eventuality that either might desire any change in the terms of their association. He hoped that some progress had been made since 1953, but, in his view, the will of the people could only be ascertained when they enjoyed political sovereignty and previous speakers had already referred to the rights of which the people of Puerto Rico were deprived.

210. The United States representative had said that it had been the people of Puerto Rico who had decided in favour of their present status. Other countries, including Syria, which had suffered under colonialism, had seen Governments set up and deposed, the will of the people falsified and parts of their countries ceded. In Puerto Rico, only 34 per cent of the population entitled to vote had in fact voted in favour of the present status, while 6 per cent had voted against and 60 per cent had abstained. Furthermore, no alternatives had been offered. That did not indicate that the people of Puerto Rico had been given the opportunity to express their will freely.

211. The only resolution which should guide the Special Committee was resolution 1514 (XV), in particular paragraph 5 of the Declaration, which fully confirmed operative paragraph 9 of resolution 748 (VIII). If the United States was convinced that it had right on its side, it should not try to prevent the Special Committee from considering the matter. He therefore fully supported the inclusion in the Special Committee's agenda of the two Territories of Puerto Rico and the Comoro Archipelago.

212. The representative of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* fully agreed with the objections expressed by the United States representative to the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the Committee's agenda. It was solely for the administering Power concerned to decide when a Territory under its formal administration had ceased to be non-self-governing within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. That was his Government's basic position. In resolution 748 (VIII), however, the General Assembly itself had recognized the new status of Puerto Rico as that of an autonomous political entity and had declared it appropriate that the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter should cease. He shared the view expressed by the representative of Uruguay that it was not for the Special Committee to question or seek

to reverse a clear, unequivocal and specific decision taken by the General Assembly itself. Furthermore, the Puerto Rican people had repeatedly been asked to express their views about their present and future status. Since 1952, support for the political parties favouring independence had declined to 21,000 in 1964, whereas the two main parties which supported Puerto Rico's present status had in 1964 obtained 479,000 and 277,000 votes respectively. It was therefore clear that Puerto Rico was not a Non-Self-Governing or colonial Territory and that the Committee was not competent to discuss it.

213. Similar considerations applied to the Comoro Islands. The former administering power, France, had informed the United Nations in March 1959 that the Territory had achieved full autonomy and that consequently Chapter XI of the Charter no longer applied. It had also supplied a considerable amount of documentary evidence in support of its decision, which had not been questioned by any formal or other United Nations decision at the time or since.

214. If it was once admitted that new Territories could be added to the Committee's already extensive list, even for the purpose of discussing whether they should be discussed, there would be no end to the controversies raised. If the Committee was to adopt a completely unrestricted view of what constituted a Territory which had not yet attained independence, the list might be endless, especially if the Committee reopened the subject of Territories whose decolonization had already been officially endorsed by the United Nations. His delegation fully supported the United States proposal.

215. The representative of *Italy* said that the reservations of his delegation, mentioned in the thirtieth report of the Working Group, related both to competence and methods. On the question of competence, his delegation strongly believed that the Special Committee did not have the power or authority to decide that a Territory had not yet attained independence within the meaning of operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1514 (XV) or to inscribe it on its agenda. During the five years of its existence, the Special Committee had not added a single Territory to its original list without a previous decision by the General Assembly. A decision of such magnitude which was tantamount to defining the status of a territory and involved legal and practical consequences could not be left to a subsidiary body of the General Assembly such as the Special Committee. The Special Committee was even less competent to discuss Territories which had already been the subject of a General Assembly resolution, such as Puerto Rico, or had been removed from the list of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the implicit consent of the General Assembly, such as the Comoro Islands.

216. He agreed that in approving the reports of the Special Committee, the General Assembly had implicitly approved each part of the Committee's work, including the decision to postpone until 1967 a procedural debate as to whether a number of items should or should not be inscribed in the agenda. The General Assembly could not, however, express an opinion in advance on a decision which the Special Committee had not yet taken. The reasoning of the USSR and Tanzanian representatives on that point could therefore not be regarded as acceptable.

217. Similarly, his delegation could not be associated with another argument advanced, namely that a change in the membership of the United Nations made earlier

resolutions valueless and obsolete. To accept such an idea would deal a serious blow to the United Nations. The General Assembly could, of course, revise or reconsider an earlier resolution, but unless and until that was done, the resolution stood and could not be ignored without violating the spirit and letter of the Charter.

218. On the question of methods, under operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1514 (XV) the Special Committee had special responsibilities in the drawing up of the list of Territories which had not yet achieved independence. As his delegation had repeatedly maintained in the past, such responsibilities should be discharged by the Working Group which should study the relevant criteria and principles for submission to the General Assembly.

219. His delegation had therefore had serious reservations concerning the discussion of the question in the plenary meeting without previous exhaustive consideration by the Working Group. Consequently, his delegation would oppose the inclusion of any Territory not considered within the context of a comprehensive study of the more general problem of the list of the Territories to which resolution 1514 (XV) applied. His delegation therefore supported the United States proposal.

220. The representative of *Poland* said that his delegation's position with respect to the status of Puerto Rico had been fully explained at the eighth session of the General Assembly and remained unchanged. Despite some changes in the political status of the Territory, there had been no justification for removing Puerto Rico from the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, as Puerto Rico had not yet attained the stage of full self-government and independence within the meaning of the United Nations Charter. The United States Congress reserved the right to pass legislation on economic, social and educational matters affecting Puerto Rico, while the Puerto Rico legislature could enact such legislation only within considerable limitations. The people of Puerto Rico could not at its will change the constitutional status of the Territory; under the Federal Relations Act, the prior agreement of the United States Congress was required. Moreover, the United States Congress could at any time amend the Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act. On the basis of those facts, his delegation had opposed the adoption of resolution 748 (VIII), which had in any case been adopted only by a very slim majority.

221. General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) stipulated quite clearly that the colonial system should be abolished in all Territories, irrespective of whether or not a given Territory strictly fell into one of the two categories of a Non-Self-Governing or a Trust Territory. It should not be so interpreted as to delay the process of decolonization or to deny the enjoyment of "complete independence and freedom". The people of Puerto Rico did not yet enjoy "complete independence and freedom" and, consequently, the question of Puerto Rico still came under the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) and, as such, could and should be discussed by the Special Committee.

222. United Nations work in similar cases had shown that the Organization had endeavoured to elaborate basic principles to ensure that what had happened in the case of Puerto Rico should not apply in the case of other Territories. That was exemplified by General Assembly resolution 2064 (XX) on the question of the Cook Islands. Although elections had been held in the Cook Islands under United Nations supervision and the

Constitution guaranteed the people a right to withdraw unilaterally from its association with New Zealand, the General Assembly had considered itself in duty bound to include in its resolution operative paragraph 6 in which it "reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations, under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), to assist the people of Cook Islands in the eventual achievement of full independence, if they so wish, at a future date". That resolution proved that United Nations responsibility in colonial cases did not cease automatically when the administering Power was absolved of its obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter. Even though the United States Government had been absolved from that obligation in respect of Puerto Rico, the process of self-determination had not been completed in that Territory, and the United Nations still had responsibilities towards the Territory and its people.

223. The Special Committee had been instructed by the General Assembly to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of resolution 1514 (XV) to all Territories which had not yet attained independence. It was therefore the duty of the Committee to discuss the request contained in the Declaration adopted by the Second Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, and the request contained in the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba (A/AC.109/144) that the question of Puerto Rico and that of the Comoro Islands be included in the agenda of the Special Committee. His delegation also shared the view expressed by the representatives of the Soviet Union, Tanzania and Bulgaria that the Special Committee had already received a specific mandate from the General Assembly to study the problem of the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the list of Territories to which the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) were applicable, inasmuch as the General Assembly at its twenty-first session had approved the report of the Special Committee covering its work in 1966, which explicitly stated that the Committee intended to study that question.

224. Guided by the principles of anti-colonialism and the rights of all colonial and non-self-governing peoples to complete independence and freedom, his delegation firmly supported the inclusion of the question of Puerto Rico and of the Comoro Archipelago in the agenda of the Special Committee.

225. The representative of *Australia* said that he had been surprised by the discussion of the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico and of the Comoro Archipelago in the list of Territories to which the Declaration was applicable. He fully agreed with the representative of Uruguay that Member States must be guided in the matter by their obligations under the Charter.

226. Article 73 of the Charter was quite explicit concerning the obligations of Member States with regard to Non-Self-Governing Territories. At the twenty-third meeting of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, the USSR representative had stressed the need to adhere to the provisions of the Charter. The basic obligations of Member States were regulated by the Charter, which could not be changed, especially by extraneous meetings of some Members. The Charter had international treaty status and nothing could countermand its clear provisions. He would point out that his Government had played an instrumental part at the San Francisco Conference in drafting the Charter provisions relating to the rights of dependent peoples to self-government and independence and had



also played a responsible role in the decolonization operations of the last twenty years.

227. The resolutions of the General Assembly had great persuasive force, but could not amend the Charter. The present discussion raised the whole issue of the relation of General Assembly resolutions to the Charter. Under Article 73 of the Charter, the United Nations had the obligation to develop self-government in dependent Territories. By resolution 748 (VIII), the General Assembly had recognized that the people of Puerto Rico had expressed their will "in a free and democratic way" and had "effectively exercised their right to self-determination" and that the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter were, therefore, no longer applicable to that Territory. The United Nations function in relation to that Territory had ended with its achievement of self-government. Article 10 of the Charter provided that the General Assembly might discuss any question which came within the scope of the Charter, but the question of the self-government of Puerto Rico no longer came within the scope of Member States' obligations under the Charter. The contention that General Assembly resolution 748 (VIII) was invalid because it had been adopted fourteen years previously, when the number of Member States was less than at present, was untenable.

228. Again, much had been said about the power of the General Assembly and the sovereign nature of each separate session of the Assembly. That did not affect the fundamental and paramount status of the Charter. Resolutions on self-government differed from others, which might be varied or amended. A resolution accepting that certain provisions of the Charter had been fulfilled and stating that a particular people had asserted its right to self-determination could not be revoked so that the Territory concerned was demoted again to colonial status.

229. He had noted recently a tendency of certain Member States to wish to force complete independence on States which did not want it. General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) declared the right of all peoples freely to determine their political status. For the United Nations to insist on independence as the only solution for all Territories would be limiting the right of peoples to make a free choice. General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) set forth the various options which were open to the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories when exercising that right of free choice. There was a tendency among certain States to regard the alternatives to independence as "second-class" solutions, as had been apparent in the debate on the Caribbean Territories, in whose case principles V, VI and VII of the annex to resolution 1541 (XV) had been applied.

230. The United States had clearly discharged its Charter obligations with regard to Puerto Rico, and that territory was no longer a Non-Self-Governing Territory and subject to consideration by the General Assembly or the Special Committee. He was surprised and perturbed that the question had been raised, and his delegation would definitely support the United States motion.

231. The representative of the *United States of America*, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that in view of the number of delegations which wished to speak in the debate, her delegation was willing to postpone the vote on its motion until the Committee's next meeting. In replying to the false allegations which had been made by the USSR representative and others, she would keep her statement on a procedural basis and

not go into the substance of the matter, as the USSR representative had inappropriately done.

232. The allegation that the attainment of commonwealth status had made no significant change in Puerto Rico's position and that it was still under the authority of the United States Congress had no basis in fact. Congresswoman Bolton, as the United States delegate to the eighth session of the General Assembly, had stated clearly the full significance of the new status in the Fourth Committee in 1953. Mrs. Bolton had explained that there was now a bilateral contract of association between the United States and Puerto Rico, which had been established by a juridical decision based on the common consent of the Puerto Rican people. Previously, the Territory had been under the full authority of the United States Congress in all government matters, by virtue of an Organic Act which only Congress had the right to change. The new Constitution had been chosen by the people, which alone had the authority to alter it.

233. The USSR representative had questioned the act of self-determination of the people of Puerto Rico. In the elections, the people of the Territory had been given a clear choice between the alternative options: commonwealth status, statehood, and independence. The first option had been chosen by an overwhelming majority of the people, and that choice had been reiterated in a series of free elections since. Moreover, while the number of votes for parties in favour of commonwealth status had steadily increased, the number of votes for those in favour of independence had steadily dwindled, and in 1964, as indicated by the results of the most recent elections, 58.5 per cent of the population had voted for commonwealth status, 34.3 per cent for statehood and only 2.7 per cent for independence.

234. The USSR representative had made frequent reference to the fact that the laws passed by the United States Congress applied in Puerto Rico and that the Federal Government had authority in some areas of Puerto Rican affairs. Those statements showed a failure to understand the nature of the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico. As Congresswoman Bolton had said at the eighth session of the General Assembly, Puerto Rico had agreed under its contract of association with the United States that the United States Government should have in respect of Puerto Rico the same functions that it had in respect of the states of the Union. That in no way detracted from the status of full self-government. The Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico had said in his statement at the 348th meeting of the Fourth Committee in October 1953 that, as in the case of the forty-eight states of the Union, the United States Congress had no power to enact legislation relating to the domestic affairs of Puerto Rico, but only on matters relating to external policy. The authority of Congress in respect of Puerto Rico was subject to the same constitutional restrictions as in the case of the federal states.

235. Moreover, the Puerto Rican people could change its present status whenever it wished. The senior United States representative at the eighth session of the General Assembly had stated at the 459th plenary meeting on 27 November 1953 that he had been authorized to say on behalf of the President of the United States that if, at any time, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico adopted a resolution in favour of more complete or even absolute independence, he would immediately recommend to Congress that such independence should be granted. The Puerto Rican people was

thus free to choose its own status, and repeated elections had shown that the majority of the people in the Territory were in favour of commonwealth status or statehood, while the independence party had received little support.

236. In conclusion, she stressed that, since the General Assembly had recognized, in 1953, that the Puerto Rican people had exercised its right to self-determination and achieved self-government, the Territory was no longer a matter for consideration by the Committee.

237. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, recalled the United States representative's statement that the allegation that the attainment of commonwealth status had made no significant change in Puerto Rico's position had no basis in fact. She had referred to a statement made by Congresswoman Bolton at the eighth session of the General Assembly to the effect that there was a bilateral contract of association between the United States and Puerto Rico, which could not be altered except by mutual consent. The Soviet delegation had adduced facts to show that there had been virtually no change of any significance in the structure of Puerto Rico. Those facts had not been refuted by the United States representative.

238. The USSR delegation had said that Public Law 600, adopted by the United States Congress on 3 July 1950, had not repealed the Organic Act of 2 March 1917 and that the former colonial régime had continued in force. Although the new colonial structure was described in the so-called Constitution as an "Associated Free State" or "Commonwealth", in reality Puerto Rico was not a politically independent State. It was not free and the association itself was based on unequal conditions. Puerto Rico continued to be a colonial dependency of the United States. Section 4 of Public Law 600 stated:

"Except as provided in section 5 of this Act, the Act . . . approved 2 March 1917, as amended, is hereby continued in force and effect and may hereafter be cited as the 'Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act'."

Section 5 provided for the repeal of many sections of the earlier act but all of them related to local administration. The powers of the so-called Constitutional Convention authorized by Public Law 600 had thus been limited by that Law, which had fully maintained in force the Organic Act of 1917 and on the basis of which the United States Congress retained complete control over Puerto Rico. Furthermore, under the so-called Federal Relations Act, Puerto Rico was regarded as a "possession" of the United States. The first paragraph of that Act stated that its provisions applied to Puerto Rico and the neighbouring islands, which belonged to the United States.

239. In addition, Public Law 600, like the "Constitution" of Puerto Rico, could be amended, suspended or repealed by the United States Congress. Those facts fully refuted the statement of Congresswoman Bolton. It was clear that, since the United States Congress had acted unilaterally, the United States and Puerto Rico had never entered into a mutually agreed association. In no provision of Public Law 600 did the United States Congress renounce sovereignty over Puerto Rico or recognize Puerto Rican sovereignty. From the moment of the establishment of the colonial régime by the United States, there had never been any negotiations between the United States and Puerto Rico as a

sovereign State. When Public Law 600 had been adopted, the United States House and Senate Committees on Territorial and Insular Affairs had emphasized that the existing political, economic and social relations between the United States and Puerto Rico would remain unchanged. That showed that Puerto Rico continued to be a United States colony, that the United States had not renounced its sovereignty over Puerto Rico, that the United States could unilaterally alter the present structure of government in Puerto Rico and that Public Law 600 had not granted the Territory a full measure of self-government.

240. The United States representative had also referred to a statement by the senior United States representative at the eighth session of the General Assembly to the effect that if, at any time, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico adopted a resolution in favour of more complete or even absolute independence, such a request would be favourably considered by the United States Congress. But that promise had not been kept. In 1959, the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico had adopted a joint resolution requesting the United States Congress to grant the Territory a greater measure of self-government. The Congress had refused to consider that request. Again, in November 1962, the Puerto Rican Assembly had adopted resolution No. 1 requesting the United States to settle the final political status of Puerto Rico on the basis of giving the island the right to sovereignty. That request, too, had been ignored by the United States Congress. At present, the United States was attempting to force a colonial plebiscite on the Puerto Rican people with a view to avoiding its international responsibility and postponing a definitive decision on the question of sovereignty.

241. The United States representative had referred to elections that had been held in the Territory in 1948, but the Soviet delegation's point was that the people of Puerto Rico had not been given the right to choose, or an opportunity to decide on the future political status of the Territory.

242. He read out the text of a letter he had just received that had been addressed to the United States representative by members of the Popular Democratic Party of Puerto Rico, the Government party, expressing shock at the inaccurate statements which that representative had made in the Special Committee and which were a complete distortion of historical facts. The members went on to say that they had voted for the Popular Democratic Party on the assurance that local elections were not of a plebiscitary character and that their votes could never be interpreted as precluding further examination by the United Nations of the Territory's political problem. They added that their votes had been cast to foster the struggle for recognition of Puerto Rican sovereignty and to elaborate a true association with the United States. The obstinacy of the United States had made such an association impossible since that Government sought to maintain a colonial relationship. They urged the United States delegation, in the name of United States prestige and the moral force which the United Nations represented, to withdraw its opposition to the inclusion of the question of Puerto Rico in the Special Committee's agenda.

243. In his statement, the Australian representative had presented himself in the role of defender of the interests of the colonial peoples and had boasted about



the part played by Australia in the drafting of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco. The Soviet delegation would point out, however, that the fact that the word "independence" was associated with the word "self-government" in the definition of the Trusteeship System was not due to the efforts of the Australian delegation. The word "independence" and some other progressive provisions had been included in the Charter at the demand of the Soviet delegation. If the Australian representative's statements concerning his delegation's role in the drafting of the Charter were true, the Soviet delegation wondered why, twenty years after the adoption of the Charter and the establishment of the Trusteeship System, Australia had not granted independence to its Trust Territories and refused to fix the date for the granting of such independence. Like other colonial Powers, Australia adopted a reactionary policy in the Committee with regard to matters concerning decolonization and voted against all progressive decisions in the United Nations. With regard to the slanderous attacks made by the Australian representative against the Soviet Union's policy, he would point out that the Soviet Union did not have the experience of repressing and persecuting people struggling for independence that the colonialists, including the Australian colonialists, had. The shameful participation of Australia in the Viet-Nameese war, which had been unleashed by United States aggressors, was an example of the Australian Government's policy towards people who were defending their right to self-determination and independence.

244. In his view, the colonialists were presenting themselves as the champions of the self-determination and independence of peoples. However, whenever the peoples waged a struggle to defend their right to be free and independent, the colonialists always used the most modern weapons, tanks, aircraft and the like to suppress the desires of the peoples for freedom and independence, to deprive them of their right to self-determination, and to prevent them from deciding their own future. The sole purpose of the Australian representative's statement was to divert the Committee from considering the pressing political problem of Puerto Rico, which called for immediate solution.

245. The representative of the *United States of America* said that the statement of the Soviet representative had reiterated a large number of the quite baseless allegations which he had made in the past. She had already submitted detailed figures showing the genuine nature of Puerto Rico's self-determination. The United States delegation was not ready to take advice on the subject from the Soviet Union, and she thought it might be interesting for the Committee to investigate the extent to which the various nations and peoples of the Soviet Union had expressed their desires at any point regarding their association with the USSR, and the extent to which they were free, as the people of Puerto Rico were free, to dissolve the association.

246. The representative of *Iraq* said that his delegation regarded the question under consideration from two aspects: whether General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) was applicable in the case of Puerto Rico and whether the Special Committee was competent to include the question of Puerto Rico in its agenda. With regard to the first aspect, the Iraqi delegation continued to believe that resolution 1514 (XV) was applicable, since that resolution spoke of three kinds of Territories: Non-Self-Governing Territories, Trust Ter-

ritories, and Territories which had not yet attained independence. No one claimed that Puerto Rico was an independent State. The General Assembly had adopted resolution 1514 (XV) many years after resolution 748 (VIII) and he was sure that the sponsors of resolution 1514 (XV) had been aware of previous resolutions, such as resolution 748 (VIII), concerning Territories not yet independent.

247. As to the second aspect, it had been pointed out in the Committee that in adopting resolution 2189 (XXI) the previous year, the General Assembly had approved the "action taken and envisaged by the Special Committee with respect to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies" and had also approved the Committee's report containing a reference to the Working Group's twenty-fifth report, in which it had expressed the view that the question of the inclusion of certain Territories, including Puerto Rico, required further study, and that such study should take place early in the 1967 session. Nevertheless, he did not think that the General Assembly had taken a clear-cut position on the Special Committee's competence to consider the matter. In his delegation's opinion, it was not for the Special Committee to take any decision whether or not the item should be included in its agenda.

248. In those circumstances, he wondered why the United States representative was proposing that a decision should be taken by the Committee excluding the discussion of Puerto Rico.

249. The representative of *Venezuela* observed that his delegation had already expressed its position on the question in the Working Group and that it had stated its opposition to the inclusion of the item in the agenda. It was not for the Special Committee to consider the question of Puerto Rico. That was a matter which fell within the competence of the General Assembly itself and that body had already taken a decision on the question by adopting resolution 748 (VIII), which the Special Committee could not disregard.

250. The representative of *Australia* said that, despite the Soviet Union representative's assertions regarding his country's position as the defender of the interests of colonial peoples, the fact was that, of all the major Powers, the Soviet Union alone had declined to submit information on Territories—in some cases previously independent nations—which it had acquired following the Second World War.

251. The Soviet Union representative had referred to "peoples struggling for their independence". He recalled that Australia had gone to the assistance of Poland when it had been the victim of aggression in 1939; Australia had had no pact with the aggressor. Later, his country had gone to the assistance of the Federation of Malaya.

252. He only wished to state—since the Soviet Union representative had raised the question of Viet-Nam—that Australia believed that, in supporting the people of Viet-Nam in resisting aggression, it was acting in a manner fully in accord with the principles of the United Nations.

253. The representative of *Syria* proposed that the debate on the question of the inclusion of Puerto Rico in the list of Territories to which resolution 1514 (XV) was applicable should be adjourned *sine die*.

254. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* supported the Syrian motion. Although his delegation was convinced that Puerto Rico was a colo-

nial Territory for the purposes of resolution 1514 (XV), since it was neither an independent State nor part of another State—as had been confirmed by a ruling of the United States Supreme Court—he believed that further consultations were required before the Committee took a decision.

255. The representative of the *United States of America* opposed the Syrian motion. She thought that the procedural motion submitted at the previous meeting by her delegation had been adequately discussed and that delegations had had time to reach a position on it. In any event, if the Committee decided to adjourn the debate, her delegation would interpret such a decision as indicating that it was the Committee's will that Puerto Rico should not be considered by it. It would be her understanding that the adoption of a motion to adjourn the debate *sine die* would preclude further consideration of the issue.

256. The representative of *Australia* also opposed the motion for adjournment of the debate. The question at issue was clear and had been fully discussed; moreover, in view of its possible implications, the Committee had a duty to take a position on it as soon as possible.

#### H. IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 2151 (XXI), 2184 (XXI), 2189 (XXI) AND 2248 (S-V) AND PERTINENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE: REQUESTS ADDRESSED TO SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

257. At the 569th meeting, on 30 October 1967, the Chairman drew the attention of the Special Committee to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its 1583rd plenary meeting, on 6 October 1967, to include the following item in the agenda of the twenty-second session and to allocate it to the Fourth Committee for consideration and report:

"97. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations."

258. The Chairman also drew attention to a note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/276) concerning the action taken by the specialized agencies and international institutions in response to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2151 (XXI), 2184 (XXI), 2189 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) and pertinent resolutions of the Special Committee. In that note reference was made to another note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.417) relating to the measures taken to extend material and other assistance to refugees from Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations in response to the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 22 June 1966 (A/6300/Rev.I, chap. II, para. 619) and General Assembly resolution 2184 (XXI). Reference was also made to the report by the Secretary-General on his consultations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development<sup>11</sup> pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966. Also of relevance to

this question was the statement made at the 487th meeting, on 15 February 1967, by the director in charge of the New York Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization concerning the implementation by that organization of pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/SR.487).

259. At the 570th meeting, the Special Committee decided to draw the attention of the General Assembly, in connexion with its consideration of the item referred to above, to the information contained in the relevant report of the Secretary-General and the notes by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/276 and A/AC.109/L.417).<sup>12</sup>

#### I. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

##### *Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967)*

260. At its 541st meeting, held in Dar es Salaam on 20 June 1967, the Special Committee adopted a resolution relating to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967) (A/AC.109/252). Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter II of the present report.

##### *Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States*

261. The Special Committee during its 1967 session maintained close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States. During the Committee's meetings in Dar es Salaam, the Organization of African Unity was represented by an official of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, who at the 531st meeting made a statement on behalf of that Organization.

262. At its 543rd meeting, the Special Committee decided to circulate a communication dated 23 June 1967, concerning the question of Aden, addressed to the Secretary-General from the permanent observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations (A/AC.109/256).

263. In a letter dated 13 June 1967, the Chairman of the Special Committee, having regard to operative paragraphs 11 and 13 thereof, transmitted the text of a resolution concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia (A/AC.109/248), adopted by the Special Committee at its 528th meeting, to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity. Further, in another letter dated 20 June 1967, the Chairman, having regard to operative paragraph 11 thereof, transmitted to him the text of a resolution concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/251).

##### *Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter*

264. In accordance with its mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 De-

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 66, document A/6825.*

<sup>12</sup> The note by the Secretariat concerning the assistance to refugees from the Portuguese Territories mentioned above is appended as annex I to chapter V of the present report. The note by the Secretariat concerning the action taken by the specialized agencies and international institutions is appended as annex III of the present chapter.

ember 1963, the Special Committee considered, at its 557th to 559th meetings, on 12 and 13 September 1967, the question of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of this item are contained in chapter XXIV of the present report.

*Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination*

265. Having regard to the decision taken by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 20 of its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, the Special Committee decided to undertake a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination.

266. At its 488th meeting, the Special Committee referred this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report. Sub-Committee I, accordingly, submitted its report to the Special Committee on 29 September 1967 (A/AC.109/L.434). The Special Committee's report to the General Assembly on this question is contained in document A/6868 and Add.1.

*Military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers which may be impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under their administration*

267. The Special Committee decided at its 488th meeting to undertake a study of the role of the military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers which may be impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under their administration. It also decided to refer this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration.

268. In paragraph 14 of its report to the Special Committee (see annex IV) Sub-Committee I stated that "Owing to the refusal of the administering Powers to co-operate and in view of the lack of time and information available, the Sub-Committee decided to continue its consideration of this item at its next session".

269. At its 568th meeting, the Special Committee endorsed this decision and agreed that, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take at its twenty-second session, it would continue consideration of the item at its next session, it being understood that the reservations expressed by some members would be reflected in the records. These reservations are set out below.

270. The representative of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* said that his Government's views, which were fully set out in paragraph 11 of the report, made it necessary for his delegation to reserve its position on the adoption of the report.

271. The representative of the *United States of America* said that her delegation had expressed certain reservations on the question under discussion and wished to reserve its position.

272. The representative of *Italy* said that his delegation wished to express reservations on both the substance and the method of the report. The Italian delegation had already stated that a broad consensus had never been achieved on the highly controversial question of military bases: for example, forty-six Member States had not supported General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI). That question was only a part of the general problem of disarmament and almost all Member States were in agreement that it must be considered in conjunction with other disarmament problems, as was clear from their adoption of General Assembly resolution 2165 (XXI), in which the Assembly had referred the question to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament. It would be inappropriate for the Committee to formulate conclusions on the matter while the Eighteen-Nation Committee was considering the problem. The procedure whereby the Sub-Committee felt justified in proceeding to a general condemnation of Member States on the inadequate basis of an exchange of letters with a few Member States could serve only to cast doubt on the seriousness of its work. The Italian delegation was unable to support the report. It thought that paragraph 13 should be deleted, as should the words "owing to the refusal of the administering Powers to co-operate" in paragraph 14, but it would not make a formal proposal to that effect.

273. The representative of *Australia* reaffirmed his delegation's strong reservations, which appeared in the report.

274. The representative of *Finland* recalled that his delegation had reserved its position on paragraph 13 in Sub-Committee I, since it considered that the question of military bases was a matter of conflict between the great Powers. That reservation, which had been made in accordance with Finland's policy of neutrality, was still valid.

275. The representative of *Madagascar* maintained the reservations which his delegation had expressed in the Committee and elsewhere.

276. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* recalled that his delegation had entered formal reservations on the question of military bases during the Committee's meetings in Africa, since his Government considered that the question was a domestic problem and that it was for colonial Territories themselves to negotiate the maintenance or withdrawal of military bases with the administering Power as they approached independence. The Ivory Coast also felt that the Committee was not the appropriate forum for a final decision on the question of military bases. These reservations remained valid.

277. The representative of *Uruguay* said that his delegation, which had already stated its position on the question of military bases, would abstain in the vote on the relevant paragraph.

278. The representative of *Venezuela* said that his delegation would not enter any reservations on the report, since it contained no specific conclusions or recommendations regarding the military activities of colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration. That did not mean, however, that his delegation had in any way altered its position.

279. The representative of *Iran* reaffirmed his delegation's view that the question of military bases was distinct from the question of colonialism and must be decided by the people of the Territory concerned.



*International Seminar on Apartheid, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa*

280. On 21 February the Secretary-General requested the advice of the Special Committee concerning the various aspects of the organization of the international conference or seminar envisaged in operative paragraph 6 (a) of General Assembly resolution 2202 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 on the problems of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism in southern Africa. In a letter dated 20 April 1967, the Chairman of the Special Committee, in response to that request, transmitted a report containing proposals concerning the organization of the international conference or seminar which the Special Committee had, by consensus, agreed to adopt at its 509th meeting, on 17 April 1967 (A/AC.109/236).<sup>13</sup>

281. Following an invitation by the Government of the Republic of Zambia, the Secretary-General organized the International Seminar on *Apartheid*, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, which took place from 25 July to 4 August 1967 in Kitwe, Zambia. The Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. John W. S. Malecela (United Republic of Tanzania) presided over the International Seminar as its Chairman.

282. On 29 September 1967, the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly the report of the International Seminar (A/6818 and Corr.1) in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution.

*Dissemination of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and publicity for the work of the Special Committee*

283. In operative paragraph 18 of resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, the General Assembly requested "the Secretary-General to promote, through the various organs and agencies of the United Nations, the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently aware of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by the colonial peoples". In operative paragraph 13 of its resolution of 20 June 1967 (A/AC.109/252), the Special Committee requested "the Secretary-General to promote the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, including in particular, the preparation, in consultation with the Special Committee, of publications covering the work of the Committee at its current session away from Headquarters, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently aware of the situation in colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by colonial peoples".

284. At the 569th meeting, on 23 October 1967, the Chairman of the Special Committee conveyed to the Committee information which he had received from the Secretariat, relating to the measures taken and envisaged by the Office of Public Information to promote the publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee.

285. At the 570th meeting, on 30 October, following statements made by the representatives of Finland, the USSR, Bulgaria, Venezuela, Syria, India and Yugoslavia, the Chairman undertook to convey the views expressed and the suggestions offered by members

concerning this matter to the Office of Public Information.

*Matters relating to the small Territories*

286. By operative paragraph 16 of its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, the General Assembly invited "the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the population of those Territories to exercise fully the right to self-determination and independence".

287. In requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, the Special Committee called their attention to the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI). Further, in arriving at its conclusions and recommendations concerning the small Territories, details of which are contained in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee took that provision into consideration.

288. In this connexion, the Special Committee decided to defer consideration of a proposal contained in paragraph 286 of the report of Sub-Committee III, to the effect that the Secretary-General should be asked to initiate a study of the feasibility of arrangements under which small territories which may wish to be fully self-governing might be enabled to have available to them the status of a sovereign entity associated with the United Nations. Reservations concerning that proposal were expressed by the representatives of Madagascar, the United Kingdom and the United States.

*Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence*

289. By operative paragraph 15 of its resolution 2189 (XXI), the General Assembly invited "the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration".

290. In requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, the Special Committee called their attention to the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI). Further in its consideration of specific territories, the Special Committee took that provision into consideration.

*Pattern of conferences*

291. By its resolution 2116 (XX) concerning the pattern of conferences, the General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, "that a fixed pattern of conferences to govern the places and dates of the meetings of United Nations bodies shall come into force on 1 January 1966 for a further period of three years". By the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to submit to the General Assembly each year a basic programme of conferences for the following year, established in conformity with the present pattern and after consultation, as appropriate, with the organs concerned". It also urged "all organs of the United Nations... to review their working methods and also the frequency and length of sessions in the light of the present resolution, the growing volume of meetings, the resulting strain on available resources and the difficulty of ensuring the effective participation of members".

<sup>13</sup> See also document A/6667 and Add.1-4.

292. In operative paragraph 5 of its resolution 2239 (XXI) on the same subject, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General "to draw up in August of each year, for submission to the General Assembly... the provisional calendar of meetings and conferences planned by the entire United Nations family of organizations for the two following calendar years". In operative paragraph 9 of this resolution, the Assembly recommended that "all competent organs of the United Nations, including subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, should bear in mind that proposals involving new meetings and conferences would be subject to the recommendations of the Committee on Conferences and to final approval by the Assembly".

293. By adopting the 33rd report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.432/Rev.1), the Special Committee at its 564th meeting, on 27 September, decided, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take at its twenty-second session, to hold two sessions in 1968, the first from the second week of February to the end of June and the second from Thursday, 1 August to Friday, 30 August. This programme would not preclude the holding of extra-session meetings on an emergency basis if developments in any dependent Territory so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Special Committee may decide to hold in 1968. During its second session, the Special Committee would take up the reports of any visiting groups it may dispatch to Territories.

294. As regards the provisional calendar of meetings in 1969, the Special Committee decided to adopt, on a tentative basis, the same programme as that planned for 1968.

#### J. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

##### *Security Council*

295. The General Assembly, in operative paragraph 14 of its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, requested "the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of development in any Territory examined by the Committee which may threaten international peace and security and to make any concrete suggestions which may assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations".

##### *(a) Southern Rhodesia*

296. In paragraph 1 of its consensus of 6 June 1967, concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted at its 523rd meeting held in Kitwe, Zambia, the Special Committee decided "to transmit to the President of the Security Council the records of its debates on the question of Southern Rhodesia, including the testimony submitted by the petitioners, following the conclusion of its consideration of that question". The text of the consensus, together with the records of the debate on the question in the Special Committee, was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 16 June 1967.<sup>14</sup>

297. By operative paragraph 12 of its resolution of 9 June 1967 (A/AC.109/248), the Special Committee recommended to the Security Council, "in accordance with its decision contained in resolution 232 (1966)

of 16 December 1966, and, in particular, paragraph 1 thereof to take the necessary measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 13 June 1967.<sup>15</sup>

##### *(b) Territories under Portuguese administration*

298. In operative paragraph 7 of its resolution of 20 June 1967 (A/AC.109/251), the Special Committee drew "the urgent attention of the Security Council to the continued deterioration of the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination as well as to the consequences of the aggressive acts committed by Portugal against the independent African States that border its colonies". In operative paragraph 8 of the same resolution, the Special Committee urgently recommended that "the Security Council take the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its resolutions concerning this question, particularly resolution 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965 and those of General Assembly resolution 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 20 June 1967.<sup>16</sup>

##### *(c) Colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967)*

299. In operative paragraph 4 of its resolution of 20 June 1967 (A/AC.109/252), the Special Committee recommended "once again that the Security Council make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 20 June 1967.<sup>17</sup>

##### *Trusteeship Council*

300. In accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, by letter dated 30 June 1967 (A/AC.109/255) addressed to the Chairman, informed the Special Committee that the Council at its thirty-fourth session examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Nauru and New Guinea. The letter stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, as well as the observations of the members of the Trusteeship Council, representing their individual opinions only, were contained in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands<sup>18</sup> and in its report to the General Assembly on Nauru and New Guinea.<sup>19</sup>

##### *Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa*

301. The Bureau of the Special Committee maintained close contact with the Bureau of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as regards matters

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/8005.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/8023.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/8024.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/8020.

<sup>19</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/6704).*

<sup>14</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967, document S/8006.*

of common interest relating to the work of the two Committees. The two Committees co-operated in the formulation of proposals for submission to the Secretary-General regarding the various aspects of the organization of the International Seminar on *Apartheid*, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa which took place in Kitwe, Zambia in July/August 1967.

### *Specialized agencies*

302. Collaboration of the specialized agencies with the Special Committee has been maintained by the

<i>Resolution adopted on</i>	<i>Territories concerned</i>	<i>Relevant paragraphs</i>
1 June 1967 (consensus)	Territories under Portuguese administration	third paragraph
9 June 1967 (A/AC.109/248)	Southern Rhodesia	operative paragraph 13
20 June 1967 (A/AC.109/251)	Territories under Portuguese administration	operative paragraphs 10, 11, 13
20 June 1967 (A/AC.109/252)	Colonial Territories considered during the meetings away from Headquarters (1967)	operative paragraphs 8, 12

304. The text of the consensus and resolutions was transmitted by the Secretary-General to the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as to the international institutions concerned for their attention. The substantive parts of the replies received from these organizations concerning the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions were reproduced and made available to the Special Committee in document A/AC.109/276 (see section H above), which is appended to the present chapter as annex III.

### *United Nations Special Mission on Aden*

305. In a note dated 23 February 1967,<sup>20</sup> the Secretary-General announced that following consultations with the Special Committee and the administering Power pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2183 (XXI), he had appointed the United Nations Special Mission on Aden with the following composition: Mr. Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela, Chairman; Mr. Abdussattar Shalizi of Afghanistan, and Mr. Moussa Leo Keita of Mali.

306. At the 567th meeting of the Special Committee, on 13 October, the Chairman drew attention to a letter dated 12 October 1967 addressed to him by the Secretary-General, appended to which was a letter of the same date from the Chairman of the United Nations Special Mission on Aden (A/AC.109/277) indicating when the Mission expected to submit its report.

307. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report of the Mission is contained in chapter VI of the present report.

### *United Nations Council for South West Africa*

308. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee has closely followed the work of the United Nations Council for South West Africa. By letter dated 12 September 1967, the Chairman of the Special Committee transmitted to the President of the Council for South West Africa the text of a resolution on the question of South West Africa (A/AC.109/271) adopted by the Committee at its 557th meeting on the same date.

presence of representatives of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization at meetings of the Special Committee.

303. During the period covered by the report, the Special Committee adopted the following consensus and resolutions which contained appeals or requests addressed to international institutions, including the specialized agencies:

### K. REVIEW OF WORK<sup>21</sup>

309. In its resolution 2189 (XXI), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. The Assembly also requested the Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories, to recommend whenever it considered it proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory, and to make any concrete suggestions which might assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter regarding developments in the colonial Territories which may threaten international peace and security.

310. At the outset of its work during 1967 the Special Committee was aware that some constitutional progress had taken place in a few of the colonial Territories to which the Declaration applies, and Bechuanaland (Botswana), Basutoland (Lesotho) and Barbados, to which it had given close consideration in previous years, had acceded to independence during the latter part of 1966. However, many members observed that these developments served only to intensify their regret at the continued delay in the complete and effective implementation of the Declaration. They noted that although more than six years had passed since the adoption of that Declaration, many Territories remained under colonial rule, some of them with little prospect of emancipation in the near future. Indeed, in disregard of the pertinent United Nations resolutions, the administering Powers had persisted in their denial of the right of the people of these Territories to self-determination and had in some instances extended the application of their harshly repressive policies. Many Members viewed this state of affairs as a serious threat to international peace and security. In this connexion special concern was expressed regarding the situation in the colonial Territories in southern Africa where the authorities concerned, acting in collaboration with one another and supported by foreign economic and other interests, continued flagrantly to stifle the legitimate aspirations

<sup>21</sup> The views or reservations of individual members on matters reviewed in this section are set out in the relevant chapters of the present report (see chapters II to XXIII).



of the indigenous inhabitants to freedom and independence.

311. It was in this context that the Special Committee engaged in the discharge of its mandate during 1967. In the course of its work it re-examined the implementation of the Declaration and of General Assembly resolutions relating to the various colonial Territories and in the light of developments formulated recommendations for the application of further measures as appropriate. In addition to carrying out a number of specific tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly or arising from its own previous decisions, the Committee also undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese administration and in all other Territories under colonial administration, on the basis of which it submitted conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly. Moreover, having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI), 2160 (XXI), and 2232 (XXI), the Committee initiated a study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

312. This programme of work proved to be strenuous; adding to its weight was the necessity of keeping the situation in certain of the colonial Territories under continuous review. What was more, many of the problems which the Special Committee was called upon to examine had increased both in difficulty and in gravity. Nevertheless by holding meetings continuously from February to November, except for one short recess, the Committee was able to give adequate consideration to all but a few items on its agenda.

313. As envisaged in its last report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee held a further series of meetings away from Headquarters during May and June this year. These meetings took place at Kinshasa, Kitwe and Dar es Salaam, at the invitation of the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania respectively. The Committee also accepted in principle similar invitations extended by five other Member Governments but it agreed to take advantage of them at a future date. As was anticipated by several Members the session away from Headquarters once again facilitated the appearance before it of representatives of national liberation movements wishing to express their views and to acquaint the Committee with the progress of their struggle. Further, the Committee was enabled to acquire more direct knowledge than would otherwise have been available to it of the realities of the situation in several colonial Territories, particularly those in southern Africa, and thus to strengthen its own capacity to assist the people in their efforts to achieve freedom and independence. The Committee was also enabled to assess the extent to which the provisions of previous United Nations resolutions had been implemented and to recommend such additional measures as were necessary for the attainment of the desired objectives.

314. The Special Committee devoted considerable attention to the question of Southern Rhodesia, recent developments regarding which had given cause for general and increasing concern. Following its unsuccessful talks in December 1966 with the illegal racist minority régime, the United Kingdom Government had indicated that it was withdrawing all previous proposals

for a constitutional settlement and that it would not submit to the United Kingdom Parliament any settlement involving independence before majority rule. However, most members urged that any future consultations concerning the future of the Territory should be carried out with the representatives of the African political parties and not with the illegal régime. The majority of members also expressed the conviction that in order to succeed in bringing about the downfall of the illegal régime, the sanctions currently in force must be made comprehensive and mandatory, and must be backed by the use of force on the part of the administering Power. The Committee accordingly called upon the United Kingdom to take immediately all the necessary measures to this end and to transfer power to the people of the Territory without delay, in accordance with the Declaration, and on the basis of elections conducted on the "one-man one-vote principle". The Committee also condemned the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal in continuing to support the illegal régime, and recommended to the Security Council to take the necessary measures under Chapter VII of the Charter for the implementation of its own previous decisions. Finally the Committee requested all States to give moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of Southern Rhodesia and appealed to the specialized agencies to extend assistance to the refugees from the Territory.

315. With regard to South West Africa, the Special Committee noted that following the termination of South Africa's mandate by the General Assembly in its resolution 2145 (XXI), the question had been under consideration by the *Ad Hoc* Committee established under that resolution. The Special Committee also noted that having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, the General Assembly by resolution 2248 (S-V) set up a United Nations Council for South West Africa with the responsibility, *inter alia*, of administering the Territory until it attains independence as envisaged by June 1968. At the same time, the question remained the concern of the Special Committee within the context of the implementation of the Declaration, and accordingly received its attention. Meanwhile the South African Government not only repudiated the validity of the above-mentioned resolutions, but also took measures to alter the status of Ovamboland, an integral part of South West Africa, by the establishment of so-called self-government aimed at consolidating the system of *apartheid* and fragmenting the Territory in furtherance of South African domination. Having reviewed these developments the Committee condemned as illegal, and contrary to the relevant General Assembly resolutions, as well as a flagrant defiance of the authority of the United Nations, the measures taken and proposed by the South African Government with respect to Ovamboland and reaffirmed the territorial integrity of South West Africa, as also the inalienable right of the people to freedom and independence in accordance with the Declaration. Subsequently, the Committee also condemned the illegal arrest by the South African authorities of thirty-seven Africans from South West Africa in flagrant violation of its international status, demanded their immediate release, and called upon those authorities to cease all illegal acts in the Territory.

316. As regards the Territories under Portuguese administration, the administering Power continued to deny the people the right to self-determination on the

pretext of the legal fiction that these Territories were overseas provinces of metropolitan Portugal. Continuing to avail itself of military and other assistance from some States, it intensified its repressive activities and military operations against the African population of the Territories. In addition, Portugal continued to violate the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the settlement of foreign immigrants in the Territories and the export of African workers to South Africa. At the same time the Special Committee received information, which it noted with satisfaction, regarding the progress of the struggle of the national liberation movements in these Territories and about their efforts to rehabilitate the liberated areas and to promote the material and social welfare of the people. The great and urgent need of these movements for assistance, particularly in the field of education and health was the subject of a request by the Committee to the specialized agencies and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Committee also appealed to all States to grant the peoples of the Territories the moral and material assistance necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights. Further, the Committee recommended that the Security Council take the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its resolutions as well as those of the General Assembly concerning this question. Finally, it addressed an urgent appeal to all States and to the specialized agencies to refrain from extending assistance to Portugal as long as it continued its present policies in the Territories.

317. As a result of the special study it undertook concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination, the Special Committee noted the dominant and increasing role played in the economic life of the Territories, particularly those in southern Africa, by international economic and financial interests. In the opinion of the Committee the activities of these interests constitute a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration in the above-named and in other colonial Territories. The Committee noted that these interests, with the encouragement of the colonial Powers, were ruthlessly exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territories for the largest possible profits. The colonial Powers which enjoy a share in these profits were in their turn impelled to devote greater effort to the perpetuation of the existing situation and to the suppression of the indigenous people. The Committee also found that the countries having the largest economic interests in the colonial Territories in southern Africa were those providing moral and material support to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in its defiance of international sanctions, to the Portuguese Government in the maintenance of its colonial attitudes and to the South African Government in its expansion of *apartheid* policies throughout southern Africa.

318. In the light of these findings, the Special Committee recommended *inter alia* that the administering Powers concerned should be condemned for depriving the colonial peoples of their inalienable right to the ownership and enjoyment of the natural resources of the Territories. Those Powers should also be condemned for their active support of foreign economic and other interests which exploited the human and material resources of the Territories without regard

to the welfare of the indigenous peoples or their need for technical economic development. Further, the Committee emphasized that, so long as the people were denied full participation in a government of their own choice, concessions and other discriminatory measures by the colonial Powers in favour of these interests were a violation of Article 73 of the Charter which affirms that the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory are paramount. In addition the Committee expressed grave concern about the assistance given by foreign economic and other interests to the administering Powers which enabled them to continue their colonial domination. Finally the Committee appealed to the Governments whose nationals own and operate enterprises in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, to put an end to their activities.

319. Another matter which was closely followed by the Special Committee was the question of Aden. During February 1967 the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that following the necessary consultations, he had appointed a special mission in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2183 (XXI) for the purpose of recommending practical steps for the full implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including the establishment of a central caretaker government in the Territory. While the Committee was awaiting the submission of the report of the Special Mission on Aden, it was announced by the administering Power that the Territory would accede to independence by the end of November 1967. In order to enable the Fourth Committee to consider the report of the Special Mission, which became available during mid-November 1967, prior to the accession of the Territory to independence, the Committee decided to take note of the report and to transmit it to the General Assembly. At the same time the Chairman on behalf of the Committee expressed the confident hope that the Territory would become independent in conditions of peace and harmony.

320. In addition the Special Committee examined recent developments regarding Swaziland, which was expected to become independent during September 1968. Following this examination, the Committee called upon the administering Power to assure its accession to independence without delay and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people. It also requested the administering Power to take all appropriate action to enable the Territory to enjoy genuine and complete independence and to protect its territorial integrity and sovereignty in the face of the international policies of the racist régime in South Africa. Moreover, the Committee requested the administering Power to take the necessary steps to bring about the economic independence of the Territory vis-à-vis South Africa, and in particular to give full effect to the recommendations previously approved by the Assembly to that end.

321. The delay in the implementation of the Declaration in several other Territories was also a matter of concern to the Special Committee. Regarding Equatorial Guinea, it was the desire of the Committee that the Territory should accede to independence as a single territorial entity not later than 1968. The Committee however noted that following a regrettable delay the proposed constitutional conference had recently been scheduled to take place during October/November 1967. On Ifni the Committee expressed the hope that the dialogue between the Governments of Spain and Morocco would be pursued in accordance



with the relevant General Assembly resolutions. As to Spanish Sahara, the Committee observed that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2229 (XXI) had not been implemented, but owing to lack of time it was unable to give the question the full consideration warranted by its complexity. With regard to French Somaliland the Committee, convinced that the inalienable right of the people to self-determination and independence was beyond question and concerned that the process of decolonization should proceed with greater speed and in conditions of peace and harmony, urged that the referendum scheduled to be held during March 1967 should be conducted in a just and democratic manner under a United Nations presence.

322. As regards Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, the Special Committee urged the administering Power to transfer power to representative organs which should be elected by the people on the basis of universal adult suffrage, to return to Mauritius and Seychelles the islands detached from them in violation of their territorial integrity and to desist from establishing military installations therein. Subsequently it was announced that Mauritius would accede to independence during March 1968. On the question of Fiji, the Special Committee reaffirmed its view that the administering Power should expedite the process of decolonization by holding elections on the "one-man, one-vote" principle and by fixing an early date for independence. Concerning Gibraltar, the Committee considered that the referendum envisaged by the administering Power was in contradiction to the relevant General Assembly resolutions and invited the Governments of the United Kingdom and Spain to resume the negotiations called for by these resolutions.

323. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee paid particular attention to the small Territories with a view to enabling their populations to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence. With regard to a large number of the small Territories, the Special Committee recognized that their size and population as well as their geographical location and limited resources presented peculiar problems requiring special attention. At the same time, the Committee was firmly of the opinion that the provisions of the Declaration were fully applicable to them. Accordingly, it requested the administering Powers responsible for these Territories to ensure that the peoples concerned were enabled, in complete freedom and in full knowledge of the possibilities open to them in keeping with the Declaration, to express their wishes without delay concerning the future of their countries. The Committee also stressed the urgent need for measures to strengthen the economic infrastructure of these Territories and to promote their social and economic development for the purpose of fostering federations. In a few of these Territories, the Committee was deeply concerned by reports pointing to preparations for their use for military purposes.

324. The Special Committee once again underlined the indisputable value of sending visiting missions to the small Territories as a means of securing adequate information regarding conditions in these Territories and as to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people. Accordingly the Committee once again requested the administering Powers to extend their full co-operation by permitting access to the Territories under their administration. The Committee noted with regret that the responses of most of the administering Powers concerned to this request were either negative or qualified

in character. The Committee, therefore, considered that the General Assembly should again urge them to reconsider their attitudes in view of the vital importance to its work of the sending of visiting missions to the small Territories. In the same connexion the Committee expressed a belief in the desirability of a United Nations presence during the procedures for the exercise by the people concerned of their right to self-determination.

#### L. FUTURE WORK

325. In view of the large number of Territories remaining under colonial rule, the Special Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish it to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. Subject, therefore, to any further directives that the General Assembly might give at its twenty-second session it is the intention of the Committee in 1968 to continue to examine the situation in each of these Territories, including those Territories to which owing to lack of time it was unable to give adequate consideration during 1967, with a view to assisting in the speedy and effective application of the Declaration. In particular, the Committee will review developments concerning each Territory, examine the extent of compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and recommend any additional measures which may be appropriate to achieve the objectives of the Declaration.

326. In this task the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of operative paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI). In these paragraphs the General Assembly requested the Committee to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory examined by the Committee which may threaten international peace and security and to make any concrete suggestions which may assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations. The General Assembly also invited the Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. Further, the General Assembly invited the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully the right to self-determination and independence.

327. In addition the Special Committee proposes to continue its examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination. The Committee also expects to complete the study which it initiated during 1967 of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which may be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. Moreover the Committee will continue its consideration of the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies.

328. In the section of this chapter concerning visiting missions and in the chapters of the present report

relating to the small Territories, the Special Committee has set out recommendations with regard to the sending of visiting missions, to which it attaches special importance, and the establishment of a United Nations presence in connexion with the exercise by the peoples concerned of the right to self-determination. It is the intention of the Special Committee to pursue these recommendations during 1968 and to continue to seek the co-operation of the administering Powers in that endeavour. In particular the Committee proposes, subject to any decision the General Assembly might take in that regard, to dispatch visiting missions to the Territories in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and to certain of the Territories in Africa.

329. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2239 (XXI) concerning the pattern of conferences, the Special Committee has already approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1968 as well as a provisional time-table for 1969. Further, in the context of operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) which authorized the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions, the Committee many consider during 1968 the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters.

330. In order to enable it to carry out the tasks envisaged above, the Special Committee suggests that the General Assembly may wish to endorse the foregoing proposals when it concludes its examination of the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its twenty-second session. In addition the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly should

renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions. The General Assembly should also urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Committee by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decisions previously taken by the Special Committee or with any other decisions in that connexion which the Committee may find it appropriate to adopt in 1968. The Assembly should also request the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large scale dissemination of the Declaration and of information on the work of the United Nations and in particular of the Special Committee in the implementation of the Declaration.

331. Further, the Special Committee recommends that in approving the programme of work outlined above, the Assembly should also make adequate financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during 1968; the sending of visiting missions as envisaged in paragraph 328 above, will in the estimation of the Committee give rise to expenditure of the order of \$80,000, and a series of meetings away from Headquarters, should the Committee decide to hold one as indicated in paragraph 329 above, will result in expenditure of about \$160,000. Finally the Assembly should request the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate.

#### M. APPROVAL OF THE REPORT

332. The Special Committee approved the present report, as a whole, at its 572nd meeting, on 5 December 1967.

### ANNEX I

#### List of petitioners heard by the Special Committee in 1967

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Meeting</i>
British Honduras .....	Mr. Philip Goldson, Leader of the Opposition in British Honduras (A/AC.109/PET.696) .....	548
Equatorial Guinea .....	Mr. Saturnino Ibongo Iyanga and Mr. Rafael Evita, members of the Movimiento Nacional de Liberación de la Guinea Ecuatorial (MONALIGE) (A/AC.109/PET.702/Add.1) .....	552
French Somaliland .....	Mr. Abdillahi Wabery, Vice-President of the Parti du Mouvement Populaire (PMP) and Secretary-General of the Central Committee for Deportees from French Somaliland, Mr. Abdulrahman Ahmed Hassan Gabot, Vice-President of the United National Front of French Somaliland and former member of the Territorial Assembly of French Somaliland, and Mr. Abdillahi Youssouf, member of the Central Committee of the PMP and former Secretary of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the PMP and Union démocratique Afar (A/AC.109/PET.616/Add.1) .....	508
	Mr. Abdillahi Wabery and Mr. Abdillahi Youssouf (A/AC.109/PET.691) .....	537
Grenada .....	Mr. M. A. Caesar (on behalf of Mr. E. Gairy, Leader of the Opposition in Grenada) (A/AC.109/PET.573) .....	489
	Mr. M. A. Caesar (A/AC.109/PET.580/Add.2) .....	493
Mauritius .....	Mr. Teekaram Sibsurun, Secretary-General, Mauritius People's Progressive Party (MPPP) (A/AC.109/PET.689) .....	535
South West Africa .....	Mr. Solomon Mifima, chief representative in Zambia, South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) (A/AC.109/PET.587/Add.3) .....	524
	Mr. T. T. Letlaka, member of the National Executive Committee, Pan-Africanist Congress of South Africa (PAC) (A/AC.109/PET.680) .....	524, 525, 526
	Mr. Moses M. Garoeb, Director, and Mr. Jacob Kuhangua, Secretary-General, South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) (A/AC.109/PET.587/Add.4) .....	535
	Mr. G. H. Geingob, representative in the United States of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) (A/AC.109/PET.587/Add.5) ...	554

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Meeting</i>
Southern Rhodesia .....	Mr. T. G. Silundika, Secretary for Publicity and Information, Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) (A/AC.109/PET.681) .....	521, 522
	Mr. Herbert Chitepo, National Chairman, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) (A/AC.109/PET.596/Add.1) .....	523
	Rev. Bernard M. Zulu (A/AC.109/PET.687) .....	523
	Mr. L. P. Chihota, chief representative, Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) (A/AC.109/PET.596/Add.2) .....	536
Territories under Portuguese administration		
Angola .....	Mr. Holden Roberto, President, Gouvernement révolutionnaire de l'Angola en exil (GRAE), and Mr. Emmanuel Kounzika, Vice-President (A/AC.109/PET.656) .....	513, 514
	Mr. Lara Lucio, Executive Secretary, Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) (A/AC.109/PET.650 and Add.1) .....	515, 516
	Mr. A. P. Matondo, President, Partido Progressista Angolano (PPA) (A/AC.109/PET.651) .....	516
	Mr. P. Barreiro Lulendo, Acting General Secretary, Liga Geral dos Trabalhadores de Angola (LGTA) (A/AC.109/PET.654) .....	516
	Mr. Emile Ndongala Mbidi, Assistant General Secretary, União Nacional dos Trabalhadores Angolanos (UNTA) (A/AC.109/PET.652) .....	517
	Mr. François Lele, General Chairman, Nto-Bako Angola Party (A/AC.109/PET.644/Add.1) .....	517
	Mr. Simão Ladeira-Lumona, National President, Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores de Angola (CGTA) (A/AC.109/PET.653) .....	517
	Mr. A. Medina, Secretary and Inspector-General, Ngwizani a Kongo (NGWIZAKO) (A/AC.109/PET.655) .....	517
	Mr. Emmanuel Tulengala, National Secretary, and Mr. Jacob Jacques Zimeni, President, Cartel des Nationalistes angolais (CNA) (A/AC.109/PET.663) .....	517
	Mr. Gracia Kiala, President, Confédération des Syndicats libres angolais (CSLA) (A/AC.109/PET.664) .....	518
	Mr. Smart Chata, Acting President, União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (A/AC.109/PET. 679) .....	524
	Mr. Agostinho Neto, President, Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) (A/AC.109/PET.650/Add.2) .....	526
Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea ..	Mr. Benjamin Pinto-Bull, President, Frente de Luta pela Independência Nacional de Guiné dita Portuguesa (FLING) (A/AC.109/PET.662) .....	518
Mozambique .....	Mr. P. J. Gumane, President, Comité Revolucionário de Moçambique (COREMO) (A/AC.109/PET.686) .....	526
	Mr. Eduardo Mondlane, President, Mr. Laureço Mutaca, Secretary of Finance, and Mr. Mariano Matsinhe, Organizing Secretary, Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) .....	532, 534

## ANNEX II

## Visiting Missions

## Reports of Sub-Committees II and III: visiting missions

## Consideration by the Sub-Committee

## A. REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE II

[A/AC.109/L.395]

*Rapporteur*: Mr. G. E. O. WILLIAMS (Sierra Leone)*Introduction*

1. At its 488th meeting on 20 February 1967, the Special Committee decided to continue Sub-Committee II with the same membership as in the previous year.

2. At its 56th meeting on 23 March 1967, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India) as Chairman and Mr. G.E.O. Williams (Sierra Leone) as Rapporteur.

3. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee decided first to consider the question of visiting missions to the Territories referred to it, and then take up the Territories in the following order: Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, American Samoa, Guam, Niue, Tokelau Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Trust Territory of Nauru, the Trust Territory of New Guinea, Papua, Brunei and Hong Kong.

4. The Sub-Committee considered the question of visiting missions at its 57th to 62nd meetings held on 14, 23 and 29 March, and 5, 14 and 21 April 1967.

5. In accordance with a decision taken by the Sub-Committee, the Chairman sent letters to the delegations of Australia, France, New Zealand, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland asking if their Governments were prepared to receive visiting missions in the Territories under their administration.

6. The representative of *New Zealand* in his reply recalled the terms of the reply tendered the Sub-Committee in answer to the same request eight months ago and affirmed that this remained the view of the New Zealand Government. In that reply he had observed that it had been New Zealand's consistently held view that United Nations visiting missions may often have a constructive role to play in the development of Non-Self-Governing Territories and particularly in verifying, on behalf of the international community, acts of self-determination. He had further noted that the people of the Tokelau Islands and Niue would probably wish to exercise their right to self-determination in the relatively near future.



7. The reply went on to say that, since in present circumstances it would seem to be paying undue attention to two of the smallest Non-Self-Governing Territories were a mission to be sent exclusively to these islands, the New Zealand Government felt—and this continued to be its view—that it would be appropriate for a United Nations mission to visit the Tokelau and Niue at this stage only if such a visit were to form part of a more comprehensive tour of the area.

8. The representative of the *United Kingdom* in his reply stated that its position remained as set out in Sir Roger Jackling's letter of 26 May 1966 to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/171). The question of visiting missions raised difficult problems of principle for the United Kingdom Government and the representative of the United Kingdom was unable, therefore, to say anything that might encourage the Special Committee to expect any change in his Government's previous attitude to the question, as frequently explained to the Special Committee and its Sub-Committees. The United Kingdom delegation would naturally be prepared to transmit to the United Kingdom Government, and seek instructions on, any specific request or suggestion for a visit to a particular Territory that the Committee might consider it appropriate to put forward. This could not, however, be taken as implying any commitment that the United Kingdom Government would be able to respond to such a request.

9. The representative of *Australia*, in his reply, stated that visiting missions from the Trusteeship Council made an extensive visit to the Australian Territories every three years. In accordance with this practice, a Trusteeship Council mission would visit these Territories early next year. In addition to the information available in the record of the findings of the Trusteeship Council and of its visiting missions, the Australian Government provided supplementary information on the Territories for which it was responsible in accordance with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. In these circumstances, the Australian Government believed that a visit to the Australian Territories by the Special Committee would not be warranted.

10. The representative of the *United States of America*, in his reply, stated that the position of his Government with regard to visiting missions to the United States Territories on the Sub-Committee's agenda remained as communicated to the Sub-Committee last year. The United States continued to be of the view that United Nations visiting missions to these Territories were not warranted at the present time, and if such missions were to be proposed for this year, the United States Government would in all likelihood not be in a position to accept such a proposal.

11. The representative of *Poland* noted that, as had been recommended, communications had been sent to the representatives of the administering Powers requesting that a visiting mission be allowed to go to the Territories administered by them. His delegation appreciated the positive reply received by the Chairman from the New Zealand Government and hoped that other administering Powers would follow New Zealand's example, since a visit by a mission was the only means of obtaining first-hand information on developments in the Territories and ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants.

12. The representative of *India* stated that her own delegation believed that the Sub-Committee should visit the Territories covered by its agenda, in order to obtain first-hand information on the situation there. In that connexion, she appreciated the positive reply of the New Zealand Government to the Sub-Committee's request, although she hoped that it would withdraw the condition it had placed on its agreement to a visiting mission. She also hoped that the other administering Powers would reply favourably at an early date.

13. The representative of *Iraq* said that his delegation, which in 1966 had called for a visiting mission to be sent to the Territories under consideration, urgently reiterated that request. A visit by a mission would also be in the interests of the administering Powers, which should agree to it, as requested in General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966. Unfortunately, the replies received to date from those Powers had been far from satisfactory. The Sub-

Committee should not be content with statements that the situation in the Territories was continually improving.

14. The representative of *Chile* said that his delegation had noted with interest the reply of the New Zealand delegation concerning visiting missions. It constituted a first step, and the Chilean delegation welcomed the spirit of co-operation which New Zealand had shown in the matter. It would be encouraging if the other administering Powers concerned would follow that example and so enable the Sub-Committee to keep abreast of constitutional developments in the Territories under their administration. The Chilean delegation believed that small Territories, precisely because they were small, should be given special attention. No effort should be spared to help them exercise the right of self-determination and accede to independence in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

15. The representative of *Afghanistan* said that his delegation attached great importance to the sending of visiting missions to Territories under colonial domination, since that was the only way of knowing exactly what was taking place there. His delegation welcomed the spirit of co-operation shown in that regard by New Zealand, but regretted the fact that the United Kingdom was persisting in its negative attitude. He asked the United Kingdom delegation to reconsider its position. It was difficult to understand why an administering Power should fear the dispatch of a mission to a Territory if it was administering that Territory in conformity with the principles laid down by the United Nations. The Afghan delegation also hoped that a satisfactory decision would be received from the administering Power which had not yet given its reply concerning visiting missions.

16. The representative of *Sierra Leone* regretted that certain administering Powers refused to authorize the dispatch of visiting missions to Territories under their administration. They should realize that such visiting missions were more useful to the population of those Territories and to themselves than to the Special Committee, because direct contacts gave the Committee a better understanding of the situation in the Territories as it was described by the administering Powers in their statements in the United Nations. He therefore hoped that the administering Powers concerned would reconsider their position.

#### *Conclusions of the Sub-Committee*

17. The Sub-Committee notes that most of the administering Powers continue to maintain their same negative attitude towards the acceptance of visiting missions to the Territories referred to Sub-Committee II.

#### *Recommendations of the Sub-Committee*

18. The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should strongly urge the administering Powers to receive visiting missions to these Territories at an early date. The detailed recommendations regarding the Territories to be visited and other modalities will be decided upon at a later stage.

#### B. PARAGRAPHS 8 TO 16 OF THE REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE III

##### *Question of Visiting Missions*

[For the Sub-Committee's report, see the annex to chapter XXIII below.]

### ANNEX III

**Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2151 (XXI), 2184 (XXI), 2189 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) and pertinent resolutions of the Special Committee: requests addressed to specialized agencies and international institutions**

#### **Note by the Secretariat**

##### INTRODUCTION

1. In the course of the past year, both the General Assembly at its twenty-first session and the Special Committee ad-

ressed requests to specialized agencies and international institutions asking them, *inter alia*, to (a) give assistance, or increase the assistance which they were already giving to refugees from Southern Rhodesia and Territories under Portuguese administration, and (b) withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination.

2. In each case, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution or consensus to a number of specialized agencies and other international institutions concerned, drawing their attention to the relevant operative paragraphs.

3. In addition, pursuant to a request contained in operative paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, the Secretary-General entered into consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the results of which are set forth in a report by the Secretary-General.<sup>a</sup>

4. In the following sections, the Secretariat has reproduced the texts of the request addressed to specialized agencies and international institutions and the replies, other than formal acknowledgements, which have been received to date.

## I. REQUESTS BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### A. Texts of the requests

5. At its 1468th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1966, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2151 (XXI) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, operative paragraph 11 of which read as follows:

"11. *Requests* the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations to aid and assist the refugees from Zimbabwe and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia."

6. At its 1490th plenary meeting, on 12 December 1966, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2184 (XXI) concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, operative paragraphs 9 to 11 of which read as follows:

"9. *Appeals once again* to all the specialized agencies, in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance as long as the Government of Portugal fails to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in order to secure its compliance with General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965 and 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and with the present resolution;

"11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the aid they have extended so far, and requests them, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to the people who have suffered and are still suffering owing to military operations."

7. At its 1492nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1966, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2189 (XXI) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Operative paragraphs 8 and 9 of this resolution read as follows:

8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other international relief organizations and the specialized agencies concerned to increase their economic, social and humanitarian assistance to the refugees from those Territories;

"9. *Requests* all States, directly and through action in the international institutions of which they are members, includ-

ing the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination";

8. At its 1518th plenary meeting, on 19 May 1967, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2248 (S-V) concerning the question of South West Africa. Operative paragraph 2, part III of the resolution read as follows:

"2. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the appropriate organs of the United Nations to render to South West Africa technical and financial assistance through a co-ordinated emergency programme to meet the exigencies of the situation."

### B. Replies from specialized agencies and international institutions

#### (a) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

9. In letters dated 2 February 1967, the FAO stated that the relevant operative paragraphs of the resolutions adopted at the twenty-first session had been duly noted.

#### (b) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

10. With regard to the Bank's response to operative paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2184 (XXI), see paragraph 3 above.

11. With regard to resolution 2189 (XXI), the IBRD replied that the resolution would be brought to the attention of the Bank's Executive Directors with particular reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 which were addressed to Member States.

#### (c) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

12. With regard to resolution 2189 (XXI), the reply stated that the Council of ICAO had considered the resolution, particularly paragraph 8, at a meeting on 8 March 1967. As a result of the discussion, the Director-General had been requested to reply that, while ICAO had no resources within its regular budget to provide assistance of the type envisaged, it was willing to render assistance to the refugees by granting scholarships out of the limited funds available to it for regional projects in Africa under the United Nations Development Programme. The applicants should have the appropriate qualifications to receive training in the different specialized fields of aviation in any of the training institutions established as Special Fund projects and for which ICAO was or is the executing agency; the applicants should also be sponsored by a State as required by UNDP procedures.

13. The information contained in the above letter from ICAO was communicated to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for appropriate action.

#### (d) International Committee of the Red Cross

14. With regard to operative paragraph 11 of resolution 2151 (XXI), the reply stated that the International Committee was continuing to extend its assistance to persons detained or restricted in Southern Rhodesia for political reasons.

#### (e) International Labour Organisation (ILO)

15. In letters dated 7 December 1966 and 6 February 1967, the ILO replied that the relevant operative paragraphs of the resolutions had been noted.

#### (f) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

16. With regard to resolution 2248 (S-V) concerning the questions of South West Africa, the ITU, in a letter dated 30 June 1967, transmitted a copy of resolution No. 619 which had been adopted by the Council of the ITU at its twenty-second session in May 1967. In its resolution, the Council, after taking note of resolution 2145 (XXI), whereby the General Assembly of the United Nations had terminated South Africa's mandate in South West Africa, decided that the Government of South Africa no longer had the right to represent South West Africa in the ITU.

<sup>a</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 66, document A/6825.

(g) *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

17. In letters dated 3 January and 25 July 1967, UNESCO stated that resolutions 2151 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) would be brought to the attention of the Executive Board at its next session. In its letter of 3 January, UNESCO transmitted the text of resolution 11 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirty-fifth plenary meeting, on 28 November 1966 concerning "UNESCO's task in the light of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twentieth session on questions relating to the liquidation of colonialism and racialism". The text of this resolution is as follows:

"The General Conference,

"In accordance with the aims proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations and the Constitution of UNESCO, and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1960,

"In accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) of the 'Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples' and with the other resolutions of the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly mentioned in the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (14 C/20),

"Taking into consideration that the United Nations General Assembly, at its twentieth session, adopted a number of resolutions designed to promote the earliest possible elimination of all forms of racialism and racial discrimination and, in particular, approved and opened for signature the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and, at its twenty-first session, proclaimed 21 March as International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

"Having considered the Director-General's report on the implementation of resolution 6.3 on 'the role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples', adopted by the General Conference at its thirteenth session, and resolution 8.2 on the same subject, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh and twelfth sessions,

"Noting with deep concern that, six years after the adoption of the Declaration in 1960, many territories are still under colonial domination,

"Affirms its belief that all colonial countries and peoples should be granted independence with all possible speed;

"Roundly condemning all forms and manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism,

"Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism and the practice of *apartheid* and all other forms of racial discrimination constitute a threat to international peace and security and are a crime against humanity,

"Noting that, although UNESCO has made a certain contribution to the attainment and consolidation of independence by former colonial countries and peoples by assisting them to develop education, science and culture, by no means all the opportunities at its disposal in this field have been made use of,

"Authorizes the Director-General:

"(a) To pay special attention in the practical execution of UNESCO's programme for 1967-1968, in the work plans and in future programmes, to the implementation of the resolutions of the governing bodies of the United Nations and UNESCO relating to this matter and, in particular, to provide the newly independent countries and peoples and those that have not yet attained independence, with the necessary assistance for the development of education, science and culture;

"(b) To continue, within the framework of UNESCO's programme, to organize meetings and research projects on the harmful effects of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racialism on the social and economic life of countries and on the development of their education, science and culture, with a view to assisting in the application of practical measures to eradicate such after-effects;

"(c) To make more active use of the Organization's information and publications programme and other forms of activities in order to unmask and to help to eradicate, with all possible speed, colonialism, neo-colonialism, the policy and practice of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, and also to give wide publicity to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the UNESCO General Conference;

"(d) In accordance with the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to withhold assistance from the Governments of Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia in matters relating to education, science and culture, and not to invite them to attend conferences or take part in other UNESCO activities, participation in which might be considered as conferring technical assistance, until such time as the Governments of those countries abandon their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

"(e) In consultation with the United Nations Secretary-General, to use UNESCO's information material and publications and other forms of activity for the implementation of resolution 2142 (XXI) of the United Nations General Assembly which proclaimed 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

"(f) To appeal to the Governments of members States of UNESCO which have not yet done so to accede to the 'International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination', adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentieth session, and to the 'Convention against Discrimination in Education', adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its eleventh session;

"(g) To report to the General Conference of UNESCO, at its fifteenth session, on the implementation of this resolution."

(h) *United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees*

18. Information concerning the measures taken to increase the assistance to refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration under the High Commissioner's Programme is contained in document A/AC.109/L.417, dated 7 August 1967.

19. In letters dated 9 March 1967, it was stated that the High Commissioner had drawn the attention of the League of Red Cross Societies to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session and had received a reply from the Secretary-General of the League dated 2 March 1967. An excerpt from the reply, which was enclosed, read as follows:

"As we have already pointed out on various occasions to the above-mentioned Department, the assistance to people in need—destitute populations, disaster victims and refugees—is one of the peacetime responsibilities of the Red Cross. It accomplishes this task within the limits of its possibilities and in accordance with its basic principles. The League is prepared to approach its member Societies with a view to assisting these categories of people provided it is requested to do so by the National Society of the country in which they are living."

(i) *Universal Postal Union (UPU)*

20. In a letter dated 8 February 1967, it was stated that note had been taken of resolution 2184 (XXI), particularly paragraphs 8 and 9, and that the resolution would be drawn to the attention of the Executive Council of the UPU at its next session in May 1967.

(i) *World Health Organization (WHO)*

21. In letters dated 7 December 1966, 10 March 1967 and 22 July 1967, the Director-General of the World Health Organization stated that note had been taken of the requests contained in the resolutions and that they would be brought to the attention of the Executive Board and of the World Health Assembly. In the letter of 22 July, in reply to the request contained in operative paragraph 2, part III of resolution 2248 (S-V) concerning the question of South West Africa, the



Director-General stated as follows: "I wish to assure you of our readiness to co-operate within the constitutional functions and capacities of the Organization in the programme envisaged by the General Assembly when the specific requirements of that programme are known."

## II. REQUESTS ADDRESSED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

### A. *Texts of the requests*

22. During its 1967 session, the Special Committee has to date (25 September 1967) adopted one consensus and three resolutions which contained requests addressed to the specialized agencies and international institutions, as follows.

23. On 1 June 1967, the Special Committee adopted a consensus concerning the provision of assistance to refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration, the last paragraph of which read as follows:

"The Committee has nonetheless been deeply concerned by the statements of the petitioners concerning the insufficiency of the assistance which they are receiving from the specialized agencies of the United Nations and, particularly of their great and urgent need for direct assistance in the field of education and health. It accordingly expresses its regret that the specialized agencies have not yet to the knowledge of the Committee responded to the repeated appeals of the Committee and the General Assembly. The Committee therefore appeals to the specialized agencies and invites the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to make every effort urgently to intensify assistance to the above-mentioned refugees in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements in the Territories under Portuguese domination."

24. On 9 June 1967, the Special Committee adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/248) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, operative paragraph 13 of which read as follows:

"13. *Appeals* to the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations to aid and assist the refugees from Zimbabwe and those who are suffering from oppression by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements in the colonial Territory of Southern Rhodesia."

25. On 20 June 1967, the Special Committee adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/251) concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, operative paragraphs 10, 11 and 13 of which read as follows:

"10. *Appeals once again* to all the specialized agencies, in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance as long as the Government of Portugal fails to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"11. *Expresses* its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the help they have so far given, and requests them, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and through it with the national liberation movements, to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to those who have suffered and are still suffering from the military operations;

"...

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enter into consultations with the specialized agencies referred to in operative paragraph 10 of the present resolution and report thereon to the Special Committee."

26. Finally, on 20 June 1967, the Special Committee adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/252), concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to those colonial Territories considered by the Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967). Operative paragraphs 8 and 12 of that resolution read as follows:

"8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations to increase, in co-operation with the liberation movements of all the territories under colonial rule, their assistance to the refugees from these Territories;

"...

"12. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the international institutions of which they are members, including the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, and to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination";

### B. *Replies from specialized agencies and international institutions*

#### (a) *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)*

27. In a letter dated 12 July 1967, it was stated that note had been taken of the reference to IBRD contained in operative paragraph 10 of the Special Committee's resolution (A/AC.109/251) concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration and of the references to the specialized agencies in operative paragraphs 11 and 13 of the resolution (see paragraph 3 above).

#### (b) *International Committee of the Red Cross*

28. With regard to the request contained in operative paragraph 13 of the Committee's resolution (A/AC.109/248) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, it was stated in a letter of 5 July 1967 that the International Committee of the Red Cross had been assisting political detainees in Rhodesia for several years past. At that moment a delegate of the International Committee, Mr. G. C. Senn, was carrying out a series of visits to detention camps and prisons in that country. In keeping with established practice, his observations and any proposals he might make would be communicated to the detaining Power.

#### (c) *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*

29. In letters dated 7 and 12 July 1967, it was stated that the requests contained in the Special Committee's three resolutions (A/AC.109/248, 251 and 252) had been noted.

#### (d) *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

30. In letters dated 19 July 1967, it was stated that the Special Committee's three resolutions (A/AC.109/248, 251 and 252) would be brought to the knowledge of the Executive Board of UNESCO at its seventy-seventh session.

#### (e) *United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees*

31. In letters dated 21 and 26 July 1967, it was stated that copies of the three resolutions (A/AC.109/248, 251 and 252) had been transmitted to the League of Red Cross Societies and to the International Committee of Voluntary Agencies.

#### (f) *Universal Postal Union (UPU)*

32. In a letter dated 16 August 1967, it was stated that note had been taken of the Committee's resolution (A/AC.109/251) concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, particularly operative paragraphs 10 and 11.

#### (g) *World Health Organization (WHO)*

33. In a letter dated 9 August 1967 regarding the consensus adopted by the Special Committee on 1 June 1967 concerning the provision of assistance to refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration, it was stated as follows:

"The Special Committee's reference to the statements of the petitioners concerning the insufficiency of the assistance which they are receiving from the specialized agencies has been noted, as well as the reference to their great and urgent need for direct assistance in the field of education and health. The World Health Organization is ready to respond to requests for assistance from Governments and the competent organs of the United Nations in providing service to refugees.

The Special Committee is doubtless aware that the World Health Organization does not provide direct aid to individuals, any assistance which is provided is at the request of or with the agreement of Governments, or the United Nations.

"I would add that the World Health Organization continues to co-operate with the United Nations in the special educational and training programmes for Africans which are now being consolidated in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2235 (XXI). In particular the World Health Organization has co-operated with the United Nations in making arrangements for post-graduate medical studies by two Fellows from Portuguese Guinea."

34. With regard to the Committee's resolution (A/AC.109/248) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, a letter dated 14 August 1967 contained the following statement:

"It is noted that in paragraph 13 of this resolution, to which you call attention, the Special Committee has repeated and further elaborated a request made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in paragraph 11 of its resolution 2151 (XXI). As you may recall, that request of the General Assembly has been brought to the attention of the directing organs of the World Health Organization."

35. In a further letter of the same date, it was stated that due note had been taken of the request made by the Special Committee in operative paragraphs 10 and 11 of its resolution (A/AC.109/251) on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration which repeated requests made by the General Assembly in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolutions 2107 (XX) and paragraphs 9 and 11 of 2184 (XXI). Note had also been taken of the requests made by the Special Committee in operative paragraph 8 of its resolution (A/AC.109/252) concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by the Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967), which repeated the request made by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 8 of its resolution 2189 (XXI). It was recalled that these requests had been brought to the attention of the directing organs of the World Health Organization.

## ANNEX IV

### Report of Sub-Committee I: military activities by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration

[A/AC.109/L.433]

#### INTRODUCTION

(paragraph 1)

\* \* \*

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

##### A. Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena

B. *Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination*

(paragraphs 2 to 8)

\* \* \*

C. *Military activities by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration*

9. In accordance with the request by the Sub-Committee, the Secretariat made available to members in May 1967 seven working papers on this item based on information available to it. These papers cover the following Territories: Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration, Guam, Papua and New Guinea and the Caribbean Territories.

10. On 11 April 1967, the Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Non-Self-Governing Territories, at the request of the Sub-Committee, sent letters to the Permanent Missions of Australia,

France, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America to the United Nations, requesting these Powers to provide information on military activities and arrangements in the Territories under their administration.

11. In July and August 1967, the Secretariat received replies from four Permanent Missions to the United Nations. Following are excerpts of their replies:

Letter dated 4 August 1967 from the Australian Mission to the United Nations.

"In reply to your request I am instructed to say that the Australian Government reaffirms its acceptance of its obligations under Article 73 of the United Nations Charter. It has provided on a regular basis a wide range of information, as required of it under that Article of the Charter on 'economic, social and educational conditions'. It has also regularly furnished extensive information on the political developments in these territories. This information has been made available in considerable detail to the General Assembly, and to the relevant committees and sub-committees. Australia has always been willing, in honouring its obligations under the Charter, to assist to the fullest extent the discussions by the General Assembly and its appropriate subsidiary bodies of these reports.

"The Australian Government doubts, however, whether the present request for information comes within the functions and duties of the Special Committee or its sub-committees. It notes that Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter makes no reference to military information and states that the information to be submitted by members is 'subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require'. In these circumstances, the Australian Government regrets that it is unable to accede to the request for information that has been made. It wishes to reiterate that the defence arrangements which have been made in the territories for which it is responsible are entirely consistent with its obligations and rights under the Charter, including its obligations to the inhabitants of territories for which it is responsible, and its obligations to assist the cause of international peace and security."

Letter dated 31 July 1967 from the New Zealand Mission to the United Nations.

"In reply to your letter, I am instructed to state that the New Zealand authorities know of no military activities or arrangements in non-self-governing territories for which New Zealand has responsibilities that are relevant to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)."

Letter dated 7 July 1967 from the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations.

"In reply to your letter, I am instructed to recall that the United Kingdom Government has consistently fulfilled its obligation under the Charter to transmit to the Secretary-General information relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which it is responsible. In addition, my Government has gone beyond the obligation imposed upon it by the Charter and has voluntarily supplied to the General Assembly and to the Special Committee information of a political and constitutional character relevant to the work of those two bodies. My Government does not, however, regard the subject of military activities and arrangements in the Territories for which it is responsible as relevant to the work of the Special Committee, or of the Sub-Committee which has initiated the request for information, conveyed in your letter to my delegation.

"In these circumstances, it is in my Government's view only necessary to affirm that such defence activities and arrangements as may exist in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which it is responsible are fully consistent with the United Kingdom's rights and obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, and also with the interests of the people of the territories concerned."

Letter dated 26 July 1967 from the United States Mission to the United Nations.

"Reporting obligations of Member States having responsibilities for Non-Self-Governing Territories are contained in



Article 73 e of the Charter. Under this Article such members have undertaken to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limits as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistics and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in territories for which they are respectively responsible, other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

"As you are aware the United States Government has co-operated fully in providing the Secretary-General with information on economic, social and educational conditions called for in this Article. In addition, for many years the United States has voluntarily submitted information of a political nature, having in mind its full adherence to the objectives of paragraphs 73 a and b of the Charter, calling *inter alia* for political advancement of peoples of territories and for development of self-government and of free political institutions. The United States has also voluntarily co-operated for many years, in examination of such information by the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and subsequently in the Special Committee.

"Bearing in mind the specific Charter recognition in Article 73 e that security considerations may legitimately limit transmittal of information even on economic, social and educational conditions, and the fact that there is no obligation to provide other information, the United States regrets it is unable to comply with your request for information on military activities and arrangements in the territories under United States administration. In any event, the United States Government questions the view that data on military activi-

ties are required for the performance of the duties of the Special Committee and rejects any implication that such military activities as exist in the United States territories are inconsistent with progress toward the achievement of self-determination, to which we are fully committed.

"In conclusion, allow me to emphasize that in carrying out its obligations to promote to the utmost the political advancement and well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, the United States takes full account, as provided for by the wording of Article 73 of the Charter, of the system of international peace and security which the Charter establishes."

12. The Sub-Committee began consideration of the above-mentioned item at its forty-fifth meeting held on 6 September 1967 and the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement.

13. After an exchange of views on the procedure, the Sub-Committee strongly disapproves of the attitude of non-cooperation taken by the administering Powers.<sup>a</sup>

14. Owing to the refusal of the administering Powers to co-operate and in view of the lack of time and information available, the Sub-Committee decided to continue its consideration of this item at its next session.

#### D. Adoption of report

15. This report was adopted by the Sub-Committee at its 46th meeting on 27 September 1967.

<sup>a</sup> The representative of Finland reserved the position of his delegation in regard to the wording of this paragraph.

## CHAPTER II\*

### MEETINGS HELD AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

#### INTRODUCTION

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, the Special Committee envisaged, as part of its programme of work for 1967, the possibility of holding another series of meetings in Africa during that year.

2. By operative paragraph 5 of resolution 2189 (XXI), the General Assembly approved the programme for work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1967, including the possibility of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters. Within the context of the programme thus approved, the Governments of Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Iraq, Morocco, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Mauritania and Zambia extended invitations to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/221, 222, 224, 226-228, 230 and 232) to hold meetings at their respective capitals during 1967.

3. During the discussions on the organization of work, which took place at its meetings held between 9 February and 17 April 1967, a wide measure of support was expressed by members of the Special Committee for the holding of a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1967. Several members stressed the positive results achieved by previous sessions of the Committee away from Headquarters. These sessions had enabled the Committee to gain more direct knowledge of the realities of the situation in a number of colonial Territories and had strengthened its capacity to assist the colonial peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence. A further series of meetings away from Headquarters would not only yield similar results but would also enable the Committee to assess the

extent to which the provisions of previous resolutions had been implemented and to recommend further measures as appropriate. It would, moreover, facilitate the appearance before the Committee of petitioners who would otherwise find it impossible to travel to New York.

4. At its 507th meeting on 28 March 1967, the Special Committee considered recommendations for the holding of a series of meetings away from Headquarters which were contained in the twenty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.385). The Committee also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of these recommendations (A/AC.109/L.386/Rev.1). At the same meeting, the Committee decided to adopt the report of the Working Group, on the understanding that reservations expressed by some members would appear in the records.

5. By adopting the report, the Special Committee decided that it would accept in principle the invitations extended to it by the eight Governments to hold meetings at their respective capitals, with an expression of its deep appreciation; that it would avail itself in 1967 of the invitations received from the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and inform the Governments of Ethiopia, Mauritania and Morocco that, subject to their convenience, it would prefer to take advantage of their invitations at a future date.

6. The Committee decided at the same time to leave Headquarters for the purpose of the above-mentioned meetings on 25 May 1967 and to hold meetings in the capitals concerned in the following order, and for the approximate duration indicated, exclusive of travelling time:

\* Previously issued as document A/6700 (part II).

Kinshasa ..... six working days  
 Lusaka<sup>1</sup> ..... six working days  
 Dar es Salaam ..... six working days  
 Baghdad ..... four working days  
 Damascus ..... three working days

Reservations were expressed by some members regarding the justification for the visit and as to the proposed itinerary.

7. In adopting the report of the Working Group, the Special Committee also decided that the agenda for its meetings away from Headquarters in 1967 should include the Territories in Africa, Aden, Mauritius, Oman and the Seychelles, and that at the capitals indicated below, priority should be given to the hearing of petitioners concerning the following Territories:

Kinshasa	Territories under Portuguese administration;
Lusaka	Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland and South West Africa;
Dar es Salaam	Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Mauritius and Seychelles;
Baghdad	Aden and Oman;
Damascus	Aden and Oman.

8. On 12 April 1967, the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee issued a communiqué on the Committee's meetings away from Headquarters which was given wide dissemination. The text of the communiqué is appended to this chapter (annex I).

9. In a letter dated 11 May 1967 (A/AC.109/238), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that the United Kingdom Government would not be represented in the Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters.

10. In a letter dated 23 May 1967 (A/AC.109/242), the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that his delegation was unable for reasons beyond its control to participate in the Special Committee's debates during its meetings away from Headquarters. He expressed support for the work of the Committee and gratitude to the various host Governments for their invitation.

11. Members of the Special Committee<sup>2</sup> accompanied by members of the Secretariat arrived at Kinshasa on 26 May 1967. The Special Committee met in Kinshasa from 29 May to 1 June 1967, at the Palais de la Nation; it arrived at Kitwe on 2 June and met from 3 to 9 June 1967 at Buchi Hall; it arrived at Dar es Salaam on 10 June and met from 12 to 21 June 1967 at the Msimbazi Community Centre. The representative of the Secretary-General joined the Special Committee in Dar es Salaam.

12. In a letter dated 13 June 1967 (A/AC.109/247/Rev.1), the representative of Iraq to the Special Committee informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that as a result of the difficult situation facing the whole of the Middle East, it would not be opportune for his Government and people to receive the Committee at that critical time. He had been assured by his Government that the Committee would be most welcome to hold meetings in Baghdad at a later date. The repre-

sentative of Syria to the Special Committee made a statement to the Working Group on 13 June 1967 to the same effect as the above letter.

13. At its 534th meeting on 14 June 1967, the Special Committee considered in the light of the prevailing conditions in the Middle East further recommendations which were contained in the thirty-first report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.410 and Corr.1) regarding the meetings scheduled to be held in Baghdad, Iraq, and Damascus, Syria, from 22 June to 1 July 1967.

14. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to adopt the report of the Working Group. By adopting the report of the Working Group, the Committee decided to convey to the Governments of Iraq and Syria: (a) its gratitude for inviting the Committee to hold meetings at their respective capitals; (b) its full appreciation of the circumstances explained to the Committee by their respective representatives; and (c) the decision that having regard to the above-mentioned circumstances the Committee would wish to take advantage of their respective invitations at a future date. The Committee also decided to conclude its meetings away from Headquarters on the adjournment of its series of meetings in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; to adjourn its meeting in Dar es Salaam not later than 21 June 1967, and to take up at subsequent meetings at Headquarters the items which it would otherwise have considered during its meetings in Baghdad and Damascus.

15. During its meetings away from Headquarters, the Special Committee held thirty-one plenary meetings and the Sub-Committee on petitions seven meetings. The Special Committee heard twenty-four groups of petitioners and circulated thirty-nine petitions exclusive of requests for hearings.

16. During their stay in Kinshasa and Dar es Salaam, members of the Special Committee were enabled, at the invitation of the organizations concerned, to visit camps and other facilities for refugees from Angola and Mozambique. In Kinshasa, they visited a reception centre, a hospital and school run by the *Gouvernement révolutionnaire de l'Angola en exil* (GRAE) where they were enthusiastically received by several hundred refugees and met with teachers, doctors and others concerned with aid to refugees. In Dar es Salaam, members visited facilities run by the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique, including a hospital and the Mozambique Institute which provides secondary and vocational (nurses, aides) training at Dar es Salaam and conducts primary and other teaching programmes elsewhere.

17. At the opening of meetings in Kinshasa, Kitwe and Dar es Salaam respectively, the Special Committee was addressed by H.E. General Joseph Mobutu, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, H.E. Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia and by H.E. Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, second Vice-President, on behalf of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Special Committee also had the honour of being received by the Heads of State or Government at each of the three capitals.

18. In accordance with the decision by the Special Committee at its 512th meeting on 29 May 1967 to grant a request addressed to the Chairman on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/AC.109/244), a delegation of that Government attended the meetings of the Special Committee in Kinshasa in an observer capacity. Further, in

<sup>1</sup> The venue for the meetings in Zambia was subsequently changed from Lusaka to Kitwe by the Government of the Republic of Zambia.

<sup>2</sup> A list of the representatives present at the meetings away from Headquarters can be found in annex II to this chapter.

accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 512th meeting on 29 May 1967, to grant a request addressed to the Chairman on behalf of the Government of Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/240 and Add.1), a representative of that Government attended the meetings away from Headquarters as an observer. Similarly, in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 513th meeting on 30 May 1967, to grant a request addressed to the Chairman on behalf of the Government of Spain (A/AC.109/245), a representative of that Government attended the meetings in Kinshasa as an observer. Further, in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 519th meeting on 3 June 1967, to grant a request addressed to the Chairman on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Zambia (A/AC.109/246), a delegation of that Government attended the meetings of the Special Committee in Kitwe in an observer capacity.

19. At its 517th meeting on 1 June 1967, the representative of Spain with the consent of the Special Committee made a statement relating to the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration. At its 527th meeting on 9 June 1967, the representative of Zambia, with the consent of the Special Committee made a statement on the question of Southern Rhodesia. At its 531st meeting on 13 June 1967, a representative of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity, with the consent of the Special Committee, made a statement at the opening of the Special Committee's meetings at Dar es Salaam. At its 538th meeting on 19 June 1967, the representative of Somalia, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee concerning a request submitted by his Government (A/AC.109/241), participated in the consideration of the question of French Somaliland.

20. Following consideration of the relevant items, the Special Committee adopted resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration and Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of these items is contained in chapters III, IV, V and XIV respectively of the present report.

21. With regard to the question of French Somaliland, the Special Committee decided at its 538th meeting held on 19 June 1967, following the hearing of petitioners and a statement by the representative of Somalia, to take up the question upon resumption of its meetings in New York.

22. In the light of its discussions on the above-mentioned items, the Special Committee also adopted a resolution concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial Territories considered by it during its meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 744 below). It also adopted unanimously a resolution expressing its appreciation to the host Governments (see para. 751 below).

#### A. MEETINGS HELD AT KINSHASA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

##### OPENING OF MEETINGS

*Address by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

23. The *President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo* said that it was a great honour for the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of the

Congo to serve as host to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, thus giving them an opportunity to pay a ringing tribute to the work of the Organization in the emancipation of peoples. At the present time, twenty-two years after the signing of the United Nations Charter by fifty-one nations, and seven years after the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations counted within its number 122 Members. Hundreds of millions of human beings had re-entered the ranks of free peoples. That great current of liberation, sweeping across the world, had overturned all barriers. The twentieth century had found in that movement what would be its true title to fame. The political, economic and social changes resulting from the accession of hundreds of millions of formerly oppressed men and women to the status of citizens of free countries were such that a new era in the history of mankind was now clearly being opened. That extraordinary development was in no small measure due to the efforts of the United Nations. It was there that the idea that every people had an inalienable right to decide its own destiny had found defenders and persons with the organizing skill to bring that idea from the realm of philosophical systems to that of political realities.

24. Considerable progress had certainly already been made, but there could be no yielding to complacency on that score as long as there was a single oppressed people, a single colonial people, left in the world. If the principles for which the former colonial peoples had fought were just, and if they had been recognized by the vast majority of States, there was no valid reason why they should be ignored and rejected in certain areas of the world.

25. The idea which had given direction to the decolonization of the entire world had been just and sound, and the Congo stood as a witness to that; it would therefore be contrary to elementary logic to admit that that idea could be flouted.

26. The Congo, as an African nation, was keenly aware of the obvious fact that the African continent remained the last refuge of those who would not accept mankind's decisive development. The Congo, which had extensive common frontiers with one of the principal supporters of moribund colonialism, was physically aware that the liberation of colonial peoples could not be regarded as fully achieved. As long as any territory in Africa was under foreign domination, the independence and peace of other countries of the continent, including the Congo, would be constantly threatened.

27. He would therefore like to be specific in the treating of the problems that were especially relevant to the African continent, that were found even on the frontiers of the Congo and only a few dozen miles away from Kinshasa. The Congo had a common frontier of thousands of miles with two countries under Portuguese domination—Cabinda and Angola. In more than one place that frontier even separated peoples who formed a single ethnic group. Father and sons, brothers and sisters, were thus separated not only by a frontier but by a veritable iron curtain. The Congo suffered directly as a consequence. Not far from where the Special Committee was meeting, Portuguese troops violated the frontiers of the Congo in armed forays and sowed death among the Congolese inhabitants. Under the pretext of the right of pursuit, bombs were dropped on Congolese



territory by Portuguese aircraft, shells were fired over the frontier by Portuguese guns, and the territorial integrity of the Congo was violated by Portuguese soldiers.

28. The members of the Special Committee could visit camps of Angolan refugees at Kinshasa itself, and there, out of the great destitution caused by colonialist repression, they could see emerging the will to resist which in the near future would ensure the victory of the Angolan patriots over their oppressors. Not far from Kinshasa there were many other refugee camps in which old people and men, women and children by the hundreds of thousands had found refuge. The sight of them told a great deal about the savagery of colonial repression and about the growing national awareness of the people under Portuguese domination; it was a constant reminder to the Congolese people of the mission which they had inherited of assisting in a particular way those brothers who were so close to them.

29. Portuguese colonialism was certainly the most obsolete and least defensible of all. It was more than anachronistic—it was mediaeval. Was it the ambition of Portugal, an under-developed country itself, to perpetuate under-development over immense African areas? It was at present encountering the stubborn resistance of peoples yearning to be free again. How could it hope to suppress their just demands by force of arms, obliging young Portuguese to perform four years of military service and wasting the meagre resources of the nation on war expenditure. In all parts of the world and within Portugal itself, regardless of religious or political philosophy, leaders and peoples regarded such antiquated colonialism as foolish and fruitless policy. Its continuance condemned Portugal, not to stagnation, but to decay. The final result could be only defeat, the more disastrous for its postponement.

30. It was clear therefore that the Congo would continue to extend its enthusiastic assistance to all liberation movements whose purpose was to put an end to colonial domination. It was giving the fullest support to the Angolan liberation movements and would continue to do so. It strongly urged them, however, not to regard Congolese national territory as an arena for the settlement of their disputes. Such fratricidal struggles moreover caused the Angolan people, still under domination, immeasurable harm. They meant a prolongation of their sacrifices and sufferings for the sole benefit of the common foe. Whatever the nature of the differences, it was a matter of honour and duty for the liberation movements to overcome them for the sake of the cause for which they had been fighting for nearly seven years.

31. The problem posed by the Rhodesian rebellion against the lawful authorities of the United Kingdom also directly affected the Congo because of its proximity to Zambia, with which it had important economic ties. The existence on Zambia's borders of an illegal force subject to no control could not but deeply preoccupy the Congo. The Rhodesian situation was not moving forward. The Congo had shown the patience asked of it, but patience could not be turned into tolerance.

32. Political responsibility for the Rhodesian rebellion lay with the United Kingdom. That great nation, the mother of parliaments, had helped to forge and spread through the world the idea of law, equal for all and from which none could escape. For centuries it had held up the image of a democracy in which power derived from the laws and from the will of the people. How, then, could that country permit the rule of law

to be absent for so long from Rhodesia? In the name of its law the United Kingdom had succeeded in putting down rebellions and in militarily subjugating those who had attempted to escape its authority in other countries in Africa and elsewhere. Why should those now in command at Salisbury be able to avert the fate met by so many other rebels? The economic sanctions which were supposed to have produced the desired result showed themselves today to be inadequate and clearly ineffectual. It was inadmissible that a great Power responsible for world peace should leave at the Congo's borders an armed, illegal group over which no valid authority was exercised and which allowed itself to express feelings of hatred and detestation for the African nations. The Zimbabwe people, who suffered more than any other people from the establishment of an illegal régime at Salisbury, were clearly entitled to protection from the United Kingdom. The Congo would not abandon them to their fate.

33. The problem of South Africa was one which the Congo understood particularly well because it had itself suffered racial discrimination up until the end of the Belgian régime. The Congolese had known what *apartheid* was; different rules based on racial origin, or rather on differences of skin colour, had shaped the colonial system of government applied in the Congo. The Congolese had been belittled and humiliated; they had suffered in their flesh and in their spirit.

34. That abhorrent system must vanish, for its continuance was in itself a challenge to the fundamental principles of the United Nations. How could a Member country so blatantly disregard the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter? Under the system of *apartheid* a white minority concentrated all power in its own hands. It was organized to maintain and extend its domination. It proposed never to submit to the law of the majority. The black peoples in that immense territory were kept in a state of economic exploitation and intellectual stagnation. Their human rights and rights as citizens were regarded as non-existent. It was inconceivable for the United Nations to remain aloof from so deplorable a situation. Millions of oppressed brothers were counting on help to hasten their deliverance. With the elimination of *apartheid* and the return to majority rule, a new State could quickly arise in southern Africa. Its natural riches could render it happy and prosperous. The important thing was to prevent the enslavement of its people from continuing.

35. There were, however, startling contradictions. He would not speak of the astonishing verdict rendered at The Hague. A resolution had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly which was clear, straightforward and consistent with the principles of law. A way to implement that resolution must be found. In the discussions concerning South West Africa much had been said about the defunct League of Nations, and it might be well to recall why that organization, in which the peoples had placed so much hope, had ceased to exist. The reason for its demise had been the egoism of the Powers which had refused to give effect to the decisions which they themselves had adopted. That reflection on the past should help to safeguard the future. It was unthinkable that the formal resolutions of the United Nations should be treated as meaningless, particularly by one of the Organization's own Member States. If such non-com-

pliance was tolerated further, the very future of the Organization would be in jeopardy.

36. He had touched on only a few problems—those closest to the Congo and most distressing to the African conscience. Clearly, much remained to be done in the sphere of decolonization. The time for sincerity had come. Procrastination was no longer possible. The questions had been clearly put and the principles agreed upon; the answers could be only positive. But without the necessary sincerity all that would be nothing but an exercise in deception for which the still-colonized peoples would pay the price.

37. The great Powers had decided that it should be they who bore responsibility for the peace of the world. The world was not, however, at peace when subjugated people rose up in revolt. It was not at peace when those entitled to live in freedom and dignity as citizens were held in subjection. If the implementation of the principles of the Charter and of the resolutions of the United Nations was sincerely desired, then there could be no doubt that the colonial régimes, a remnant of the past, would soon be coming to an end. If, unhappily, the acceptance of the principles and decisions should be only verbal, the liberation of subject peoples would come to pass anyway, through the will of the peoples themselves. But how much conflict and upheaval, how much delay in the building up of a true community of free nations, would result from the equivocal position in which those peoples would have been left.

38. Therefore, on behalf of the Congolese people and Government and on his own behalf, he expressed the hope that the Special Committee's deliberations would be fruitful and his sincere wishes for the success of its work.

#### *General statements*

39. *The Chairman* expressed to the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo the Special Committee's deep appreciation of his inspiring address, which would be of great assistance in its work. He conveyed the Committee's sincere gratitude for the invitation to begin its meetings in Africa in the historic city of Kinshasa, and for the hospitality and fraternal welcome extended to it.

40. The vigilance and valour of the Government and people of the Congo against the forces of reaction, colonialism and neo-colonialism had earned for them a place in the hearts of freedom-loving people everywhere. The Special Committee therefore considered it a signal honour to be meeting at Kinshasa. The common concern for the liquidation of colonialism in all its manifestations had long made the Committee and the Government and people of the Congo comrades in arms. They shared the same ideals, set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which asserted the absolute right of all colonial peoples to self-determination and independence.

41. Seven years previously the plight of the Congo had been a cause of international alarm and crisis, brought about by the despoliation of its material assets and the neglect of its human and spiritual resources during colonial rule, followed by the attempted sabotage of its independence and the sacrifice of one of Africa's most beloved martyrs, Patrice Lumumba. The resultant confusion had been intensified and prolonged by the manoeuvres of the proposterous Tshombé, whose name

had become the byword of treason and intrigue, and who had met the fate reserved for all traitors of Africa. It was not surprising that Africa's enemies had anticipated, and faint-hearted Africans had feared, a future for the Congo of continued economic and political instability, deteriorating into disintegration and possible recolonization. Those forebodings had been proved wrong, and the accession of General Mobutu to the presidency had been hailed as the return of dignity and integrity.

42. During the past year, the administrative structure had been overhauled and Congolese control over the national economy and natural resources strengthened. The Government and people had been tackling with vigour the vast work of national reconstruction and of consolidating their independence. The Congolese Government had moved to a commendable position of non-alignment internationally and into the forefront of support for measures to strengthen African unity and independence. Having saved itself by its own exertions, the new Congo was well placed to assist in the salvation of all Africa by its example.

43. The Special Committee was therefore honoured and privileged to be meeting now in the Democratic Republic; all its members looked forward to achieving fruitful and constructive results, inspired by the indomitable Congolese people and their dynamic Government. Its meetings at Kinshasa had opened at a time when the forces of colonialism had cast a gloomy shadow over the international scene in furtherance of their own sinister designs to hold the remaining dependent territories in perpetual bondage. The Committee was increasingly concerned that progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had fallen far short of expectations. In particular, owing to the deliberate opposition or non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, the serious colonial problems in southern Africa and in the Arabian peninsula had shown no perceptible progress towards a peaceful solution. The situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination, in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Aden, had deteriorated so seriously that it constituted a grave threat to international peace and security.

44. The Special Committee's desire to visit the colonial Territories and gain first-hand experience of the situation had been frustrated by the negative attitude of the administering Powers concerned, but its meetings in Africa and the Near East would facilitate the appearance before it of the representatives of national liberation movements who found it impossible to travel to New York. They would also reaffirm the solidarity of the United Nations with the colonial peoples in their legitimate fight to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and would further enhance the Committee's capacity to assist those peoples in fulfilling their desire for freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter.

45. The Special Committee's main function during its meetings at Kinshasa would be to assess the degree of compliance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as concerned the Portuguese colonies, particularly Angola. That resolution, embodying the Declaration, symbolized the passing of the barbarous system of colonialism, and ushered in a new era in international affairs, marked by the accession to independence of many Asian and African nations. The

fact that the people of Angola was not numbered among them was not due to any lack of desire or determination on their part. They had constantly signified their desire to be free, and had striven by every legitimate and constitutional means to exercise their inherent right to self-determination and independence. To all their appeals and legitimate efforts, the Portuguese Government had opposed a stubborn and vain refusal. Based as it was on the fascist system of repression and police rule, it had sought to stem the tide of nationalism and unity surging through Africa. In order to continue to drain the human and material resources of Angola for the benefit of their backward and stagnant country, the Portuguese authorities uninhibitedly practised wanton barbarism, mass terrorism and genocide in Africa.

46. The indigenous inhabitants had responded in the only manner compatible with dignity and honour: by taking up arms and opposing their fascist oppressors. The world was witnessing the killings and counter-killings and mainings which Portuguese obduracy and stupidity had made inevitable. While the United Nations might not condone in principle the use of force and the shedding of blood, in the case of Angola it was understandable. The rights of dependent peoples to self-determination and independence had been affirmed by the Charter and reaffirmed in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Moreover, in several subsequent resolutions the General Assembly had explicitly recognized the legitimacy of the fight by the peoples of the Portuguese colonies for the exercise of those rights, and had invited all States to give them moral and material assistance.

47. The fight had been and would continue to be difficult, for the Salazar régime was aided by powerful allies—especially some Western Powers within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and their collaborators in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia—who were determined to perpetuate the subjugation of the people of the Territories under colonialist domination. They would be sadly disappointed for, as history had shown, no human power could destroy a people's determination to be free and independent.

48. The Special Committee was mindful of the noble efforts of the Government and people of the Congo on behalf of their African brothers in Angola, where the Portuguese colonialists were waging a war of extermination against those who asked only to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee deplored Portugal's attempts to subvert constituted authority in independent African States and thus make it safe for the forces of reaction in southern Africa. It condemned the threats and molestations by the Salazar régime aimed at forcing the Governments of independent African States to abandon their sacred responsibilities towards the colonized part of southern Africa.

49. He wished to pay a special tribute to the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for their courageous stand against the forces of Portuguese colonialism. Although preoccupied with internal problems and bedevilled by problems engineered by the neo-colonialists, they had gone to great lengths to give moral and material assistance to the African people of Angola who were denied their fundamental human rights. The Committee was happy to be able to learn at first hand, near the theatre of conflict, the progress of the struggle for freedom and

independence in the Portuguese colonies. It confidently hoped that it would thus be enabled to formulate specific recommendations as a constructive contribution to the solution of the problem. Portugal was the poorest and most backward country in Europe: but for the aid received through NATO from some Western countries, it could not continue its barbaric acts. The Committee appealed to those countries not to help Portugal. They must know that those acts were incompatible not only with the United Nations Charter but also with the very democracy that they always professed to defend.

50. He addressed to the leaders of all liberation movements a sincere appeal for unity in the fight for freedom. They too were conscious of the fact that the forces of reaction would not hesitate to exploit and welcome any differences in the liberation movements with a view to postponing the ultimate liquidation of colonial régimes. Those leaders were painfully aware that the fight for the elimination of colonialism would be a particularly difficult one in southern Africa—the strongest bastion of colonial interests. As had been emphasized by all heads of African Governments, the independence of existing African States was meaningless unless linked with total liberation from colonial rule; any setbacks in the fight for the liberation of colonial territories in Africa was a setback to the vital interests of all African States, and any humiliation to the Africans under colonial rule a humiliation to all Africans. Hence his plea for unity of thought, purpose and action, which was indispensable if the elimination of colonialism was to be achieved with the least possible delay.

51. The representative of *Ethiopia* associated his delegation with the tribute paid by the Chairman to the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for inviting the Special Committee to Kinshasa and for the excellent hospitality they had offered. He also thanked President Mobutu for his very inspiring statement to the Committee. The leader and people of the Congo had clearly shown their determination to be in the forefront of the fight for the total emancipation of Africa. Needless to say, Africans welcomed that determination, especially in view of all the sufferings and deprivation that the Congo had undergone in the colonial and post-colonial era.

52. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1960, was an expression of the common desire and readiness to abolish all vestiges of colonialism without delay. The colonial wars in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea called Portuguese Guinea, and the colonialist machinations in Zimbabwe and elsewhere, showed that the objectives laid down in the Declaration were still far from being achieved. It was for that reason that the Special Committee, as the moral conscience of humanity, once again raised its voice on behalf of the world's oppressed peoples.

53. Events in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe showed that colonialism was indeed a canker spreading evil, unrest and the danger of broader conflict. It was the duty of the Committee members to bring home to the remaining colonial Powers the futility of their policy of oppression and suppression, for no matter how long and bitter the fight might be, there could be no doubt about the outcome. For that reason he



called upon the freedom fighters in Angola, Mozambique and other colonial areas to redouble their efforts to achieve freedom and self-determination for their countries, secure in the knowledge that all progressive mankind stood behind them.

54. The Ethiopian delegation would make known its views on the individual items of the agenda as they were taken up. It would do everything in its power to facilitate the Special Committee's work.

55. The representative of *India* expressed his sincere appreciation to the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings at Kinshasa, which gave it the opportunity of discussing some of the most important problems in the proximity of the colonial Territories concerned. By their invitation the Government and people of the Congo had manifested the deep interest they had always taken in decolonization since they had acquired independence nearly seven years ago. The name of the late Patrice Lumumba would continue to inspire millions of people in the colonial Territories throughout the world. It was not surprising that his successors, and in particular the new régime under the leadership of General Mobutu, should continue to keep the torch of freedom burning. He paid a particular tribute to the practical assistance which the Democratic Republic of the Congo was providing to the people of Angola in their fight for freedom.

56. The statement by the President of the Republic contained important points to which the Special Committee should give serious thought.

57. During its stay at Kinshasa the Committee would devote particular attention to the problems of Angola and Guinea called Portuguese Guinea. The Indian delegation attached the highest importance to the attainment of freedom by those and indeed all other colonial Territories. The people of India—like those of the Congo—had suffered from colonial rule for many years and were therefore fully aware of the indignities which colonial peoples had to undergo. India too had experienced Portuguese colonial rule for several hundred years. The Indian people had argued and reasoned with the Portuguese, but in the end they had had to use the only language which the Portuguese seemed to understand—the language of force. All those factors made India's commitment to help free its brethren in the colonial Territories irrevocable. It condemned the barbarous rule of Portugal in its colonies, which perhaps surpassed all previous colonial systems in the brutality of its suppression. He pledged his delegation's unreserved support in removing the ugly cancer of colonialism from the face of the earth.

58. It was also particularly gratifying to his delegation that the Committee was meeting in Kinshasa, because India enjoyed very friendly relations with the Democratic Republic. India had had the honour of assisting the Congolese people in overcoming the external forces of reaction which had sought to divide the country soon after its independence, and had thus helped to maintain its territory's integrity and sovereignty. The delegations of the two countries in the United Nations worked very closely together in all issues, particularly colonial issues. He had very pleasant personal memories of his previous stay at the Indian Embassy in Kinshasa from 1961 to 1963.

59. The Indian delegation wished the friendly people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo success in all their activities.

60. The representative of *Iran* sincerely thanked the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for their kind invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings at Kinshasa, a city which had been so deeply involved in the fight for freedom and independence. The meetings would be a tribute to the memory of the Congo's national leader, one of the world's great champions of freedom, Patrice Lumumba, whose ideals, indomitable spirit and legacy could not fail to inspire the Committee's work. The opening address by President Mobutu had been a further affirmation of the Congo's determination to fight colonialism.

61. The interest of the Iranian Government in vigorously pursuing a policy aimed at the total eradication of colonialism derived from the conviction that lasting world peace could be attained only by striking at the roots of the injustices which so many suffered at the hands of so few. Colonialism was one of the world's most flagrant forms of injustice; it bred hatred and thrived on subjugation. Even though most of Africa was free, certain parts continued to suffer injustice and, as President Mobutu had said, freedom-loving peoples could not rest content as long as any part of the continent remained the refuge of the oppressor. The valiant peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Zimbabwe and South West Africa, among others, were continuing the fight for independence, each in accordance with its own particular circumstances. Their struggle was also that of the States represented in the Committee; it was therefore the Committee's primary function to mobilize all international efforts to ensure its success. Any setback in the campaign to liberate the oppressed peoples in any part of Africa was a setback for the whole of Africa, but he was confident that, no matter how much longer the Portuguese, the South Africans and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia clung to their oppressive rule, the day would soon come, when Africans would once again be born free. It was against that background that he wished to pay a tribute to the valiant contribution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the fight against tyranny and oppression in Africa.

62. The representative of *Venezuela* thanked the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for their warm welcome and proverbial hospitality. The Democratic Republic—an independent part of the African continent—would provide a stimulating setting for the Special Committee's work. The progress of the Republic since its independence was a constant source of satisfaction and encouraged further efforts to uproot the anachronistic colonial system and eliminate the policy of racial discrimination which was unfortunately still being practised in many parts of the continent.

63. Venezuela and Latin America as a whole were bound to the African continent not only by historical ties but also by the interests common to all developing countries and, above all, by the ideal of liberty. His delegation wished to pay special tribute to those Congolese who had given their lives in the battle for freedom.

64. Venezuela's solidarity with the African nations was shown by its firm support of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and no political, economic or



strategic consideration would ever cause it to waver. The fifth special session of the General Assembly on the problem of South West Africa was self-explanatory. The joint draft resolution submitted by the African, Asian and Latin American groups reiterated their firm resolve to continue the fight against the forces of colonialism.

65. The opinion of his delegation could be summed up in a saying of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator: "He who does not cherish liberty will be hounded by misfortune and universal censure." Those words expressed a philosophy fully shared by his country. History was an irreversible process. Those who still practised colonialism would eventually be overcome by the determination of the countries which had chosen the path of history, as had the Democratic Republic of the Congo which had invited the Special Committee as a gesture of solidarity with its African brothers still under the colonial yoke.

66. The Special Committee's work during its meetings in Africa and the Middle East was of special importance in the decolonization process. Its presence was not only a symbol of its earnest concern for the development of self-determination and independence, but also a renewed effort to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism. Its meetings would certainly provide first-hand information and new material for inclusion in the already voluminous archives on those who defied the most elementary principles of the United Nations Charter and universal morality. It would thus be possible once again to appeal for justice in the General Assembly against the supporters of colonialism and the nations responsible for the policy of *apartheid*.

67. The various Territories included in the programme of work were of such importance that he would deal with each extensively in the individual discussions on each territory.

68. His delegation was, as always, ready to support unreservedly any measure in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations likely to expedite the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in the Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other dependent countries. It denounced, in particular, Portugal's action against the Congolese people, who had welcomed the Angolan refugees, and categorically condemned Portugal's colonial war.

69. He strongly deplored the absence of the United Kingdom delegation and the lamentable failure of that country to co-operate with the Special Committee in its work. Its absence was all the more regrettable because the United Kingdom was politically responsible for granting independence to Southern Rhodesia. However, he assured the Zimbabwe people that their struggle would not be in vain and that the days of Ian Smith's racist minority Government were numbered.

70. South West Africa would understand that the principles of human rights, which the South African Government did not respect, made it necessary to open the way for the peaceful transfer of the Territory, as a first step towards final independence.

71. The work of the Special Committee in Africa and the Middle East was therefore of special significance, as a step towards eradicating colonialism in accordance with the highest principles of the United Nations. Optimism and an unquestioning faith in Africa's destiny should be the keynote of the Com-

mittee's discussions. Until Africa was free world peace would always be in danger.

72. The representative of *Sierra Leone* expressed his sincere gratitude to President Mobutu for devoting some of his valuable time to opening the Special Committee's series of meetings. His address had provided much food for thought and would remain in the minds of the Committee members not only during their stay at Kinshasa but also throughout their travels and in New York. The President was leader of a people whose recent history was marked by upheaval and a grim fight for independence, and his people had first-hand experience of colonialism and neo-colonialism. The President's presence at the opening meeting emphasized the great interest of the Democratic Republic in the liberation of the African peoples. During their short time at Kinshasa, all delegations had had the opportunity of appreciating the spontaneous welcome of the Congolese, which was typical of all African peoples.

73. The Democratic Republic's proximity to the scene of the crimes committed in the Portuguese Territories, its own struggles to rid itself of colonial rule and its battle against neo-colonialism had commanded general respect. He had been requested by the Chairman and members of the National Reformation Council of *Sierra Leone* to express, on their behalf and on behalf of the people of *Sierra Leone*, their best wishes to the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with which *Sierra Leone* had long-standing ties. Some of the people of the Congo had settled in *Sierra Leone* over 150 years before, on their return from slavery and had founded a town, called Congo Town, which they had made their home. People from *Sierra Leone* had also travelled to the Congo some fifty years before at the request of their employers and had settled there. *Sierra Leone* had taken part in the United Nations Operation in the Congo and a contingent of its soldiers had been there during those very difficult days.

74. Turning to the matter of decolonization, he recalled that, on 14 December 1960, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1514 (XV), the Magna Carta of freedom for colonial peoples. Four months later, *Sierra Leone* had become independent and the one hundredth Member of the United Nations. Since then progress in decolonization had been slow. Africa was still burdened with the archaic thinking of Salazar, who wished to turn Africans into Portuguese; it was confronted by Ian Smith and his 200,000 Whites who insisted on ruling 4 million indigenous Africans. The Government of South Africa, not content with maintaining the policy of *apartheid* in its own territory, was also applying it in South West Africa and defying the United Nations its right to rule that Territory. No less important were the Spanish Territories of Equatorial Guinea, Ifni and the Spanish Sahara, although in them there had been some slight progress towards liberation. Swaziland was still on the list of colonial Territories and the question of French Somaliland had not yet been solved. A large part of Africa therefore was still under the colonial yoke. Aden and Oman continued to present difficulties, even though it had been agreed that the former would become independent no later than 1968. The important question was the type of independence contemplated. Another problem was that of the smaller islands in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, all of which should have the right

to self-determination, whatever their size. If they decided to remain associated in one form or another with a larger Power, they should be entitled to reconsider that decision at specified intervals and to terminate it unilaterally at any time.

75. The African countries had been accused of being emotional about racial matters and of making the struggle against them their main interest. They had however experienced colonial rule in the twentieth century, had seen their natural resources drained and justifiably intended to halt that trend. They had also suffered under colonial rule, insults and a consequent loss of human dignity. It was therefore not surprising that all Africans were united in the fight to free their brothers, who were still dominated by colonial Powers. They would continue the fight with greater vigour until all Africa was free of that scourge, but they would not rest there; they would also help their brothers across the seas until all nations became free.

76. Portugal continued to wage war on Africans in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, so-called Portuguese Guinea; that small, poor European country continued its vicious attack on people whose only crime was their wish to be free and to exercise their rights under the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The fight would continue, for the spirit of Africa never would be broken. Other colonial Powers had already learnt that lesson.

77. In Rhodesia Ian Smith was boasting that economic sanctions had failed. They had done so because unscrupulous businessmen in countries, which paid lip service to the Security Council's resolution but refused to restrain their citizens, continued to trade with Rhodesia directly or through third parties.

78. A few days before, the South African Government had dealt in first reading with a bill intended to extend powers of arrest and detention of Africans in South and South West Africa. As if to show its contempt for the General Assembly, it was timing the bill to coincide with the conclusion of the debate on that Territory. Such events could continue because some nations of the world did not practise what they preached. Great nations were spending thousands of millions of dollars in many areas to further the ideology that a great Power could not allow one country to dominate another. Many thousands of people had died for that cause, yet those great Powers did little to implement the fundamental right to freedom in Africa and elsewhere. The continued efforts of Salazar, Ian Smith and Vorster to force their will on the Africans both individually and collectively could only be regarded as the domination of one group by another. Those States and the people who assisted the enemies of freedom should be condemned. It was regrettable that the administering Powers continued to cling to their Territories and refused inspection by the United Nations, as if they had something to hide.

79. With all the energy it could muster, Sierra Leone would continue to strive for the expulsion of the colonial Powers from Africa. His Government reaffirmed General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the Charter and the principles of human rights. It would carry out their principles and continue the fight with all its might as it had done since Sierra Leone's independence six years before.

80. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Congolese Government and people for having

invited the Committee to meet at Kinshasa. He had listened with great interest to the address by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo setting forth his Government's position in the struggle against colonialism and stressing the irreversible character of national liberation movements. The Committee's present session was opening in the heart of Africa, in a country where racists and colonialists had done their utmost to perpetuate the colonial régime and where armed interventions had cost the lives of a great many patriots. Despite all those obstacles, however, the Congo had succeeded in gaining its independence. The Soviet people, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution, were gratified by the historic transformations of the old order that had taken place in Africa. The Africans' wish to put a permanent end to colonial régimes and to combat neo-colonialism had always had the support of the Soviet Union. The process of liquidating the colonial system in Africa had gone forward because of the struggle waged by the African peoples themselves, but the United Nations had played an important role in adopting, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, resolution 1514 (XV) setting forth the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. That Declaration reflected the efforts of the greater part of mankind to put an end to the infamous manifestations of colonialism. Since the resolution's adoption in 1960, 50 million human beings had thrown off the colonial yoke and twenty independent States had been formed. The task was far from being completed, however, for bastions of colonialism still existed in Africa and the Near East.

81. The Committee's task was to contribute all it could to the final elimination of colonialism. That was the point of the present session away from Headquarters, for the Committee could meet at places not far from where the colonialists were pursuing their reactionary policies and could learn of the methods they were using. There was no doubt that the direct participation in the Committee's deliberations of the African peoples fighting for freedom would make it easier to find the means of implementing resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee must pursue that task until no single piece of land remained in the hands of the racists. The struggle against colonialism must be intensified, for the continued existence of a number of reactionary centres posed a direct threat to the young States that had recently won their freedom. The basic purpose of the present session must be to work out measures for rendering political, moral and any other forms of aid to the national liberation movements and for forcing the colonial Powers to implement the decisions of the United Nations. To that end the Committee must co-operate with the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League and all others seeking to assist the peoples striving for freedom. The first objective of the Committee's work should remain the emancipation from colonial oppression of the large colonial territories of Angola, Mozambique, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Guinea (Bissau) in Africa, and Aden and Oman in the Arabian peninsula.

82. The focal point of racism at present was South Africa, where the colonial Powers and imperialist monopolies exerted their influence. Acts of ruthless repression were perpetrated there. The region had witnessed the creation of a bloc of white countries—the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rho-

desia—into which the South African Government had drawn South West Africa. The object of the bloc, acting in league with the colonial Powers and imperialist monopolies, was to preserve the domination of the racists and colonialists in the colonial territories and exert pressure on the young African States. The activities of the monopolies, supported by the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, constituted an obstacle to the liberation of the African continent. The Committee should study the significant role the monopolies played in the perpetuation of the colonial order. It should make recommendations on that subject to the General Assembly, in whose agenda for the twenty-second session it had been decided to include a separate item on the activities of international monopolies in colonies. It was for the Committee to determine who was responsible for the failure to implement the decisions of the United Nations. His delegation also hoped that the Committee would devote attention to the military activities of the colonial Powers and to the presence in some territories of military bases, which were a further obstacle to the liberation of the oppressed peoples. The colonial Powers continued to establish military bases for use against the national liberation movement and the new independent States. The South African racists made use of the bases in South West Africa to suppress the national liberation movement and exert pressure on neighbouring countries. Portugal used its bases in Angola and Mozambique not only locally but also against the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It continued to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Congolese people, to enjoy the support of its partners in South Africa and to receive economic and military aid from the members of NATO, especially the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany. It also received assistance from the United Nations and particularly from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The Committee should recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of decisions which would put an end to Portugal's colonialist activities.

83. In Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom was endeavouring to protect its own interests and to safeguard the position of the imperialist monopolies. The Committee should study the situation and find the means of solving the problem speedily.

84. The Soviet Union had always stressed the need for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to be given effect. It had always declared its support for the demands of the African peoples and for the elimination of racist régimes. It believed that the day was near when the last centres of colonialism would be destroyed. It was gratified that the Committee's proceedings were being conducted by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, who discharged the important duties of Chairman with great energy and ability.

85. The Soviet delegation was prepared to co-operate in making the present session a success. It would unite its efforts with those of other delegations in order that the problem of colonialism might be solved in accordance with the lofty principles of the Charter.

86. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* thanked the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for their invitation to the Special Committee to meet at Kinshasa, which

was an expression of the deep-rooted tradition of hospitality of the African people. There existed strong fraternal bonds between the people of his country and those of the Congo, bonds which were being strengthened by the efforts to unite the peoples of Africa. By their unity and solidarity they would march ever more strongly forward to defeat the forces of reaction and the aggressive imperialist offensive and so achieve the complete liberation of the African continent. It was no secret that such forces feared the unity of the African people and the mammoth achievements of the liberated African countries.

87. The independence of the Congo had been won at the costly sacrifice of its heroic sons, the most eminent and beloved of whom had been Patrice Lumumba. The material and spiritual achievements of the Congolese people were evident, and his delegation was convinced that, under the leadership of their Government, they would achieve further and greater victories in developing their country.

88. He expressed his appreciation of the wise and precise observations made by President Mobutu in addressing the Special Committee and associated himself with the remarks made by the Chairman.

89. He agreed with the representative of Venezuela that it was indeed regrettable that the United Kingdom delegation had once again decided not to join the Special Committee at its meetings away from Headquarters, a fact that was the more regrettable since the Committee would be discussing very serious situations which were the direct result of the colonial policies of that Government. Its absence cast doubts on the sincerity of the many professions it had made of its wish to co-operate with the Committee.

90. Since the present meeting was the first in Africa, it would be useful to analyse briefly the existing situation with respect to decolonization but, in doing so, he did not wish to minimize or magnify the problems facing colonial countries and peoples. Decolonization had to be viewed from a position of principle, but emphasis might rightly be placed on a particular situation in view of the consequences that might arise if the situation was prolonged. In that connexion, the colonial problem, created by the aggressive designs of the imperialist Powers, was undoubtedly most urgent in Africa.

91. General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which, on the occasion of its adoption in 1960, had been hailed by all peace-loving peoples as an important stage in the revolt of the human conscience against the enormities of colonialism and as a milestone in the history of the United Nations, was an unequivocal condemnation of the exploitation of man by man through the colonial system. It was a declaration by the progressive forces that they intended to fight colonialism to the bitter end, in order not only to achieve the independence of the colonized peoples but also to liberate man's energy and resources for the general progress of humanity. Colonialism, which involved the brutal suppression of human beings, was definitely not a peaceful system and the fight against it was an integral part of the fight for peace.

92. The continued existence of Portuguese colonialism in Africa—a most shameful page in the annals of human history—was the direct result of the material support given to fascist Portugal by its NATO allies, for it was obvious that Portugal, a poor, weak, primitive and demoralized country, could not wage its current



costly and barbaric campaign if it was not a tool of international imperialism and a convenient overseer of the exploitation by foreign capitalist monopolies of the abundant riches of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique. Studies by the United Nations and other institutions had revealed the barefaced exploitation of the Territories under Portuguese domination by capitalist monopolies originating in the Western countries. Thus, the mining revenue alone from Angola in 1966 had been estimated at more than 3,000 million escudos, the bulk of which had gone to monopolies such as the subsidiaries of the former Union minière and the Angola Diamond Company. The latter had made a clear profit of over 170 million escudos.

93. Such exploitation, in itself immoral and unjust, formed part of the stratagems used to suppress the people of Angola, and a study by the Special Committee had revealed that the colonialists had received major donations from those capitalist sources for what was cynically called "the defence of Angola".

94. The gallant people of Angola had for years attempted to obtain by peaceful means their national right to sovereignty and independence and the United Nations had passed countless resolutions reaffirming those rights, yet the Portuguese colonialists continued to use the most modern and sophisticated forms of warfare to suppress them. The so-called "defence" was thus aggression against the Angolan people. Information available to the United Nations showed that there were more than 400 airfields and landing strips in Angola, twenty-seven of which could accommodate the largest aircraft capable of operating within the Territory, and that the Portuguese were deploying against the patriots an estimated 700 fighter planes, many of modern design, together with such aircraft as the Lockheed Harpoon PV-2 bomber.

95. That situation was contrary to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other General Assembly resolutions and was also incompatible with the principles of the Charter. Moreover, the continued existence of Portuguese colonialism constituted a dangerous threat to the peace and stability of adjoining parts of Africa. The henchmen of Portuguese imperialism had launched countless aggressive campaigns against independent and sovereign countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, and the United Republic of Tanzania.

96. The patient African peoples had always considered that the problem of colonialism in general, and of Portuguese colonialism in particular, could be solved peacefully. It was for that reason that his country supported the principles of the Charter and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Countless resolutions had been adopted by the United Nations calling upon Portugal and its Western allies to change their attitude and to restore to the African peoples their sovereign rights and liberties. Time and again the international forces of reaction and plunder had defied those resolutions. It was high time that Portugal and its allies took stock of their responsibilities. The United Republic of Tanzania, in its endeavour to ensure that the objectives of resolution 1514 (XV) were achieved with the minimum of further difficulties, was prepared to do everything within its power to enforce respect for United Nations resolutions and considered it the duty of every freedom-loving human being to join in the honourable struggle to achieve the liberation of the Territories under Portu-

guese domination. It thus called upon the Angolan patriots to redouble their efforts to liberate their motherland and associated itself with the Chairman's appeal to them to make every effort to unite in their fight.

97. The same vicious and aggressive system as existed in Angola had brought about the usurpation of the African people's rights by the racist white minority in Southern Rhodesia and was holding South West Africa prisoner in defiance of international opinion. The same system was causing bloodshed in South Arabia and riding roughshod over the peoples in other parts of the world.

98. The Special Committee was well aware of the many resolutions adopted by the Committee and the General Assembly with a view to achieving the full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). In these resolutions certain action had been called for on the part of the various United Nations agencies and organs. He requested the Secretariat to prepare and distribute a working paper showing the various requests that had been made together with the action, if any, that had been taken to comply with them. Particular attention should also be paid to the aid, of whatever nature, which might have been given to the national liberation movements and what criteria they were required to meet in order to qualify for such aid.

99. The representative of *Mali* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for its kind invitation to the Special Committee. Mali appreciated the true worth of that act of statesmanship by a sister Republic occupying a strategic position in Africa and the world. History had ordained that the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia should be islands of liberty and hope for millions of African nationalists waging a bitter and noble struggle against the colonialism and imperialism which oppressed that part of Africa.

100. By accepting that kind invitation, the Special Committee had wished to demonstrate its solidarity with the worthy sons of Africa who were bearing arms in the fight against the injustice of the colonial régimes. He recalled the sacrifice made six years previously by Patrice Lumumba, that great son of Africa, so that freedom and dignity might return to African soil. Patrice Lumumba had given his life so that Africa in general, and the Congo in particular, could again become free, so that the exploitation of man by man should for ever disappear from the continent and so that Africans could combine their energies, potential and genius to construct a better world, on a basis of respect for the right of peoples to self-determination recognized by the United Nations Charter.

101. The message left by Patrice Lumumba would guide the African people in their struggle for the final eradication of colonialism in all its forms. His delegation paid tribute to that great patriot and wished to assure its Congolese brothers of its support in their struggle for a better future. It was grateful to the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who, by his presence, had lent added solemnity to the Special Committee's work. The wisdom of his statement would certainly assist the Committee in its search for practical solutions of the grave problem of colonialism, which, unhappily, still prevailed in Africa.

102. The Special Committee's meetings in Africa during the current year were being held in troubled

times. Imperialism had returned to the attack with increased ferocity and, to safeguard sordid interests, was making a mockery of the United Nations Charter and the noble principles it contained. The world was the powerless spectator of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States; the Viet-Nameese people were being prevented from solving their problems by themselves and tension had been created in the Middle East while, at the same time, the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations proclaimed respect for the integrity of independent territories and for the right of all peoples to self-determination.

103. The failure to observe that fundamental principle was causing tension and daily menaced international peace and security. In areas not yet liberated, particularly in southern Africa, the situation grew more serious each day and was becoming a racial conflict. In Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese domination, white settlers who had usurped power were withholding all rights from the Blacks, the true owners of Africa. The Western Powers, by aiding such people as Ian Smith, Salazar and Vorster, were hampering the Africans in their struggle for freedom and independence. Every day the NATO Powers, disregarding the United Nations Charter and the Special Committee's resolutions, were selling conventional and even nuclear weapons to the racist settlers, thereby enabling them to prolong their domination despite the condemnation of international opinion.

104. The debates on the question of South West Africa during the General Assembly's special session had shown that colonialism understood only one language, that of force. His delegation did not believe that the Africans and Arabs would be condemned for having taken arms to free their countries. It therefore paid tribute to the patriots of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Aden, Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere, who were fighting valiantly for independence and freedom. It had always upheld their just cause and would not fail to meet its obligations. It would give moral and material assistance to all nationalists fighting for freedom and independence in Africa, Asia and Latin America. It was convinced that the Special Committee's work during the current year would once again be extremely successful since, despite the plots of the imperialists, the Africans were determined to regain their independence. Mali would denounce the activities of the colonialists who were shamefully exploiting the human and material riches of the Africans in the Territories not yet liberated, despite their obligation under the Charter to help such peoples and prepare them to manage their own affairs.

105. His delegation would make a detailed statement at a later stage on the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination. Nevertheless, it wished to take the opportunity afforded it to appeal to all Angolan nationalists to unite and drive the Portuguese occupier into the sea. Their disagreements served the cause of Salazar to the detriment of Africa. The African peoples could not understand the fratricidal struggle between the *Gouvernement révolutionnaire de l'Angola* in exile and the *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola*. It was time for them to unite, in order to speed the process of decolonization in the Territory of Angola. It was their duty to do so because, as President Mobutu had so rightly observed, there could be no peace for any African country as long as any por-

tion of African soil remained under the yoke of colonialism.

106. His delegation's references to the threat to international peace and security posed by colonialism were not abstract. It remembered the incursions by Portuguese mercenaries into Congolese territory, in violation of the United Nations Charter, and the numerous violent and provocative acts committed against the peaceful people of the United Republic of Tanzania by Salazar's hordes, who had not even spared the peace-loving Republic of Senegal. Mali had consistently condemned such barbarous actions and would continue to do so and to support its brethren in Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania. If that situation continued it would inevitably lead to war, for which the Portuguese and their allies would bear the sole responsibility. Mali urged all the great Powers to suspend their aid to Portugal, which refused to respect the United Nations Charter and the General Assembly's resolutions.

107. Mali was confident of the outcome of the people's struggle for their right to self-determination and for the final eradication of colonialism. Colonialism was doomed. It would soon disappear if the signatories of the Charter at San Francisco and the other Member States of the United Nations were willing to respect the Charter and to implement fully the resolutions of the Special Committee, the General Assembly and the Security Council. It was high time to implement resolution 1514 (XV) in order to spare the world the further upheavals which racial discrimination supported by international capitalism could not fail to provoke.

108. His delegation reserved the right to speak again on the problems to be considered by the Special Committee. It wished once again to express its gratitude to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the great interest it was taking in the Special Committee's work.

109. The representative of *Yugoslavia*, having expressed his thanks to the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for their kind invitation to meet at Kinshasa and for the heartfelt welcome they had extended to the Special Committee, said that the invitation bore further testimony to the readiness of the Democratic Republic to make the greatest possible contribution to the fight of those peoples of Africa who were still under brutal colonial domination. The Congolese people had suffered greatly in fighting for their freedom from colonialist and neo-colonialist forces but, as President Mobutu had stated in his impressive address, they were determined to help in the complete elimination of colonialism from African soil.

110. The colonialist and neo-colonialist forces, in their attempt to perpetuate their exploitation of the rich natural resources of the country, had resorted to the most brutal use of force and military intervention, and the Congolese people, in frustrating their plans, had made enormous sacrifices, particularly that of Patrice Lumumba, the great champion of the freedom of the Congo and of all Africa. He was confident that the ideals for which Patrice Lumumba had laid down his life would be attained and that all Africa would in the end be free of imperialistic threats, colonial subjugation and merciless exploitation, despite the use made by the racists and fascists of Portugal, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa of their material superiority as a means of blackmail, pressure and interference.

111. His delegation was well aware that the fight of the African people for liberation, and the efforts of the Special Committee to assist them, would be no easy task. It fully realized that colonialist and neo-colonialist forces were doing everything in their power to halt decolonization and to retain and strengthen their strongholds in certain regions of Africa, especially those which they considered to be vital to their political, strategic and economic interests. It was obvious that the racist minority régimes in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa and a backward and isolated country like Portugal, could not hold vast areas and peoples in their thrall, without material assistance from elsewhere. In the case of the Territories under Portuguese domination, for example, if the only opposition facing the international community had been that of Portugal, the peoples of those Territories would have attained their liberation years before. Owing, however, to the material, military and moral help which powerful NATO allies were rendering to Salazar, Portugal had been able to continue its domination of a considerable part of Africa. The meek denunciations of the fascist policy of Portugal and other racist régimes in southern Africa by some of Portugal's allies could not conceal the glaring truth.

112. The intensification of the activities of various international monopolies in the colonial Territories, which tended to consolidate the racist régimes of Portugal, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, were seriously impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Portuguese armed forces, in their war against the fight for freedom of the peoples under its domination, were using weapons acquired through their membership in NATO, or under bilateral agreements concluded with some of their allies. Foreign military bases were being established or reinforced in the colonial Territories and constituted a fundamental obstacle to the liberation of the colonial peoples and an instrument of pressure on neighbouring States. Moreover, the moral support, which was manifested even in the United Nations, received by the racist régimes from their partners and the latter's refusal to put numerous United Nations resolutions into effect, made it possible for those régimes to continue their abhorrent policy. Colonial strongholds established on African soil not only served to perpetuate economic exploitation of the Territories for the benefit of colonial rulers but also enabled the colonialists to interfere directly in the affairs of independent countries and thus hamper their political and economic development. It was clear from the facts revealed to the Special Committee that colonial wars and repressive measures against the African populations were part of a larger plan devised by the reactionary forces to preserve their foreign, political and economic interests.

113. That policy of force and pressure was being applied not only in Africa but also in other parts of the world, the most extreme example being Viet-Nam. Dangerous activities by the reactionaries were also evident in the Middle East, where attempts were being made to impose feudal rule on Aden despite the determined fight by the great majority of its people for independence.

114. Yugoslavia had always supported the fully justified and legitimate fight for freedom of peoples under colonial domination. The international community and the United Nations had a special responsibility to help such peoples to exercise their rights and freely to de-

termine their own destiny. The world Organization bore that responsibility not only in view of its emphasis on the principles of self-determination and independence but also because it was only by discharging that responsibility that it could fully carry out its primary mission of safeguarding and consolidating world peace. The great majority of the world's people had come to realize that the vestiges of colonialism constituted the most immediate threat to international peace and security.

115. The Special Committee had for years been entrusted with a highly responsible assignment: the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, although, in view of the obstacles placed in its path by colonial and neo-colonial forces, it had not accomplished spectacular results, it had made a substantial contribution by bringing to the notice of the international community the conditions in which the colonized peoples were living and the legitimacy of their fight for national liberation.

116. The current visit to Africa, which would enable his delegation to learn new facts about the colonialist plans and activities and the efforts of the peoples in their fight for freedom, would also enable the Special Committee to help the United Nations to accelerate the decolonization process and to render more practical assistance to the national liberation movements.

117. The United Kingdom's decision not to participate in the Committee's work in Africa was very disappointing.

118. The representative of *Bulgaria* associated himself with previous speakers in expressing gratitude to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Congolese people for the cordial welcome they had given the Special Committee. The invitation to meet at Kinshasa was a friendly gesture to the Special Committee and the United Nations which his delegation warmly appreciated and which showed how deeply the Congo was interested in the liberation of the African peoples still subject to colonialist oppression. Bulgaria was linked to the Democratic Republic of the Congo by strong bonds of friendship, which it hoped to strengthen further, and his delegation had noted with pleasure the progress achieved by the great countrymen of Patrice Lumumba.

119. The debate during the General Assembly's special session and developments during the current year showed that the struggle of oppressed peoples against colonialism had entered a decisive phase. The past year had been marked by further intensification of the armed struggle of the people of southern Africa, who had inflicted heavy losses on the racist and colonialist forces. The valiant patriots of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) had already liberated considerable areas of their Territories, in which they were now organizing a free and democratic life for the people and laying the political, economic and social foundations for future independent States.

120. Another characteristic of the new phase upon which the struggle for national liberation in Africa had entered was the continually increasing solidarity of the anti-imperialist forces, particularly the African, Asian and socialist countries, which had redoubled their aid, both moral and material, to national liberation movements. The United Nations had also made a contribution by condemning the various manifestations of colonialism and racism in Africa, which it had described as crimes against humanity, and by appealing to all Mem-



ber States to give moral and material support to the peoples fighting against the colonial and racist régimes.

121. Unhappily, it was a fact that, despite the enthusiastic struggle for national liberation and despite the support which the overwhelming majority of countries had expressed for the national liberation movements, very large areas were still under the colonial yoke, although over seven years had elapsed since the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. That was a disturbing fact. It showed that the efforts of the anti-imperialist forces and the colonizing activities of the United Nations must be intensified and that the Special Committee and the General Assembly must find new ways to give their decisions greater effect. They must get to the heart of the problem. They must establish the reason for the lack of decisive success in the oppressed peoples' struggle for their liberation.

122. The debates in the General Assembly had again shown the harmful results of the political, economic and military co-operation of the great Western Powers, particularly the United States, with the colonialist and racist régimes in Africa. It was quite clear that without the assistance of its NATO allies a backward country like Portugal would not have been able to withstand the pressure of the national liberation movement in Africa. The Special Committee's reports and the statements by petitioners amounted to a veritable indictment of Western monopolies and high financiers, whose malignant activities were manifest in Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese colonies and South West Africa. All the expressions of sympathy which the United States and other Western Powers might make were rendered hollow by the facts. The time had come to tell the Governments of the Western Powers and the NATO countries that their assistance to the colonial and racist régimes and their participation in the exploitation of an enslaved Africa made them accomplices to the crimes committed daily by the régimes of Salazar, Ian Smith and Vorster. Unless it was ended, their co-operation with Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia would cause untold suffering and thousands of victims. It would aggravate racial hatred in Africa and that could not fail to have disastrous consequences. In resolution 2189 (XXI) on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly had once again requested the Governments of Member States to end their co-operation with the colonial Powers. That appeal had fallen on deaf ears and the debates of the Fourth Committee and the appeal to IBRD and other specialized agencies had had no greater success. It was distressing to note that even some international organizations and agencies within the United Nations system continued to co-operate with the colonial and racist régimes. The International Telecommunication Union had officially circulated the letter from the South African Government in which it had stated that it was acceding on behalf of South West Africa to the International Telecommunication Convention. The Soviet Union had rightly drawn the attention of Member States to that fact, which was incompatible with the General Assembly's decisions, in the letter which it had sent to the Secretary-General on 26 April 1967.<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately, that was no isolated case. The General Assembly and the Fourth Committee must examine the problem and issue clear and unambiguous

guidelines and recommendations for the specialized agencies.

123. The Special Committee should take account of the fact that, as the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and independence intensified, there was a stubborn reaction in colonialist and neo-colonialist circles. There was fierce opposition to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Nevertheless, the anti-imperialist forces were immense and capable of carrying the last bastions of imperialism. The time had come to impress upon the reactionary forces, once and for all, that the era of colonialism had passed; the time had come to mobilize all forces, including those of the United Nations, to help the oppressed peoples break the last chains of imperialism. The Committee must play its part in the achievement of those ends and, in so doing, could count on his delegation's unre-served support.

124. The representative of the *United States of America* expressed his sincere thanks and appreciation for the wise words addressed to the members of the Special Committee by President Mobutu, who had emphasized that the Committee could not wash its hands of the matter when people were deprived of their rights, both as human beings and as citizens, of their liberty and their dignity, but must persist in its efforts to aid all peoples to obtain majority government. His delegation, Government and people entirely supported those principles and objectives and the achievement of fully representative government for all men.

125. He recalled the powerful and consistent support provided by his country, both bilaterally and through the United Nations, to strengthen the independence and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic and re-emphasized the great importance which his Government and people attached to continuing their close and friendly relations with that country. The recent visit by the Under-Secretary of State and Mrs. Katzenbach reflected their deep interest in furthering those good relations.

126. The progress achieved under the leadership of President Mobutu had laid the foundations for the more complete realization of the Congo's great human and material potential.

127. Despite overriding internal problems since its independence, the Democratic Republic had nevertheless had the generosity to share its heavily taxed resources with more than 250,000 refugees from neighbouring Angola. He was proud to say that the United States was continuing to supply large quantities of food and medicines to relieve the hardships of those refugees.

128. His delegation was grateful for the generous hospitality provided by the Democratic Republic for the current meetings at Kinshasa.

129. He intended to deal factually at a later and appropriate stage with the numerous misrepresentations and innuendoes that had been made against his country by several delegates in their replies to the President's address.

130. The representative of *Poland* associated himself with the appreciation expressed by other delegations to the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He had been deeply touched by the hospitality and cordiality shown. His delegation felt particularly honoured to attend meetings in the country of the great Congolese patriot and son of Africa, Patrice Lumumba.

<sup>3</sup> Document A/6648 (mimeographed).



131. He had listened with great interest and attention to the important address by President Mobutu which would greatly assist the Special Committee in its deliberations.

132. The Special Committee's decision to meet in Africa and the Near East, where extremely difficult colonial problems still persisted, reflected the growing concern of the United Nations for those Territories and its determination to ensure that their peoples gained their freedom and independence under the best possible conditions. The Committee had come to Africa to make an on-the-spot examination of the situation, to acquaint itself with the problems of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa and to continue its search for ways and means of implementing the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Nevertheless, whatever part the United Nations had played and still had to play in the process of decolonization, it would be misleading to think that it was the deciding factor in the achievement of national objectives; their fulfilment depended essentially on the determination of the colonized peoples to free themselves from foreign domination.

133. Although considerable progress in decolonization had been made during the preceding decade, the dangers inherent in the continued existence of colonial régimes had by no means decreased. That was particularly true in southern Africa, where the colonial Powers were stubbornly refusing to comply with the recommendations of the Special Committee, the General Assembly and the Security Council. It was that stubborn opposition to decolonization which constituted the common denominator of all the items on the Committee's agenda. The problems it was called upon to discuss were closely interrelated and connected with the policy of *apartheid*, since Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa were not merely colonies of Portugal or the United Kingdom but virtually economic colonies of the Republic of South Africa. The United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western Powers were together exploiting the natural resources and cheap labour of the richest part of Africa. The racial discrimination, aggression and direct military action of Salazar, Vorster and Smith were possible only because of the assistance given to them by leading NATO countries. It was clear that the colonial Powers were determined to preserve white domination in southern Africa and to further the interests of the monopolies and international financial groupings in the whole region. On the basis of studies made by the Special Committee, the General Assembly, at its twenty-first session, had condemned those foreign financial and economic combines in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination for supporting colonial régimes and for seriously obstructing the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The General Assembly had, in addition, called upon the Governments concerned to take steps to end such activities.

134. Despite the sincere efforts of the international community, the situation with regard to the implementation of the various recommendations was far from satisfactory and had, if anything, deteriorated. In the case of Southern Rhodesia, for example, the so-called selective sanctions had proved ineffective and the minority régime was continuing its illegal existence. The colonial wars waged by Portugal against the national

liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) were gaining momentum and the military build-up in South Africa and the Portuguese-occupied Territories was continuing. Similar imperialist aggression was also manifest in other parts of the world, particularly Viet-Nam.

135. The many resolutions adopted by various United Nations bodies calling upon the administering Powers to release political prisoners, to end states of emergency, to dismantle military bases and to grant freedom to colonial Territories in Africa, the Middle East and other parts of the world had so far been ignored. That situation was of grave concern to the Special Committee, and the current series of meetings offered a further opportunity of bringing the colonial Powers and their supporters, including some United Nations specialized agencies, to book. It was to be hoped that the Special Committee's presence in Africa would encourage the freedom fighters of Angola and other Territories, which were still enduring humiliation and exploitation under oppressive colonial régimes, and would assure them of the legitimacy of their fight, which was supported by all progressive mankind.

136. The Government and the people of Poland, by virtue of their historic traditions and the very nature of the socialist structure of the country, were opposed to national and racial oppression and stood for the immediate and full implementation of the anti-colonialist Declaration and the exercise in the shortest possible time of the legitimate rights of the colonial peoples to freedom, self-determination and independence. They considered the fight for freedom and independence to be also one for peace since, as long as colonialism existed, there could be no lasting peace in the world. In view of its principles, therefore, the Polish Government had always supported national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere and had strictly abided by all the decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council with regard to Portuguese colonial policy, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and those relating to the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. As in the past, his delegation would continue to co-operate to the best of its ability and would support any effective measures designed to eliminate colonialism in all its manifestations and forms.

137. The representative of *Chile* thanked President Mobutu for his address and associated himself with the thanks expressed by the Chairman to the Congolese Government and people for the hospitality they had so generously extended.

138. Chile had great admiration and affection for the Congolese nation and was well aware of the extraordinary efforts made by its Government to achieve national reconstruction and economic and social development. The Democratic Republic was a giant by reason of its geographical situation, its vast natural wealth and, above all, its people. It was clearly destined to occupy a prominent place, not only in Africa, but also among the nations of the world. Like the Democratic Republic, Chile possessed considerable copper resources and wished to make use of them for the welfare of its people. His Government had taken important steps in that direction, on the national level, by "Chileanizing" the mines and, on the international level, by concerting marketing arrangements with the other copper-producing countries of Africa and Latin America. A meeting of representatives of those countries was shortly to take place at Lusaka for the purpose of framing a joint

policy which would enable them to obtain a just reward from their mining activities.

139. It was appropriate that the Special Committee should begin its work in the Congo since that country bordered upon the largest remaining colonial Territory. Members would have the valuable opportunity of hearing the Angolan political leaders who were fighting for their country's freedom and had already had the unforgettable experience of visiting the administrative offices, dispensaries and schools which they had so painstakingly established to aid the mass of Angolan refugees. He hoped that the Committee's presence at Kinshasa would enable it to collect and reveal to the world information which would help in the fight for Angolan independence and that it would encourage unity among the Angolan patriots.

140. Although decolonization had made great headway in the preceding fifteen years and many proud nations had emerged in Africa, a number of which were the modern representatives of old African empires that had reached a high degree of civilization, the future, though full of promise, was not without its difficulties. Nevertheless, the emergence of a free Africa was the political event of the century, although some Territories were still subjected to the hateful colonial régime, and they were precisely the most difficult cases—the ones in which foreign Powers showed the greatest obstinacy and cruelty in opposing the freedom movements. Those Powers endangered the rise of a free Africa and the harmful effects extended throughout the world since respect for human rights and the maintenance of peace were indivisible.

141. The peoples of Latin America fully supported Africa in its fight to end colonialism. They too had been colonized and rather more than 150 years before had had to sacrifice many thousands of lives to wrest their independence. In modern times, with the existence of the United Nations and the possibility of arousing the world's conscience, it might be possible to help decisively by peaceful means to liberate those peoples which were still under the colonial yoke. Although the United Nations was necessarily imperfect in that respect and could not be a substitute for the efforts of the subject peoples themselves, its activities could be important. The States of Latin America were co-operating with the African and Asian countries in their campaign within the United Nations to end colonialism. Only a week before, they had unreservedly supported a resolution on South West Africa. His delegation welcomed the unity of the third world in the common search for solutions of major economic and social problems, particularly with regard to colonialism and respect for human rights and dignity.

142. The representative of *Italy* associated himself with the speakers who had expressed their gratitude to the Government and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the generous and cordial hospitality which they had shown to the Special Committee. The meetings to be held at Kinshasa would be doubly effective: the Congolese people would be able to follow the Committee's work closely while the Committee would benefit from the attention and whole-hearted support of Congolese public opinion in discussing problems which affected the Congo directly, concerning as they did the liberty and independence of all African peoples. The geographical and political position of the Congo was, in itself, a guarantee of the success of the Committee's work. His delegation was pleased to renew its assurances that it would co-operate to the utmost

with the Committee so that its work during the current session could hasten the achievement of the objectives set forth in the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Italy had long had extremely cordial relations with the Congo, which were increasingly strengthened by economic, cultural and commercial ties.

143. The representative of *Finland* thanked President Mobutu for his kind words of welcome and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for its generous invitation to the Special Committee and its hospitality.

144. Although Finland was very distant, it took great interest in the future of Africa and shared the deep concern of the United Nations about the problems of colonialism that still remained. He was sure that the Committee's meetings in Africa would make it easier to understand the problems involved and to help peoples still under colonial administration in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

145. The representative of *Australia*, speaking on behalf of his Government, expressed his appreciation of the honour done to the Special Committee by President Mobutu in addressing its opening meeting.

146. He was grateful for the hospitality offered by the Government of the Democratic Republic and for the excellent facilities placed at the Special Committee's disposal.

147. He hoped that the Special Committee's visit to Africa would contribute to his country's understanding and awareness of African problems, aspirations and achievements.

148. The spirit of co-operation shown by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo would, he was sure, enable the Special Committee to approach its important work in a thoughtful and constructive manner.

149. The representative of *Syria* said he welcomed the fact that, for the fourth time since its creation, the Special Committee was holding its meetings away from Headquarters on African soil. His delegation was convinced of the value of the joint endeavour to examine the colonial problems before the Committee from close to.

150. His delegation had particularly appreciated the extremely fraternal welcome extended to the Special Committee by the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Such generous hospitality was not surprising in a country which had been one of the battlefields in the fight against foreign domination and whose soil had been drenched in the blood of its sons to safeguard the independence won through very heavy sacrifices.

151. His delegation had been able to visit the Angolan refugee camps of the Angolan Republic in exile. The misery and suffering of those fraternal African people, driven from their homeland by the forces of colonial oppression, reminded him of the plight of other refugees, dear to him, who had also been driven from their homes and their country, Arab Palestine, by hands of foreign Zionists who had come from all parts of the world to settle in the country by violence, with the assistance and complicity of certain colonial Powers, the inalienable rights of a whole people being held in contempt.

152. The General Assembly had been considering the question of the Territories under Portuguese domi-

nation for more than ten years already and had unfortunately failed to reach a satisfactory solution. The people of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and other Territories under Portuguese administration remained in thrall to the Portuguese colonizer. Under his yoke for centuries, they had known every indignity, racial discrimination, forced labour, ignorance and the denial of civil and political rights.

153. The General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee itself had vainly adopted numerous resolutions reminding Portugal of its obligations under the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and urging it to abandon its anachronistic policies in those Territories and to grant their peoples their inalienable right to independence and freedom. The Portuguese colonizers scorned those resolutions and continued to exploit the natural riches of the colonized Territories, sharing the profits with their foreign accomplices. They continued to use the assistance and weapons provided by their NATO allies to suppress the population of the Territories and even went so far as to send workers from them to South Africa, replacing them by foreign immigrants.

154. The Special Committee had already drawn the Security Council's attention to the serious threat to world peace and security arising from those activities and had asked it to take appropriate measures, including sanctions, to ensure that Portugal respected the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. He reminded the Committee of General Assembly resolution 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965, in which the General Assembly urged Member States to take measures against Portugal, separately or collectively, from breaking off diplomatic relations to boycotting all trade. He reminded it also that, after taking note of the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with the Territories under Portuguese administration, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, recommending the Security Council to make it obligatory for all States to implement the measures contained in resolution 2107 (XX).

155. Unhappily, those resolutions had had no tangible result. Portugal continued to ignore the existence of resolution 1514 (XV) and was encouraged in that attitude by its NATO allies and by groups of foreign financiers whose interests were carefully protected, while some of their profits went to increase Portugal's stock of arms.

156. All possible moral pressure and persuasion had been brought to bear in vain. Was it not time to use more effective means in order to force the obstinate colonizer to renounce such anachronistic practices?

157. The Republic of Syria, in keeping with its traditional policy, expressed its complete solidarity with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and other Territories under Portuguese domination. His delegation was prepared to support any radical, or even coercive, measure which the Special Committee might recommend in order to bring the Salazar régime to grant freedom and independence to the colonial peoples and countries which it held in subjection.

158. The representative of *Tunisia* expressed his deep gratitude to the Congolese Government and people for their kind invitation to the Special Committee to meet at Kinshasa and for the outstanding welcome

which they had extended to it. The important statement by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo would be a good guide for the Committee in its work.

159. All delegations were aware of the determination of the Congolese Government and people to work for the liberation of peoples still under colonial domination. They knew that they were actively supporting the patriots fighting to free themselves from the Portuguese yoke and that they received Angolan refugees as brothers, despite the reprisals and frontier incidents which that entailed. The situation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was similar to that of Tunisia at the time of the Algerian liberation. His delegation therefore realized the difficulties confronting that country and appreciated the true value of the efforts and sacrifices which the Congolese people had taken upon themselves.

160. As a result of the Congolese Government's invitation to meet in the great African capital of Kinshasa, the Special Committee would be able to hear petitioners and to form an exact idea of the situation.

161. The discipline and determination of the Angolan patriots had made a deep impression on the Special Committee when it had visited the *Gouvernement révolutionnaire de l'Angola en exil*. Sooner or later, their enthusiasm would overcome the Salazar régime.

162. Many African peoples were, unhappily, still under the yoke. Horrible atrocities were committed daily by the colonialists, who stubbornly maintained their domination, disregarding international public opinion and human rights.

163. The Special Committee had the heavy responsibility of finding solutions which would meet the aspirations of the peoples still under colonial rule. His delegation would co-operate in its work to the utmost in order to ensure respect for the principles of the Charter and the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

164. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* joined previous speakers in expressing his deep gratitude to the President and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the cordial and fraternal welcome which they had extended to the Special Committee.

165. At the present stage in the Special Committee's work, his delegation was not in a position to make a general statement on the problems with which the Committee was concerned. He reserved the right to express his delegation's views on certain agenda items at a later stage.

166. His delegation attached considerable importance to the problems of decolonization, as did all the other delegations present, and it very much hoped that other countries would follow the Congo's example, so that the United Nations, and more particularly the Special Committee, could better discharge their difficult tasks. His delegation hoped that the Committee's work would be an effective contribution to the complete liberation of the peoples still under foreign domination.

167. The representative of *Iraq* said that his delegation was particularly pleased to have an opportunity of seeing for itself the achievements of the newly independent African countries, of which the Democratic Republic was one of the foremost. He was grateful to the Congolese Government for its hospitality, and to President Mobutu for his address.



168. It was particularly significant that the Special Committee's work should have begun with a visit to the camps of the Angolan refugees. The courage, determination and patience of those refugees would inspire the Committee to help them in their plight and their fight for freedom. The United Nations had a sacred duty to help refugees from countries with illegally established Governments, such as Angola, Palestine and South Africa. The United Nations and the specialized agencies should do more to assist refugees in the attainment of the rights recognized by the international community.

169. Iraq had always supported the African countries in their fight for liberation, for it too had suffered from colonialism, racial discrimination and foreign exploitation. His delegation had co-sponsored scores of resolutions concerning African and Asian countries, the latest of which dealt with South West Africa. It would continue to support the fight of the people of Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and other Portuguese colonies, French Somalia, Aden, Oman and Palestine.

170. His delegation very much regretted the enforced absence of the delegations of Afghanistan and Uruguay, and the continued absence of the delegation of the United Kingdom.

171. The representative of *Madagascar* associated himself with the tributes paid by earlier speakers to the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Congolese people.

172. His delegation was gratified that the Special Committee's first meetings were being held in one of the greatest countries in Africa and had listened to the important and wise speech by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with great satisfaction.

173. Madagascar's position on colonial problems was well known, both in the United Nations and in the Organization of African Unity, and it was therefore unnecessary to explain it afresh. His delegation would have the opportunity of giving a detailed explanation of its views on the questions to which it attached importance at subsequent meetings of the Committee. It was convinced that the Committee's work at Kinshasa would be most fruitful and was ready to co-operate whole-heartedly with all delegations present in the search for ways and means to enable peoples and countries which were still under colonial rule to exercise, at an early date, their right to freedom, self-determination and independence.

#### CLOSING OF MEETINGS

##### *Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

174. *The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo* thanked the Special Committee, on behalf of the President of the Republic, Lieutenant-General Joseph-Désiré Mobutu, the Congolese people, its Government and himself, for having accepted the Congolese Government's invitation to meet at Kinshasa. Now that the session at Kinshasa was coming to an end, it was time to pay a tribute to all the participants, who had spared no effort to make it a success. The cordial atmosphere which had reigned during the Committee's debates, the frankness with which the Committee had conducted its discussion, and the solicitude with which it had tackled the various problems

before it all proved its determination to find speedy and satisfactory solutions to the problems of decolonization.

175. In its exchanges of views with the petitioners, the Special Committee had evoked the thorny problems raised by the liberation of Angola, Cabinda and so-called Portuguese Guinea. The frank dialogue between the members of the Committee and the representatives of the liberation movements had contributed significantly to the definition of many questions raised by the struggle for national liberation and had also enabled the members of the Committee to realize how much work remained to be done. The Committee's visit to the Angolan refugees had amply brought out the fact that colonialism was still a reality, despite the irreversible current of decolonization and progress which characterized the twentieth century.

176. On the present occasion it would be appropriate to address a solemn appeal to the great Powers which, directly or indirectly, by their passivity, encouraged the countries which were perpetuating colonialism. They should be invited to help implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and persuade the countries which were lagging behind to accept the decolonization process. It was useless to extol the principles of freedom and democracy, while tolerating a situation in which much of the world remained subject to the colonial yoke.

177. On the eve of the Special Committee's departure to continue its mission, he wished to state that the Congo would never shirk its responsibility to aid Africa. He reaffirmed that his Government would aid Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and the other African countries which had not yet been liberated. He also wished to reiterate the heartfelt appeal which the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Committee had made at the opening of the session at Kinshasa to all African combatants to work together in a united movement in order to speed the liberation of the whole continent.

178. The Congolese Government had been particularly touched by the kind words addressed to it by the members of the Special Committee, and wished to avail itself of the opportunity to reaffirm its faith in the work of the United Nations.

179. He congratulated the Special Committee warmly on the work it had done at Kinshasa and expressed his conviction that its recommendations to the General Assembly would advance the cause of the liberation of the Territories which had not yet gained their independence. He wished the Committee every success in the continuation of its mission.

#### *General statements*

180. *The Chairman* thanked the Foreign Minister for his encouraging address which clearly reflected the active support of the Congolese Government in the fight to liberate colonial countries, its dedication to the aims of the Charter and its complete solidarity with the Special Committee's objectives and efforts. The Special Committee's meetings at Kinshasa had, thanks to the lavish hospitality, co-operation and goodwill of the Government and people of the Democratic Republic, taken place in an atmosphere which left nothing to be desired and none of the technical prerequisites for successful meetings had been lacking.

181. He expressed the Special Committee's deep gratitude to the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic and assured them that the

impetus which the Congolese Government had given the Committee would be an important source of sustenance during the remainder of its journey.

182. The members had been very happy to visit Kinshasa, not only because of the opportunity thus provided to strengthen contacts and friendships with the warm, vital and dynamic Congolese people, but also because the visit had enabled them to sense at first hand the attachment of that people to the cause of liberty, its concern to eliminate all vestiges of colonialism from its system and its progress in consolidating its independence.

183. While at Kinshasa, the Special Committee had heard eleven groups of petitioners concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination and had been horrified by the additional and incontrovertible evidence provided concerning the atrocities and acts of genocide being carried out by the Portuguese colonialists against people whose only demand was to exercise the right of self-determination. Further evidence had been received of the continued assistance, both material and moral, which certain of the friends and allies of Portugal, together with foreign and other economic interests, were giving to the Salazar régime in the pursuit of its brutal colonial policies. There had, nevertheless, been encouragement in the news of the unrelenting struggle being waged with increasing intensity by the national liberation movements seeking to free themselves from the yoke of the oppressors.

184. The Special Committee had also noted the commendable efforts being made by those movements to advance the social and material welfare of the Angolan people in the liberated areas and of the Angolan refugees in the Democratic Republic. It had been directly informed of the difficulties and needs of the national liberation movements; their difficulties in assisting the hundreds of thousands of refugees from Angola, and their urgent need for assistance from the High Commissioner for Refugees and from the specialized agencies, particularly in education and health.

185. The Special Committee had thus acquired a greater understanding of the sufferings and legitimate wishes of the people of Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda, a fact which constituted yet another justification of the Committee's decision to hold a series of meetings at Kinshasa, since the information received would not have been available had that decision not facilitated the appearance of petitioners before it. It would be a disservice to the cause of decolonization if leaders of national liberation movements were always expected to relinquish their posts to appear before the Committee in New York. The Committee fully supported their fight, which was as just as it was urgent, and would redouble its efforts to hasten the independence of Angola.

186. The Special Committee had been unanimous in calling for the intensification of aid to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese administration, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and, through that organization, with the national liberation movements in those Territories. He reminded the petitioners that the Committee's action would not be limited to that consensus. After it had heard the other petitioners, who would appear before it at the other capitals to be visited, the Committee would proceed to the adoption of conclusions and recommendations concerning all aspects of decolonization,

taking full account of the valuable testimony furnished to it at Kinshasa.

187. He reiterated his plea for unity among the liberation movements—unity of thought, purpose and action—since only through such unity could colonialism be eliminated and freedom and independence achieved for the people of Angola.

188. He requested the Foreign Minister to convey to the President of the Democratic Republic, to his Government and to his dynamic people the gratitude of the Special Committee for the hospitality and friendliness with which it had been received.

189. The representative of *Ethiopia* associated himself most heartily with the Chairman's remarks. He had the honour to speak on behalf of the African and Asian countries and Yugoslavia in thanking the Foreign Minister not only for his inspiring address but also for the great hospitality the Special Committee had received from the Government and people of the Democratic Republic. That was not, however, unexpected, since such hospitality was an integral part of the best African tradition.

190. He assured Mr. Bomboko of the continually increasing interest of the delegations, for which he was speaking, in the development of the Democratic Republic and their sympathetic admiration and full support for the work of its people in the cause of national reconstruction. He also thanked them for the strong moral and material support they have given to the Angolan patriots. By inviting the Special Committee to Kinshasa, the Congolese Government had clearly demonstrated the great importance it attached to decolonization in general and to African freedom in particular. Despite the activities of Salazar, Vorster, Smith and their like, the flame of freedom would continue to burn bright and, though the pace might be slow, decolonization would continue on its inexorable march until all Africa—and, indeed, the whole world—had won the basic human right of self-determination.

191. He thanked the Government of the Democratic Republic for the facilities it had extended to the petitioners in enabling them to appear before the Special Committee and to supply it with so much valuable evidence. He conveyed the fraternal greetings of the delegations for which he spoke to the Congolese people and its President and wished them every success.

192. The representative of *Australia* said that he was speaking for the representatives of Finland, Italy and the United States in addition to his own delegation. He expressed his thanks for the excellent facilities and great hospitality with which the Special Committee had been received. Meetings had been expedited in a most effective manner and, although his anticipations on coming to the Democratic Republic had been high, they had been more than completely fulfilled.

193. He offered the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic his most sincere wishes for their continued prosperity and happiness and assured them that the Special Committee was leaving their country with great regret and with many pleasant memories.

194. The representative of *Venezuela* said that, on behalf of the Chilean delegation and his own, he wished to congratulate the Foreign Minister on his inspiring statement and to thank him and the Congolese Government for the warmth of their welcome and the facilities

and hospitality they had provided. The reception given to the Special Committee was yet another sign of the devotion of the Congolese people to the cause of decolonization. The Government was also to be congratulated on the progress that the Democratic Republic had achieved and on its dedication to the cause of liberty which made countries great.

195. The Special Committee's presence at Kinshasa had enabled it to meet many important petitioners and obtain much valuable information which might not otherwise have been available. Its report would be much richer as a result of its stay in the Democratic Republic. That happy result could not have been achieved without the help and co-operation of the Congolese Government and people and the facilities they had so generously provided.

196. The representative of *Poland* said he was speaking on behalf of the delegations of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as his own. He expressed his gratitude to the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic for their generous hospitality and the facilities they had so kindly provided to assist the Special Committee in its work. The impressive statement by the Foreign Minister was further evidence of the determination of the Congolese people to assist the United Nations in the important work of decolonization.

197. It had been useful and, indeed, indispensable for the Special Committee to hold a series of meetings at Kinshasa, close to the battle-front, since members had thus been able to listen to spokesmen for the national liberation movements and to obtain further evidence of the atrocities committed by the Portuguese in their savage war against the Angolan people. There was no longer a shadow of doubt that the régimes in control of Angola, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa were engaged in a conspiracy to maintain white domination in southern Africa. The evidence which the Committee had heard at Kinshasa had enabled it to gain a closer insight into the situation and learn more concerning the needs of the national liberation movements.

198. He conveyed fraternal greetings to the patriots of Angola and assured them that they had the full support of the socialist countries in their fight for freedom. He associated himself with the Chairman's appeal for unity in the Angolan patriotic movement which would, undoubtedly, greatly assist it to attain its cherished goal.

199. The information obtained by the Special Committee at Kinshasa had been very valuable and would prove extremely useful in drawing up the report.

200. In conclusion, he wished the President, Government and people of the Democratic Republic every success in their endeavours to build up a happy and prosperous future for their nation.

201. The representative of *Iraq* thanked the Government of the Democratic Republic for its prompt response to his appeal that permission should be granted to the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola to produce captured weapons manufactured in Israel and elsewhere for the enlightenment of the Special Committee. That rapid action was typical of the helpful attitude adopted by the Congolese Government throughout the Committee's stay at Kinshasa and had enabled the Committee to identify the source of the arms that had been used to kill scores of Angolan freedom fighters.

## B. MEETINGS HELD AT KITWE, ZAMBIA

### OPENING OF MEETINGS

#### *Address by the President of the Republic of Zambia*

202. The *President of the Republic of Zambia*, speaking on behalf of the Government and people of Zambia, welcomed the Special Committee to his country, which was greatly honoured to have the opportunity once again of acting as host to the Committee. This was the second very historic meeting held at Kitwe during the first half of 1967. In January he had addressed about 800 delegates attending the Zambia National Convention "Achievement 1967"—a convention of party and government officials, teachers, industrialists, miners, financiers and people from all walks of life, who had met to exchange views on various aspects of Zambian development plans and problems. He regarded the meetings of the Special Committee as a continuation of "Achievement 1967" from a different angle. The Committee had the blessing not only of the city of Kitwe but of the whole country.

203. As the Inter-governmental Copper Conference was being held at Lusaka it had been decided that the meetings of the Special Committee should be held at Kitwe. That gave members an opportunity of seeing another side of Zambian life, namely the Copperbelt. The memories of the Committee's last visit to Zambia were still fresh in his mind. At that time Zambia had been only eight months old as an independent nation, born out of a difficult fight for independence. Without help from the freedom-loving sons and daughters of Africa and from Africa's friends abroad, Zambia's fight for independence would have been much more difficult. In that respect he did not forget the support which the Committee had given to the people of Zambia in the darkest hour of its fight for liberty and justice.

204. The members of the Special Committee had been in his country for only a few hours, but he was sure they already had the feeling of the kind of life the people of Zambia were leading: the economic and social effects of the colonial and racial problems that plagued southern Africa. It was perhaps only fitting that the Committee should breathe such an atmosphere and get to know the problems it had set out to solve at grass-root level.

205. Five years ago, when he had appeared before the Special Committee in New York, the plight of the Zambian people had been so unbearable that it had made him weep at the sad realization that man, for no other reason than colour, should be the greatest enemy of man, and due to his selfishness and parochialism, should be the greatest single cause of unhappiness for all mankind. That state of affairs still continued east, south and west of Zambia.

206. Zambia was passing through the most critical period of its history. Since the Special Committee's last visit to Zambia, the white racialists in Southern Rhodesia had seized power from an apparently feeble and decidedly hesitant British Government. With the unilateral declaration of independence had come not only increased oppression of the majority of the people in Southern Rhodesia, but also immense economic difficulties for the young Republic of Zambia. Its transport and communication systems had suddenly had to be re-oriented, costing millions of pounds in contingency measures and a great deal of inconvenience in that supplies of essential goods had not come in such quantities as formerly. What greater sacrifice could a young Member of the United Nations like Zambia make?



207. But thanks to God's blessings, to the kind help it had received from brothers and sympathizers, and thanks to the resoluteness of the people themselves, Zambia was still holding its own. It would continue in its efforts for peace, justice and happiness for all human beings, not only in southern Africa but in the world as a whole. The fight of the majority for democratic rights was a human one in which all men of goodwill the world over must be actively, and not just passively, interested.

208. If the Zambian people deplored the situation in which it found itself it was because the creators of the problems facing it—problems to which the Special Committee's mission was designed to find answers—were doing little to undo what they had done. But the Zambian people knew that its cause was noble and just and that right was on its side. The very presence of the Committee at Kitwe was an indication of mankind's determination to see that justice and freedom were brought to the oppressed millions the world over.

209. So far, he had spoken only in very general terms about the southern African political complex and the way Zambians had been battling with that problem. He would now turn, in equally general terms, to the various trouble spots that concerned the work of the Special Committee.

210. The question of Rhodesia had, of course, been exercising the minds of Committee members, who had doubtlessly been following the turns and twists of developments in that matter. He regretted to say that the international community seemed to be treading along a blind alley in its quest for a solution to the Rhodesian question.

211. Since the passage at the United Nations of the resolution on selective mandatory sanctions, there had been no sign of the rebel economy running down as a result and no indication that the objective of the resolution would be achieved. If anything, the Rhodesian economy was holding its own. Zambians were not at all surprised that that was so because, ever since the beginning of the Rhodesian crisis, they had held the view—and had repeatedly warned the United Kingdom Government—that sanctions would never bite deep enough to bring down the rebellion. How, indeed, could sanctions work when Southern Rhodesia's economy was secretly and openly supported by South Africa and Portugal through deliberate leakages in the sanctions wall, and when the United Kingdom Government was not prepared to seal off those leakages? Recent events had proved beyond all doubt how easily the rebel régime at Salisbury could defeat any sanctions which fell short of comprehensive mandatory sanctions backed by force. Rhodesia was selling its tobacco under iniquitously secret conditions; and brokers in South Africa, Portugal and other European countries were re-exporting many Rhodesian products to various countries under the guise of South African, Portuguese or European exports. Only a few weeks before, thanks to the vigilance of Zambian customs officials, the Zambian authorities had seized 1,000 tons of Rhodesian raw sugar which was being imported into Zambia by such devious means.

212. It should be clear to everybody that the United Kingdom Government's Rhodesian policy, to which some Members of the United Nations had, well-meaningly, but regrettably, lent their support, was not only a dismal failure but a disgrace to freedom-lovers. The most urgent question which the Special Committee and its parent body as a whole should now ask themselves

was: after the failure of selective mandatory sanctions, what next?

213. The people of Zambia had never found an alternative to the use of force. They had been accused of being unrealistic and unduly pessimistic on account of their consistent stand that only force could solve the Rhodesian question. But if being realistic meant compromising moral principles for "kith-and-kin" sentiments, and if being optimistic meant making ill-conceived pronouncements that the situation created by the unilateral declaration of independence would be over in a matter of weeks as a result of inadequate and piecemeal voluntary sanctions, then the Zambian people would have nothing to do with such "realism" or "optimism".

214. The United Kingdom Government had tried persuasion, threats to use effective measures and voluntary sanctions. The problem had not been solved. Neither "realism" nor "optimism" had restored the rights of the 4 million human beings in rebel Rhodesia. In the meantime, United Kingdom troops were continually in action killing Arabs in Aden. Were the human beings in Aden different from the rebellious Whites in Rhodesia?

215. As the United Nations procrastinated, the rebels in Rhodesia were losing no time in tightening their grip on their unhappy country. It should be common knowledge to all members of the Special Committee that the rebels were now heading for a watertight *apartheid* State. A legislative move was under way in the rebel parliament that would soon empower them to do that. He strongly repudiated the unfounded allegations by the rightist supporters of Smith and his gang, that Zambia was bloodthirsty. Zambia was a peace-loving nation. All it said was that, if the United Kingdom Government found it worth while to mow down Arabs in an Arab country just to ensure its own presence there until 1968, then it saw no reason why that Government should not be equally resolute in a just cause. Was the world to be forced to conclude that the United Kingdom Government was following the "kith-and-kin" approach? Yet those who declared that that was a blatant form of racial discrimination were accused of being unrealistic and bloodthirsty. For him it was immaterial whether God's blood ran through veins that were under a red, brown, yellow or black skin. Its worthiness in God's sight was the same. Zambia demanded that the United Kingdom Government should hold the black blood in Rhodesia to be as sacred as the white blood. Rhodesia was a colony of the United Kingdom in the same way as Aden, at the moment, was a United Kingdom Protectorate.

216. He had always maintained that, if man's life was indivisible among white communities, it could not but be indivisible among the so-called dark races, unless God had created two species of man, but of that there was no evidence anywhere in the world. He asked the United Kingdom Government which had significantly contracted out of its responsibility to the Special Committee, what it wanted to achieve in Rhodesia and what its objective was. What was the killing in Aden about? If Members of the United Nations which subscribed to the ideals and principles of the Charter failed to honour its provisions, then their membership of the world body was but a mockery.

217. He then referred to a very well-organized smear campaign against countries which were fighting hard to achieve freedom and justice for all. A very vicious campaign was going on in the right-wing Press



of the United Kingdom and most other capitals of the West. They painted such a dark picture of what countries like Zambia were doing that, even if one quarter of it were true, those countries would have collapsed a long time ago. But that was designed to give a distorted picture of the efforts that Zambia and its friends were making to bring sense and realism to the politics of southern Africa. The campaign was well financed and well organized, and the tragedy was that people tended to believe what those ill-intentioned planners said to them.

218. On Africa Freedom Day, he had said that the United Kingdom Government had tricked the world and the United Nations into a false strategy, a false start in seeking a solution to the unilateral declaration of independence. After several months of protracted talks about talks with the rebels, the United Kingdom Government after the summit meeting on H.M.S. *Tiger*, had made the belated pronouncement that, from then on, it would have no more negotiations with the rebels and that it would not grant Rhodesia independence before majority rule. Those, in themselves, were very welcome assertions of noble principles—the principles that Zambia and its friends were at pains to make the United Kingdom recognize and live up to. But, coming so belatedly from a Government reputed for unpredictable and grasshopper tactics, they merited little appreciation from the Zambian Government: it saw, lurking beneath those seemingly well-intentioned pronouncements, the United Kingdom Government's design to wash its hands of the Rhodesian problem.

219. As early as last year, he had warned that the United Kingdom Government was pursuing a dangerous policy of "honourable defeat". He had described the policy of the "protracted war" as dishonourable and disastrous and he was now more than ever convinced that the United Kingdom Government did not intend to honour its obligations in Rhodesia. He had no reason to believe otherwise. He had been told that the United Kingdom Government was immune from criticism with regard to Rhodesia, but he believed that its impotence in quelling the rebellion, coupled with meaningless declarations, was part of a deliberate design to mislead the world. That was the tragedy of Rhodesia. The picture was dark and brutal.

220. It was clear that the United Kingdom Government knew full well that its present sanctions policy would not bring about the desired results. At the same time, the use of force was anathema to it. There was therefore no alternative but to conclude that that Government was trying to saddle the United Nations with the problem so that the world body took all the blame for the United Kingdom's failure to settle the problem. In that way, and taking advantage of the apparent present inability of the OAU to take effective action against Smith and South Africa, the United Kingdom hoped that the Rhodesian question would be buried and forgotten and that Smith would get away with it, as South Africa had done in 1910. That was what he had meant by saying that the United Nations was treading along a blind alley in following the United Kingdom Government's lead over Rhodesia.

221. During its deliberations, the Special Committee must pause for serious reflection on its responsibilities in the matter of freedom for the oppressed who cried for legitimate representation in the Government of their own country and in the United Nations. The Committee had a duty to maintain and it must discharge it without prejudice based on colour or race.

222. If the Rhodesian crisis had exposed the slipperiness of United Kingdom policy in southern Africa, the question of South West Africa had laid bare the collusion of some big Powers in colonial matters. It was also clear that the great Powers were being obstructionist in the United Nations. General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) revoking South Africa's Mandate over South West Africa should have logically led to the establishment of United Nations administrative machinery in South West Africa. But, alas, that logical sequence of measures and events had been conveniently lost sight of by some big Powers; for some of them a United Nations presence in South West Africa meant a diplomatic as well as a physical confrontation with South Africa, the bastion of their economic and racial interests in southern Africa; for others, the implications of a take-over in South West Africa by the United Nations conjured up the image of the Congo situation of the early sixties, with its attendant financial commitments. So they had abstained from voting.

223. Here again, matters of principle had been thrown to the wind; some big Powers had found in the pursuit of their parochial interests a semblance of mankind's hopes and objectives. If that was not brute selfishness and a betrayal of world peace and happiness, then he did not know what else to call it. Certainly the fear of a confrontation with South Africa did not encourage support for the principles of the fight for human rights.

224. Out of all the fracas surrounding the question of South West Africa one very significant fact had emerged more prominently than ever before, namely, that the processes of democracy in the United Nations could be rendered impotent by the plutocratic influences of some big Powers. The majority of Member States had, by their vote, decided to take steps to implement the 1966 resolution on South West Africa. But without the support, money and arms of the big Powers resolution 2248 (S-V) adopted by the General Assembly at its fifth special session might very well be abortive. He added that Africa was not going to be weak for ever.

225. If the big Powers vacillated so much over the question of South West Africa, it was easy to imagine what they thought about South Africa proper. There one could see man in his crudest form, nakedly oppressing his fellow man, and, whereas the world had been prepared to fight the Nazis, there the big Powers were silent; they allowed themselves to be guided, not by the noble principles of the Charter but by their economic interests.

226. Recently the world had learnt of yet another tragic step taken by men who had little regard for the suffering of humble people in their society, black or white. A girl, Sandra Laing, born of white parents had been singled out by Vorster's all-powerful and crushing machinery, and Vorster, as was common knowledge, had been a wartime admirer and supporter of the Nazis. The poor girl had been classified as "non-white" and would therefore suffer non-white treatment in that country. Was it possible to think of anything more devastating to the human soul? The people concerned claimed to be Christians and to maintain Western values and civilizations. He preferred to be simple and down-to-earth and to believe in the importance of man regardless of his colour. That was what Zambia was trying to do and the Zambian Government made no apologies to anyone for being non-tribal and non-racial.

227. The question whether or not Portugal should direct the destiny of millions of people in Angola and Mozambique from Lisbon against their will was a matter for serious consideration by the international community. Very few of the present generation of Americans and Europeans knew what it was to suffer the miseries of oppressive colonial régimes. In the present age of enlightenment, it was inconceivable that a foreign country should subject other people to a rule in which they had no voice in the administration of their affairs. The spirit that had animated the General Assembly in adopting its resolution on decolonization must be rekindled to bring reality into full focus once again. That depended on each and every member of the Special Committee as representatives of their respective Governments.

228. He implored the representatives to tell the States Members of the United Nations that the people of southern Africa were truly suffering; Angolans and Mozambicans were pleading for no more than the restoration of their birthright of freedom and justice, of fair play and full participation in the development of their homelands without institutional impediments calculated to stifle their efforts to build up stable and progressive societies.

229. Those powers which had the capacity to bring about stability in freedom and justice must be converted to the view that the consequences of delay, reluctance, selfishness or lack of timely action were grave in the extreme not only for the people of Angola and Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, but for them, too, for the Members of the United Nations and, indeed, for mankind as a whole.

230. One of the strange ironies of history was that the same countries which had been principally instrumental in the formation of the United Nations and in the formulation of its Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should today throw to the winds the very principles upon which their solemn affirmations had rested two decades before. It would be better for such countries to declare publicly that they no longer adhered to those principles than to pay lip service to freedom and justice.

231. Those were some of the ugly problems to which the Special Committee would have to find solutions. The problems of southern Africa posed a very serious danger to international peace and security. Southern Africa was, so to speak, like a dormant volcano: nobody knew when it would erupt, but everybody knew that it certainly would. When that happened, the results would be disastrous.

232. There was thus a grave risk of a third world war, fought not merely on racial but also on ideological grounds. Race being a very sensitive aspect of man's nature, such a war would be a war not of conquest but of extermination, and would certainly make the Second World War look like the rehearsal for a play. It would truly be a war to end all wars, for nobody would be left to tell the story or to talk of peace or war. It was tragic, therefore, that the big Powers should treat the problems of southern Africa with the light-mindedness of actors in a melodrama. If prevention was better than cure, then the United Nations, in the true spirit of its Charter, representing in a large degree what man stood for, must take effective preventive measures immediately.

233. He craved the indulgence of the Special Committee if, by saying those rather hard words about

certain Members of the United Nations, he had given the impression that the Committee was standing trial in Zambia: that was far from being the case. He was merely trying to apprise the Committee of the seriousness with which the Zambian people viewed the situation in southern Africa and the failure of some States Members of the United Nations to see the situation in the same light. Fellow human beings suffering the pangs of oppression and inhuman laws needed the support of the United Nations, of the free international society of man. It was, however, his sincere hope that the Special Committee's visit to Zambia would arm it with more facts, so that from its on-the-spot observations it would be better able to find timely and more effective solutions leading to the humanization and liberation of that part of the African continent.

234. He hardly needed to remind the Special Committee of the high esteem in which it was held by the people of Zambia, for it was in it that the world's oppressed millions had vested their hopes for liberty and justice. What reason had anyone to feel happy and free, while the rest of mankind languished in the slough of serfdom and oppression? The Committee's mission, therefore, called not only for faith but for action as well.

235. The people of Zambia believed in the United Nations. The Special Committee could depend on the Zambian people even though they were beset by a multiplicity of problems. Zambia was barely three years old, and therefore not strong in the conventional sense, but it would do whatever was in its power to support the noble cause which had brought the Committee to Africa.

236. The Zambian people were only too conscious of the fact that the world body which the Special Committee represented was a true thermometer of the feelings of its individual Member States. If they decided to make it strong it would be strong and vice versa. The Zambian nation believed in the United Nations and wanted it to be strong and would therefore, small and young though it was, give it all the support it was capable of giving. It could do no better.

237. He assured the members that they were very welcome in Zambia and that the Zambian people would do everything possible to make their stay in the Republic a pleasant one. He wished the Special Committee success in its deliberations.

#### *General statements*

238. *The Chairman*, speaking on behalf of all members of the Special Committee, expressed deep appreciation of President Kaunda's extremely moving and sincere address, which deserved the most careful attention, coming as it did from one of Africa's most respected statesmen, highly regarded for his courage and magnanimity by friends and foes alike. Based as they were on the realities of bitter confrontation with the champions of colonialism in southern Africa, the considerations and views to which President Kaunda had given expression would undoubtedly be of great assistance to the Committee in its work.

239. The Special Committee was deeply grateful to the President, Government and people of Zambia for their invitation which had enabled the Committee to continue its meetings in Africa at Kitwe. In 1965, the Committee had had the signal honour of meeting at Lusaka at the invitation of the Government and people of Zambia. The records of the Committee bore

testimony to the important decisions taken at those meetings, which reflected the Committee's sincere appreciation of the fraternal hospitality and co-operation extended by the Government and people of Zambia. The address which President Kaunda had delivered at the opening meeting at Lusaka in 1965, had stood the test of time.

240. In that address he had stressed that the time had come for Member States to make the United Nations a force for action rather than a forum for speeches, and in support of that plea he had warned of the consequences of continued non-co-operation by the administering Powers concerned in the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the colonial Territories in southern Africa. Today, two years later, that address read like a prophecy which had come to pass, particularly in the case of Southern Rhodesia.

241. Personally, it was a great pleasure for him to be in Zambia: it was like being at home again. Few countries reflected so well the cruel past and the glorious prospects of the great African continent. The fact that that was so was no credit to, but a severe indictment of, the moribund colonialist system.

242. As was well known, Zambia had occupied an important part in the schemes of those megalomaniacs who had dreamed of an unbroken empire stretching from the Cape to Cairo. Ambitious and unscrupulous men, drawn by Africa's coveted wealth and backed by the imperialist Powers, had engaged in the ruthless exploitation of the human and material resources of Zambia to the exclusive advantage of the interests and powers they represented.

243. The culmination of all that deplorable process had been the creation, despite the opposition of the African peoples, of the Central African Federation. Conceived with the objective of delaying the inevitable demise of colonialism, of imposing a one-sided partnership of horse and rider, and of enabling the racist settlers of Southern Rhodesia to participate even more effectively in the merciless plunder of Zambia's wealth, that unworthy scheme had surely deserved to fail. That it had failed was due in large measure to the resoluteness and solidarity of the Zambian people under the leadership of the United National Independence Party and its President, Mr. Kenneth Kaunda.

244. Zambia was truly fortunate to have produced such a worthy son of Africa as President Kaunda. Being a forthright, sincere, dedicated and humble man, the virtues he possessed were exactly those calculated to evoke the finest response from the Zambian people. And there was need of such qualities and such response now, for Zambia found itself in the thick of the anti-apartheid campaign, one of the greatest epics of the latter half of the twentieth century. Caught in a vice between the all-African resolve to bring down the illegal racist régime in Rhodesia and its own undeniable necessity to survive, a less courageous and united country might long ago have weakened. Indeed, it might be said that some less dangerously placed countries of Africa had done so.

245. But Zambia under President Kaunda stood stalwart and undaunted. In doing so, it had given hope and courage to all Africa, and not least to the struggling African people of Zimbabwe. The example of Zambia would shine as a light to brighten and inspire the Special Committee's deliberations and endeavours during the present series of meetings.

246. At Kitwe, the Special Committee would concentrate on the situation of the people and Territory of Rhodesia. General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) was, and continued to be, applicable to that colony despite attempts to deny its applicability. The long and continuing denial of the rights of the indigenous people of the Territory to self-determination and independence had contributed materially to the present deplorable situation. The neo-apartheid system, the discriminatory land laws and the exclusion of the African peoples from any significant participation in economic and political life had been and were a flagrant violation of fundamental human rights.

247. After the collapse of the Federation, it had been hoped that at last the rights of the African people of Southern Rhodesia to self-government and independence on a genuinely democratic basis would be recognized. Instead, a series of manoeuvres, covert and overt, had been carried out, resulting in the betrayal of the interests of the overwhelming majority of the population and in the entrenchment of the racist settler minority. During all those shameful manoeuvres and preparations, a firm display by the United Kingdom Government of regard for, and determination to uphold, the legitimate rights of the indigenous population would undoubtedly have had a beneficial effect. Instead, vacillation and implicit collusion had resulted in the present grave situation. No one who had studied the problem in its entirety could refrain from saluting the Government and people of Zambia for the heroic stand they had taken against the Smith régime at great cost in terms of human and material resources. Through the colonialist manipulations of the administering Power, aided and abetted by foreign economic and other interests, Zambia at the time of its independence had been heavily dependent on Southern Rhodesia for its economic well-being: communications, transport power and many essential supplies. Hence the Smith régime, at the time of the unilateral declaration of independence had assumed, in its folly, that it had a trump card to play if Zambia did not fall into line with its sinister racist plans. Not surprisingly, attempts by the Smith régime to hold Zambia to ransom by a process of economic strangulation had met with a magnificently defiant response from the Government and the people of Zambia, even though that had entailed heavy sacrifices and serious dislocation. What was more, Zambia had not faltered in its whole-hearted support of the African people fighting against the racist Salisbury régime for their freedom and independence. Contrary to the expectations of the Smith régime, the Republic of Zambia had continued to keep faith with the African people of Zimbabwe.

248. The praiseworthy stand taken by the Government and people of Zambia against the reactionary racist Smith régime had won it the respect and admiration of all freedom-loving people. For that reason it was only fitting that the Special Committee should open its discussion on the question of Southern Rhodesia in Zambia. At Kitwe, the Committee would receive the testimony of the representatives of the freedom-fighters in Zimbabwe, seek additional information on recent developments in that Territory and study at first hand, near the theatre of conflict, all aspects of that very grave problem. The Committee would also give attention to and hear petitioners concerning Angola, South West Africa and Swaziland.

249. The Special Committee considered the question of Southern Rhodesia to be a most serious threat to



international peace and security. The defiance of the whole international community by the racist Salisbury régime called for decisive action against it and its supporters, particularly South Africa and Portugal. It must be recalled that if now, belatedly, the international community was obliged to come to grips with and put an end to an intolerable situation, that was because of the unprincipled failure of the United Kingdom Government to discharge what it had all along insisted was its legal responsibility.

250. The Special Committee's meetings at Kitwe would, he hoped, throw new light on the problem and enable it to arrive at conclusions and recommendations which would contribute to a speedy solution consistent with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

251. He would be failing in his duty if he did not appeal to the freedom fighters to unite because, in disunity, they would always find that the forces that could have been used to fight colonialism would be wasted in fighting among themselves. In disunity, they would find the prolongation of their sufferings and the postponement of their day of liberation. But in unity, they would find the strengthening of the fight against colonialism, the bringing together of all their forces against the oppressors and the bringing closer of their day of independence. He appealed to representatives of the freedom movement inside and outside the meeting room to show unity of thought, unity of purpose and, above all, unity of action.

252. He was confident that the Special Committee's work at Kitwe would lead to positive and significant results.

253. The representative of *India* expressed sincere appreciation to the President, Government and people of Zambia for their generous invitation to the Special Committee to meet at Kitwe. The hospitality offered and the overwhelming enthusiasm of the people were deeply appreciated. The invitation was a practical demonstration of the genuine and profound interest of President Kaunda and his people in decolonization. It was hardly necessary to describe the vital contribution which Zambia was making to the eradication of injustices and indignities in all parts of the world. That the leaders of Zambia had selected 24 October, the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, as their day of liberation from colonial subjugation was conclusive proof of their dedication to the ideals of the Charter. The election of Zambia by the African group at the United Nations to be one of the three countries to serve on the Council for South West Africa was further evidence of the leading role they played in African affairs. The experience of coming to Zambia and of listening in person to its President was for him the fulfilment of a long-standing wish.

254. President Kaunda's moving address could not fail to inspire anyone who had the slightest concern for the well-being of the millions of people still suffering under the colonial yoke. The President's reference to his appearance in the Fourth Committee some five years before was both a source of satisfaction and a reminder. It was a satisfaction to see a person who had appeared before the United Nations as a petitioner occupying such a distinguished position, and it was a reminder that the battle against colonialism was almost always long, bitter and often frustrating. The President's analysis of the colonial problems in southern Africa was unsurpassed in the history of the Special Committee. The Indian delegation had been

deeply impressed by the address and would endeavour to live up to the lofty goals he had set. It was to be hoped that President Kaunda's sombre warning that southern Africa was a dormant volcano which would one day erupt unless the colonial Powers joined those on the side of right and justice would be heeded in the appropriate quarters.

255. The subject to which the Special Committee would give particular attention during its meetings at Kitwe was, of course, Southern Rhodesia, on which his delegation would give its views in full at a later stage. It considered that the United Kingdom bore sole responsibility for the deplorable state of affairs in Zimbabwe. By its various acts of omission and commission, the United Kingdom Government had encouraged the blindly racist minority in Southern Rhodesia in its evil designs. Had the necessary measures been taken and a firm warning given to the Rhodesian racists, the present situation would never have arisen. The Indian delegation condemned in the strongest possible terms the illegal and unjust seizure of power by an insignificant proportion of the population to the detriment of almost 95 per cent of the rightful owners of Zimbabwe. The half-hearted and meaningless measures adopted so far had conclusively proved their impotence to deal with the situation. Unless and until the United Kingdom Government was prepared to use force against the rebel régime, Ian Smith and his henchmen would not be brought to heel. The appeal for the use of force made by a person known for his sincerity, his love of mankind and his preaching of non-violence should be taken with the utmost seriousness. India demanded for its brothers in Zimbabwe, to whom it would continue to lend whole-hearted support both in the Committee and elsewhere, immediate and unconditional independence on the basis of one man, one vote.

256. India was particularly gratified that the Special Committee should be meeting in Zambia, with which it enjoyed extremely friendly relations. Zambia and its President were held in the highest esteem, not only by the Government, but also by the common people of India, who greatly admired their dynamism and the firm determination with which they were tackling their manifold problems. Both countries belonged to the economically developing group of nations; there was therefore ample scope for co-operation between the two to their mutual advantage. The actual record of such co-operation since the early days of Zambia's independence was a glowing testimony to the friendship between them and the forthcoming visit of President Kaunda to India, to which the Government and people of India were eagerly looking forward, would bring the two countries yet closer together.

257. In conclusion, the Indian delegation extended its greetings to the people of Zambia and wished them every success in their undertakings.

258. The representative of *Ethiopia* thanked President Kaunda, the Government and the people of Zambia for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings at Kitwe and for their warm hospitality. His delegation had been deeply touched by the President's frank, sincere and inspiring opening address. To those who had come to know him closely since the days of Zambia's fight for its own independence, his statement and delivery were no revelation, but characteristic of a man who had not been changed by the trappings of power, and who, in spite of the many vicissitudes of life, had the courage

of his convictions, a man whose devotion to duty had never flagged. Africa, and indeed the entire world of today, were in great need of more leaders of his calibre.

259. The Ethiopian delegation fully endorsed the comprehensive analysis of the Southern Rhodesian problem made by the Chairman and President Kaunda. It took a serious view of the worsening situation in Rhodesia since that Special Committee had last considered the problem. In spite of all protestations to the contrary, Ian Smith's rebel régime, by all evidence aided and abetted by the United Kingdom, the administering Power, had become even more defiant of international public opinion and had adopted far more oppressive measures towards the African masses of Zimbabwe. It was now devising a constitution which would permanently entrench minority rule and racism. In an attempt to suppress the African people's legitimate fight for independence, the illegal régime was imprisoning and massacring the gallant sons of Zimbabwe and, no doubt helped by South Africa, was attempting to introduce *apartheid*. It was difficult to believe that that was being done without the connivance of the United Kingdom. The crux of the problem in Southern Rhodesia had been and remained the refusal by that Power to face its responsibilities honestly and to put the interest of the majority of the population above that of the minority who happened to be its kith and kin. When viewed in the context of the problems of southern Africa, that attitude was fraught with great danger. President Kaunda's warning that the dormant volcano of southern Africa might erupt any time was therefore very opportune. The United Kingdom should be made to realize that the world could not be deceived by "talks about talks" and mandatory sanctions which were never meant to achieve anything substantial for the African masses of Zimbabwe. The Ethiopian delegation considered that the only honourable course open for the United Kingdom, if it was to retain its respect in the eyes of Africa and the world, was to crush the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia.

260. Ethiopia deplored the United Kingdom Government's tendency to shirk its responsibilities which, no matter how much it wished to pass the problem on to the United Nations, should rest squarely on its shoulders.

261. While the fight for freedom from the ferocious brand of settler colonialism in Rhodesia continued on its inexorable course, the Special Committee should call upon the nationalist movements to close their ranks and present a united front to the enemy. The Chairman's fervent appeal to that effect had the full support of the Ethiopian delegation, for the nationalist movement in Zimbabwe could not afford the luxury of division at so critical a juncture in their nation's history.

262. With regard to South West Africa, the General Assembly at its fifth special session had further implemented its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, when it had voted unanimously to revoke South Africa's Mandate and provided for the United Nations to assume direct responsibility for the Territory. In its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, the General Assembly had voted to establish a United Nations Council for South West Africa and a Commissioner responsible for the Territory's administration. That positive step had been acclaimed by all freedom-loving peoples, and it was to be hoped that the great Powers

who held the key to its successful implementation would see the wisdom of giving their unstinted support to the United Nations. The fascist régime of South Africa was still defying the resolutions of the General Assembly but Vorster and his war council, facing the last political battle both internationally and from within the Territory, had been driven to the futile expedient of attempting to impress the world by their so-called "one man, one vote" offer to some parts of South West Africa, a move which deceived nobody. South Africa should recognize that its status as the mandatory authority for South West Africa had ended in October 1966 and that, subsequently, the only body competent to lead South West Africa to self-determination and independence was that established by the United Nations.

263. Attention should also be drawn to the grave problem of racial discrimination in South Africa. The anti-colonial revolution had abolished racial discrimination as a criterion in international relations, but in some Territories the practice still continued, the victim being mainly the black race and the area in which it was practised—colonial Africa. The white man had been deprived of his power in most parts of the African continent and the hated system of racial discrimination eliminated in the process, but it was significant that the areas in which discrimination prevailed today were the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa. The Special Committee, which represented the moral conscience of mankind as a whole and which had been set up to act as a watch-dog and to work relentlessly for the total elimination of the evil of colonialism, should also adopt the same approach towards racial discrimination.

264. In conclusion, he recalled President Kaunda's call for a resurgence of the spirit which had led the United Nations to adopt the historic resolution on decolonization in 1960. If, as a result of the Special Committee's action and the heart-rending evidence supplied by petitioners from areas still suffering under the yoke of colonialism and racial bigotry, some headway could be made towards bringing the entire problem of colonialism into a new focus, the Committee would have achieved its purpose.

265. The representative of *Chile* expressed his delegation's sincere gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Zambia for the generous hospitality being extended to the Special Committee during its stay in Zambia. The Zambian Government's invitation had made it possible for the Committee to meet for the second time in that land of freedom, where it had been privileged to hear the lofty address—whose human content was stamped with the die of the most absolute sincerity—of President Kaunda, as ever indefatigable in the forefront of the struggle against colonialism.

266. The Chileans knew and admired President Kaunda's dynamic personality, for the Chilean Government and people had been privileged to receive him as a guest of honour, and his presence and words alike had made a deep impression on all sectors of the population. Everyone had recognized him as an eminent statesman who was leading his people with a sure hand and extraordinary clear-sightedness along the path of progress and ever increasing prosperity.

267. For the Chileans, President Kaunda was, above all else, a great African leader who stood at the lead of the battle being waged to overthrow the last bastions of a hateful colonial régime and put an end

to racial discrimination and infringements of human rights. By its sacrifices, Zambia had given proof of its devotion to the cause of African liberation and its determination to give effective support to that cause. In that most just struggle, President Kaunda and the Zambian people knew that they could count on Chile's sincere solidarity and full support. In that land of liberty, the Chilean delegation once more assured the people of Zimbabwe, subjected to the cruel tyranny of Ian Smith's racist minority régime, of its support. It would not be possible, without seriously endangering world peace, to tolerate for much longer the existence of that régime, which trampled human rights underfoot and presented a challenge to the conscience of the international community. The economic sanctions adopted by the Security Council had been applied in full by Chile and by the vast majority of States Members of the United Nations. Nevertheless, as President Kaunda had pointed out, those sanctions would not be enough in themselves to bring down Ian Smith's rebel régime because of the considerable assistance being given him by his allies in the criminal venture which aimed at maintaining colonialism and racial discrimination in southern Africa. That unholy alliance would not take anyone by surprise; it only strengthened the courage and determination of those who were fighting for the freedom of Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese domination and South West Africa. It would clearly be necessary to use infinitely more vigorous methods in order to attack the evil at its roots. If the United Kingdom was to crush the rebellion, it must use force, and the oppressed peoples themselves must, before all else, unite in order that that vitally important undertaking might be crowned with success. The Chilean delegation fully supported the appeal for unity which the Chairman of the Special Committee had just made. As, however, the international community too bore a collective responsibility for that lamentable situation, it had the obligation to take effective action to put an end to colonialism and racial discrimination.

268. The Latin American countries, and Chile in particular, had co-operated with their African and Asian brothers in the United Nations for the adoption of the resolutions calling for the liberation of Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea. The special session of the General Assembly which had been convened for the purpose of considering what means should be employed to give effect to the historic decision of October 1966, under which the United Nations was to assume full responsibility for South West Africa, had ended just a few days ago. On that occasion, the Latin American nations had given further proof of their solidarity with Africa and Asia by submitting and unreservedly supporting a joint resolution providing that the United Nations should assume the direct administration of South West Africa in order to enable it to attain independence by way of self-determination.

269. He felt sure that the work done by the Special Committee in that hospitable land would help to bring closer the liberation of the peoples still subject to the colonial régime in Africa. The Republic of Zambia would have the satisfaction of having made a noble and effective contribution to the common effort.

270. The representative of *Iran* recalled President Kaunda's farewell to the Committee after its visit in 1965, in which he had expressed the hope that it might never have to come back. That hope, cherished by all

freedom-loving peoples, was a fittingly sincere wish for the success of the Committee's work and the speedy liquidation of colonialism. That the Committee should again be in Zambia at the invitation of the President himself, who together with his Government and people were providing such generous hospitality, was due to the Committee's failure to fulfil its mandate, or rather to the failure of the Powers concerned to honour their obligations under the Charter. The unilateral declaration of independence in Southern Rhodesia and the establishment of Ian Smith's rebel régime had taken place despite the action of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The situation had gone from bad to worse, and more fuel of the most explosive type had been added to the flames in southern Africa.

271. In his brilliant opening address, President Kaunda had outlined a picture of southern Africa which could not have failed to move even the most heartless. It depicted not only the sufferings and deprivations of the victims but also the irresponsible acts of the culprits. The address had been delivered by a man who was obviously deeply concerned with the human conditions and at the same time fully alert to the bitter facts of his environment. The Chairman had expressed the feelings of all members in saying that Zambia was truly blessed to have produced such a worthy son of Africa and that his virtues were likely to evoke the finest response from the Zambian people. The address would guide and inspire the Committee's work.

272. The Committee's return visit provided an opportunity of seeing at first hand the great strides made in Zambia's development. The gathering of 800 participants three months earlier in the same hall for Zambia's National Convention—"Achievement 1967"—testified to the Government's determination to continue and intensify its development programme despite the obstacles created by the Southern Rhodesia problem. The Copper Conference at Lusaka was a further reflection of Zambia's achievements in the quest for progress and prosperity. The problems to be studied were the outcome of the explosive situation created by some racist colonizers in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration, who had persistently obstructed the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. In addition, they had systematically consolidated their stranglehold over the vast masses of Africans, intensifying the reign of terror they had instituted to shield them against the people's wrath in the hope of perpetuating their exploitation and domination. The Africans, however, remained steadfast in their determination to overcome the forces of darkness and oppression. During the hearings at Kinshasa, fresh evidence had been provided concerning Portugal's rule in the Territories under its domination and in particular in Angola and Guinea (Bissau). The Committee had also learnt that different Angolan organizations were actively engaged in the fight for liberation; a similar fight was being waged in Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique. In order to obtain maximum results in the shortest possible time, the nationalists had been repeatedly exhorted, especially by the Chairman, to unite.

273. In the beautiful city of Kitwe, the industrial centre of Zambia, the Special Committee hoped to hear petitioners from Zimbabwe, South West Africa and Swaziland. The information which they provided would be of immense value to the Committee,



which would at the same time, be able to assure them that they were not alone in their fight for freedom and independence.

274. The Iranian Government, one of the few original participants in the preparation and drafting of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, would spare no effort in seeking the speedy liquidation of colonialism. It had already taken the action called for by the Security Council and the General Assembly to bring down the rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia and was continuing to urge the release of all political prisoners, particularly such African leaders as Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Sithole.

275. In its anti-colonial and anti-racist policy, the Iranian Government was moved by a strong desire for peace and justice. It recognized that there could be no lasting peace in Africa until the dark forces of oppression and exploitation were overthrown and until every African regained his dignity and full freedom and rights. No peace was possible as long as the despicable episode of Sandra Laing could recur. The day of liberation from the remaining vestiges of colonialism in Africa was drawing near, but its coming could be hastened only if the various nationalist groups took a united stand against the oppressor. The paramount importance of unity among the ranks of the freedom-fighters could not be exaggerated. He therefore reiterated the appeal which the Chairman had so wisely launched. With unity, not only would the attainment of freedom and independence in the remaining parts of Africa be greatly hastened, but President Kaunda's prophecy would also come to pass and Africa would be able to contribute much to world happiness and enlightenment during the second half of the twentieth century. It had, in fact, already begun to do so, but the full impact of its contribution would be felt only when all the continent was free.

276. The opportunity of holding some of the Special Committee's meetings in Zambia would enable it to co-ordinate its action, especially with the African freedom fighters, in the pursuit for freedom and justice. Reiterating his thanks to the President, Government and people of Zambia for their kind invitation, he assured them that the people and Government of Iran wished them every success in their tremendous and courageous efforts to better the life of the Zambian people and liberate the Zimbabwe people.

277. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* thanked the Government and people of Zambia for their invitation to the Special Committee to meet in their gallant country. Their typical warm hospitality was all the more praiseworthy in view of the fact that they were not perturbed by the aggressive designs of the henchmen of imperialism lurking south of their border.

278. The strong bonds binding the people of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia had a historical background of long standing. The efforts of the Government and people of Zambia had always been a necessary and important complement to the United Republic of Tanzania's own efforts to liberate the African continent, to bring about the rapid development and progress of its lands and, above all, to achieve the unity of Africa which all the forces of reaction strongly feared. In those efforts, the people and Government of Zambia, headed by their wise and gallant leader, held a prominent position. Their fight for liberation was an illustration of the iniquitous manoeuvres of the United

Kingdom colonialists and their efforts to coerce and suppress the African peoples. Under the steadfast leadership of President Kaunda and the unflinching dedication of the masses to their patriotic fight for national emancipation, the forces of United Kingdom colonialism had been defeated. The Zambian people's gigantic economic and other achievements had been possible only because they had routed the exploiters and wrested from them control of their motherland's destiny.

279. President Kaunda's opening address had been not only the counsel of a great statesman but also the inspiring appeal of a gallant fighter for the acquisition and consolidation of Africa's freedom and liberty in all parts of the world and reflected the militant spirit of his own country.

280. It was therefore only natural that the Government and people of Zambia had invited the Special Committee to meet in their country in order that, by direct contact, it could acquaint itself at first hand with the situation in Southern Rhodesia where Ian Smith and his racist minority régime were continuing the colonial subjugation of the African people. That situation was the result of the colonial policies of the United Kingdom Government, which had for decades, while exploiting the rich resources of their land, suppressed the African people of Zimbabwe and manoeuvred the white minority into power, with the consequent usurping of state control. The illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia was a tool of international imperialism and the caretaker of the foreign financial monopolies which were even extending their illegal operations in Zimbabwe. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania would deal with that aspect in greater detail later, in order to expose the hypocrisy and opportunism of the forces of reaction which, because of their lust for profit, were boosting the illegal Smith régime and impeding the attainment of independence by the African people of Zimbabwe.

281. It was such factors which revealed the true motives and hypocrisy of the opposing forces which had been calling the loudest for so-called economic sanctions and engaging in every possible kind of manoeuvre in order to prevent the use of force which was the only effective way of crushing and eliminating that product of imperialism, the Ian Smith régime. The continuation of colonialism in any part of the world was a threat to freedom everywhere, and the situation in Southern Rhodesia was even more threatening because it was based on the racial policy of a fascist minority and deviously protected by the United Kingdom. The minority régime, as a tool of international imperialism, was committing all types of atrocities in order to maintain its illegal position. As late as 19 April 1967, its spokesman had announced that the oppressive forces had been reinforced. The budget of its aggressive army for the financial year 1966-1967 had been increased by roughly 20 per cent over the previous year. Such militaristic moves, with the introduction of the *apartheid* armed forces in Zimbabwe, not only revealed the desperation of the imperialist henchmen but also reflected the aggressive designs against the African peoples as a whole and those of Zambia in particular.

282. A similar situation prevailed in Mozambique and Angola, where the Portuguese colonialists were daily committing barbarous crimes against the population in order to exploit those lands for the sole benefit of the international financial monopolies. In South West



Africa, the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, in defiance of the international community, was desperately attempting to cling to the Territory. Those were, however, all temporary phenomena, because the revolutionary forces of the peoples of those Territories were waging a just and necessary fight which would finally triumph. The Africans and freedom-loving people everywhere had pledged themselves to rid humanity of colonialism. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, therefore, appealed to the heroic people of Zimbabwe and to all freedom-fighters to close their ranks, and, in an irresistible wave, to eliminate the forces of colonialism from their homeland.

283. The Special Committee was most anxious to receive all possible information which would serve the interests of decolonization, as called for by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It was therefore grateful to the Government and people of Zambia for the opportunity of meeting the Zimbabwe and other liberation forces. His delegation was convinced that, under the wise leadership of President Kaunda, the people of Zambia would attain yet greater achievements which, in the final analysis, were those of Africa as a whole and a blow to the forces of colonialism and imperialism.

284. The representative of *Venezuela* thanked the President, Government and people of the Republic of Zambia, on behalf of his delegation, for their warm welcome and generous hospitality. The meetings which the Special Committee was holding in Zambia were of very special significance. In the short time which had elapsed since it had become independent, the Republic of Zambia had twice extended an invitation to the Special Committee and had welcomed it with unbounded enthusiasm. That gesture was a clear manifestation of that country's desire to serve the cause of decolonization. But the most irrefutable proof of its anti-colonial dedication was afforded by the sacrifices which that young country had had to make and the high price it had had to pay for its loyalty to the cause of freedom in that part of the African continent which was still dominated by colonial forces. Amid all those sacrifices, the President and people of Zambia had come before the Special Committee to give testimony to their firm resolve to support its work. At the most critical moment in their short history as an independent country, as President Kaunda had said, the Government and people of Zambia had come and told the Committee that their revolt against colonial oppression and their readiness to fight for the ideal of freedom remained unswerving. The Venezuelan delegation admired the Zambian people for their resolve to make their country a symbol of salvation for their oppressed brothers. Zambia's flank bore a wound which would heal only when colonialism and racism had finally disappeared from the African continent. It was a small country, but the cause for which it was fighting and the principles by which it was inspired would make it immortal. As long as Africa and the world had before their eyes examples like that of Zambia, the principles on behalf of which the Special Committee was opposing the paranoid madness of the racists of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa and colonialism wherever it appeared would never perish. As long as there were freedom-loving men like President Kaunda and peoples resolved, like the people of Zambia, to sacrifice themselves in the cause of freedom, the conspiracy being hatched in Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portu-

guese administration against the most elementary principles of the civilized world would have no possibility of survival.

285. He expressed his heartfelt appreciation to President Kaunda for the constructive and moving address he had made before the Special Committee. His emotion had expressed itself in tears which would cease to flow only when the ignominious fate imposed on other African peoples had been ended for all time. The problem of Southern Rhodesia had reached its most critical point following the unilateral declaration of independence by Ian Smith's racist minority Government. That declaration had been the consequence if not of the complicity at least of its complaisant attitude, an attitude that remained unchanged. The measures taken to put an end to the illegal situation in Southern Rhodesia had not only come too late but had proved incapable of affecting the Rhodesian régime mainly because the allies of its odious policy continued to disregard the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council. More effective measures must therefore be taken to bring the situation in that Territory to an end once and for all.

286. True to its anti-colonial tradition and unwavering in its support for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the Venezuelan Government had rigorously applied the measures adopted by the Security Council. Those who believed that the people of Zimbabwe could be deprived by force of their right to freedom and independence were mistaken. Venezuelan and Latin American solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe needed no comment; it was lasting and unshakable.

287. The representative of *Finland* thanked the Government of Zambia for its invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in that young, proud and dynamic country. Members had been struck by the warm welcome and felt the keen interest taken in their work.

288. He particularly wanted to thank President Kaunda for his moving address and to say that he was very much impressed by President Kaunda's sincerity and great understanding of the serious problems that concerned not only Zambia but all countries present.

289. Members were well aware that they were, geographically speaking, very close to the scene of one of the most difficult and serious situations which had confronted the United Nations: the situation in southern Africa and especially Southern Rhodesia, concerning which the Finnish delegation fully shared the indignation, frustration and impatience expressed by previous speakers. It was most unfortunate that the measures so far taken had not produced any decisive results. In spite of the weight of world opinion and contrary to all accepted principles of human rights, Mr. Smith's illegal régime continued to uphold its system of minority rule and oppression of the African people. The solution of that explosive problem called for concerted action. Unless all countries were united in their efforts to achieve a peaceful solution, the danger of violent racial conflict was bound to increase.

290. He was fully aware of the special problems posed by the situation for Zambia and appreciated the economic sacrifices referred to by President Kaunda in saying that his young country was passing through the most critical period in its history, but past experience had shown that sanctions, to be really effective, must be extensive and fully implemented. Finland had

fully responded to the recommendations and decisions of the Security Council. An act had recently been passed authorizing the Government to take all necessary measures to implement fully Security Council resolution 232 (1966), although, in fact, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in resolution 217 (1965), it had already decided to bring all trade between Finland and Southern Rhodesia under government control, as a result of which it had come to a virtual standstill.

291. He reiterated his belief that the Special Committee's fact-finding visit would lead to a better understanding of the difficult and serious problems of Territories still under colonial rule and facilitate their effective solution in keeping with the aspirations of their peoples.

292. The Finnish Government's attitude to the problem of colonialism was quite clear and well known. It followed the Nordic tradition of opposition to all forms of minority rule and racial discrimination, considering it to be self-evident that all peoples of the world should have the right to choose their own future and to live in a society based on equality of opportunity and freedom from discrimination.

293. As the representative of one of the Nordic countries, he expressed his appreciation that a visit to the Dag Hammarskjöld Memorial had been included in the official programme. It was very proper that a United Nations body in Zambia should pay homage to the late Secretary-General who had lost his life in the service of the Organization.

294. Finally, he thanked the Government of Zambia for its efficient organization of the Special Committee's visit. The contacts between Finland and Zambia were far closer than it would appear from the two countries' geographical position. In September 1966, Finland had had the pleasure of welcoming an important delegation from Zambia, headed by Vice-President Kamanga and including the Minister for Foreign Affairs which would contribute to the establishment of closer relations between the two countries.

295. The representative of Syria said that, on behalf of his delegation, he wished first of all to join the previous speakers in expressing his heartfelt gratitude to the people and Government of Zambia for the warm hospitality which the Special Committee was meeting throughout their beautiful country. Thanks to that hospitality, the Committee had been able to pursue its scrutiny of certain African questions and to seek out an equitable solution for the countries and peoples still living under the yoke of colonialism.

296. The Syrian delegation had been especially moved by the wise and impressive words addressed to the Special Committee at the opening meeting by President Kaunda. As it had listened to him, it had recognized clearly the sincerity of that great African leader's feelings and his unfailing dedication to the task of ensuring his people's prosperity and of helping other African peoples who were fighting to recover their inalienable rights to freedom and independence. Southern Rhodesia, about which Mr. Kaunda had spoken at length and which the Chairman of the Special Committee had himself mentioned in his brilliant address, had undoubtedly been one of the main focal points of that struggle for a number of years. The illegal racist minority régime which Ian Smith was stubbornly maintaining in that troubled part of southern Africa continued to present an explosive situation which was threatening international peace and security and was of

especial concern to the Special Committee and other principal organs of the world Organization.

297. The racial discrimination, segregation and other abuses committed by Smith's rebel régime for the benefit of a white minority which kept itself in power at the expense of the inalienable rights of the overwhelming African majority of the Zimbabwe people were rightly regarded by those forums of international opinion as an abominable crime against the whole of mankind. It was hardly necessary to recall that the ink of General Assembly resolution 2022 (XX) of 5 November 1965, solemnly declaring the opposition of the United Nations to any unilateral declaration of the independence by the United Kingdom colony, had not yet been dry when Ian Smith had proclaimed that so-called independence on 11 November 1965, less than a week after the date of the General Assembly resolution. Since that date, Ian Smith had persistently continued to defy the United Nations and world public opinion.

298. He would not have been able to do so had he not enjoyed the solid support of his racist partners in Portugal and South Africa, which those régimes had, moreover, been obliged to provide in face of the rising tide of popular liberation movements. It would undoubtedly have been unable to persist in its defiance if it had not enjoyed the questionable complicity of the United Kingdom, which had consistently engaged in a complex series of clever manoeuvres to spare a rebel minority that was usurping the rights of an entire people.

299. The Security Council meeting of 8 December 1966 [1331st meeting] which had been convened on the initiative of United Kingdom diplomacy in order to propose mandatory selective sanctions against the rebel régime had turned out to be just another link in that skilfully forged chain of manoeuvres. It was, indeed, hardly likely that those sanctions against Smith's illegal régime could be effective so long as Portugal and South Africa firmly refused to apply them and Smith's other imperialist partners were determined to safeguard the strategic and economic interests of their business firms, which were continuing to direct Southern Rhodesia's production.

300. Africa had refused to endorse that new policy of the United Kingdom. In November 1966, a month before the Security Council had declared itself in favour of those sanctions, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, meeting at Addis Ababa, had declared that the programme of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, as conceived and directed by the United Kingdom Government, was incapable of bringing down the illegal government at Salisbury, had condemned the United Kingdom's refusal to crush the rebel government of Southern Rhodesia and had once more urged the United Kingdom to bring about the immediate downfall of that government by every possible means, including force.

301. Syria, which had already taken successive decisions, on 31 May and 26 June 1966, to break off all economic and trade relations with the illegal Salisbury régime and to suspend all direct and indirect dealings with Southern Rhodesia, had been and remained convinced, together with the African States, that the United Kingdom Government bore full responsibility for the present situation in Southern Rhodesia and was in duty bound to remedy that situation by all the means available to it in its capacity as administering Power, including the use of force. The Syrian Republic

had clearly stated its position in a letter which it had addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 16 February 1967.<sup>4</sup>

302. In his eloquent address, President Kaunda had made several references, when speaking of the Rhodesian rebellion, to the struggle of the Arab people in Aden. He had mentioned, in particular, how the people of Aden were still being ruthlessly held down by the British settlers, whereas the Salisbury rebels were still being treated with scrupulous circumspection. As President Kaunda had so eloquently put it: "Are the human beings in Aden different from the rebellious Whites in Rhodesia?". The logic of colonialism was, indeed, strange, and it was to be wondered how it could justify before the world its use of a double standard without fear of being discredited by such flagrant discrimination.

303. Under the impetus of Mr. Kaunda's profound observations, the Syrian delegation was led to carry the comparison somewhat further. The colonialism in Southern Rhodesia was in essence a colonialism based on settlement in the heart of Africa. A similar kind of colonialism had been rife for years in the Middle East, in the midst of the Arab nation, for a part of that nation, so dear to his own heart, had itself been invaded by bands of Zionists who, through the collusion of imperialism and colonialism, had come from all corners of the earth to settle in Arab Palestine at the expense of the inalienable rights of the indigenous population. The outrage committed in the Middle East had been more flagrant than those committed elsewhere because the original inhabitants of Palestine had been driven by armed force from their homes, which had then been occupied by the baneful alien usurper whose successive acts of aggression were still disturbing the peace in that part of the world. Just as it was true that colonialism based on settlement was by its very nature racist, it was also true that it could survive only by violence.

304. In the brilliant address he had made at the opening meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee had once again rightly stressed the importance of unity in the struggle of the popular liberation movements. The Syrian delegation fully endorsed that opinion. It was convinced also that the common cause of the liberation of peoples would be strengthened if, in the resolute struggle being waged in the three great awakening continents of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the national liberation movements continuously supported each other in their efforts to recover the inalienable rights of the peoples still subjected to the colonialist yoke.

305. The representative of *Poland* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the President, Government and people of Zambia for their generous invitation to the Special Committee, which greatly appreciated their warm welcome. That it should issue a second invitation was further proof of the deep interest Zambia had always taken in the activities of the United Nations and of their dedication to the noble cause of liberating the millions of Africans suffering from colonialism and racism. Those members who had had the privilege of visiting Zambia in 1965 would be gratified to see the progress achieved under President Kaunda's great leadership and to admire the determined approach to

the great task of development adopted by Zambia since its independence in 1964.

306. The Polish delegation was grateful to President Kaunda for having spared the time to open the Special Committee's meetings in his country. It had been greatly impressed by his moving address in which he had described in the most touching terms the seriousness of the situation in southern Africa. Wedged in between Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, Zambia occupied a unique position in the heroic struggle against those strongholds of racism and colonialism and was playing a major role in helping the freedom fighters in those Territories. A special tribute should be paid to the young Republic for its gallant contribution and the sacrifices it was making at a crucial juncture in the fight for human rights and independence.

307. Poland's attitude on colonial matters was well known. For centuries it had been fighting to preserve or regain its independence and was therefore particularly sympathetic to the efforts made by other peoples in the same cause. The Polish Government had expressed those feelings on many occasions and in various forms and would continue to support the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe, South West Africa, Angola and Mozambique to freedom and independence.

308. Since the Committee had last met at Lusaka in 1965, important resolutions had been adopted by the General Assembly, which, if they had been implemented, would have led to the liquidation of the abhorrent colonial régimes in southern Africa. However, the events that had taken place during that period bore witness to the grave deterioration of the situation in the whole region. His delegation was particularly concerned at the situation in Southern Rhodesia and deeply regretted the absence from the Special Committee of the representative of the United Kingdom, which was politically responsible for the Territory. Blame for the unilateral declaration of independence and the continuing existence of the illegal minority régime lay with the United Kingdom Government which had reprehensibly failed to take any vigorous action in its capacity as administering Power to end the rebellion of the racist minority. As expected, the selective sanctions, initiated at the request of the United Kingdom, had proved ineffective because of the open defiance of South Africa, Portugal and Western Powers with vested interests in the area to comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The illegal minority régime was taking full advantage of the apparent weakness of the United Kingdom Government and above all of its repeated announcements that force would not be used to quell the rebellion. It was also obvious that the Smith régime, confident of the support of the monopolistic industrial combines of the United Kingdom, United States and the Federal Republic of Germany and other foreign financial groups interested in the preservation of the colonial *status quo* in southern Africa, was engaged in an unholy alliance with South Africa and Portugal to perpetuate white supremacy. Smith had come out into the open with his *apartheid* policy of separate development and was tightening his grip on the 4 million Africans of Zimbabwe. Thus the United Kingdom Government and its allies had once more paid lip service to the appeals and recommendations of the OAU and the many United Nations resolutions. The Polish delegation shared the opinion expressed by

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1967, document S/7748.*



President Kaunda in his opening address that the United Kingdom's impotence in quelling the rebellion, coupled with meaningless pronouncements, was part of a deliberate design to mislead the world. In its view, the Committee and the United Nations were in duty bound to bend their efforts towards defeating those designs.

309. During its meetings in Zambia, the Special Committee would have ample opportunity of exploring more deeply the various items on its agenda, particularly the question of Southern Rhodesia, Zambia's immediate neighbour. The sons of Zimbabwe who would appear as petitioners would provide first-hand information and new evidence which would help the Committee to understand better the realities of the situation in the area.

310. The Polish delegation considered that the principal function of the Special Committee during its present series of meetings was to work out practical measures to assist the national liberation movements and secure the compliance of the colonial Powers with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Those States which assisted the enemies of the people of Zimbabwe and were instrumental in building up the vast colonial empire in southern Africa should be denounced and isolated. It should be impressed upon the United Kingdom that it must live up to its responsibilities and introduce democratic institutions in Southern Rhodesia, based on the principle "one man, one vote", and grant independence to Zimbabwe.

311. In conclusion, he hoped that the Special Committee's meetings at Kitwe would achieve practical results and encourage the freedom-fighters in their legitimate fight for the liquidation of colonialism in Africa.

312. The representative of *Sierra Leone* said that the President of Zambia had delivered yet another of his very moving addresses to the Special Committee at the previous meeting. As the Chairman had said, it was undoubtedly the most striking address that the Committee had heard since its arrival in Africa. Zambia was not a new country for his delegation since it had been present in May 1965 when the President had expressed his strong conviction that Ian Smith would make a unilateral declaration of independence, a view rejected by the United Kingdom as unthinkable. Events had subsequently proved that the President's assessment of the situation was correct. On the occasion of the Committee's last visit, it had been able to share with the people of Zambia the joy of recent independence when that country became the newest Member of the United Nations. That, in the face of strong opposition, so young a nation had been prepared to extend an invitation to the Committee had kindled his imagination and commanded his respect. That courageous nation was currently facing economic, political and diplomatic problems created by the double-dealing United Kingdom Government, and the fact that it had once again invited the Committee to study the problem of Southern Rhodesia from close at hand, was not only a supreme act of sacrifice but also a tremendous reminder of the fact that President Kaunda and his people placed in the United Nations a faith he had once again reiterated in his address. It was vital that the Committee should not fail them and should convince its parent body that every endeavour must be made to persuade the administering Power with jurisdiction over Southern Rhodesia to cease its

vacillation, which only added to the strength of Smith, Salazar and Vorster.

313. The President had suggested that it might be a blessing in disguise that the Committee was meeting at Kitwe, in the heart of the copper belt. It would be able to judge for itself the impact of United Kingdom intransigence on Zambian life and realize the problems posed by the Rhodesian threat to the main source of the Zambian economy.

314. In the name of the people of Sierra Leone, he saluted the people of Zambia for their firm stand and assured them that his country would continue to support them to the best of its ability. His country had not changed its attitude towards the Southern Rhodesian crisis and would continue to insist that it was folly on the part of the United Kingdom Government to have told Smith in advance that force would not be used. It was still convinced that voluntary sanctions were a mockery and that the only effective way of quelling a rebellion was by force. If force could be used to suppress a strike, a minor tumult or a popular uprising, what logical reason was there why all the might that the United Kingdom could command should not be used to quell the rebellion of Ian Smith and his 200,000 partners who were trying to enslave 4 million indigenous Africans in Zimbabwe?

315. The confrontation between Zambia and Southern Rhodesia was between a multiracial society in which all men lived in harmony and one dedicated to white domination. The white Rhodesians, the white South Africans and the white Portuguese were welcome in the African continent, but Africans could not and would not tolerate a situation in which they were third-class citizens in their own lands.

316. When, in 1965 and earlier, the African and Asian countries had told the United Kingdom that it should not preclude the use of force, they had been accused of being unrealistic and unduly pessimistic. He agreed with the President's analysis that, if being realistic meant compromising moral principles for kith-and-kin sentiments and being optimistic meant making ill-conceived pronouncements that the situation created by the unilateral declaration of independence would be over in a matter of weeks as a result of inadequate and piecemeal voluntary sanctions, then he preferred to have nothing to do with such "realism" or "optimism". After the unilateral declaration of independence in November 1965, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of his country, together with three other African Ministers, had attempted to convince the United Kingdom that only total sanctions with the possibility of using force could be meaningful, but no attention had been paid to them. The Security Council had ended its deliberations with the famous *Manuela* resolution (217 (1965)) of 20 November 1965 on the subject of two oil tankers. By 16 December 1966, the United Kingdom was initiating action for another Security Council resolution concerning voluntary sanctions, a resolution which was doomed in advance. Violations were a daily occurrence and governments and nationals turned a blind eye to leakages. Quite recently, as President Kaunda had mentioned, third parties had had the audacity to export to Zambia 1,000 tons of crude Rhodesian sugar.

317. Such flagrant breaches were symptomatic of the world's reaction to the crisis. The fact that sanctions had failed had become so notorious that even Wilson had accepted it. It was reliably suggested that, within the next few weeks, the United Kingdom would once

again appear before the Security Council to ask for further sanctions. If such an application was made, his country would once again point out that it was impossible effectively to strangle an economy unless there was willingness to carry out enforcement action under Chapter XI of the Charter. As if to emphasize the United Kingdom's lack of faith in its own policy, the Foreign Minister of that country was reported to have said a week before that his Government would ask the Secretary-General to send a special representative to Southern Rhodesia for purposes of conciliation. His delegation wondered what conciliation was intended.

318. It was reminded of United Kingdom intransigence over another Territory. For many years, the members of the Special Committee and the Members of the General Assembly had been urging the United Kingdom to establish a United Nations presence in Aden. That Government had always refused. Suddenly, at the end of 1966, when its policy had created the worst relationship ever in that Territory, the United Kingdom had asked for a United Nations presence to clean up the mess it had created. Similarly, in Rhodesia where, having by its foolish attachment to kinship rather than the principles of human rights and the Charter made it possible for Smith to consolidate his illegal régime, the United Kingdom Government now wanted the Secretary-General's special representative and through him, the General Assembly, to take the blame for its failure. His Government had constantly maintained that Southern Rhodesia was a colonial question and that the responsibility for solving it lay with the United Kingdom. The United Nations was not empowered to negotiate with a colonial Territory but it could discuss with the administering Power how decolonization could best be effected, and an administering Power seeking such help should be prepared to accept the recommendations made. It was to be hoped that the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom would have the courage to take an unpopular decision which would command world respect and contribute to the stability of southern Africa, namely, to make it perfectly clear to Ian Smith and his group that their days were numbered and the time had come for all the people of Zimbabwe, and not just white Rhodesians, to build a nation in accordance with the will of the majority.

319. He mentioned, in passing, the Southern Rhodesian White Paper which would bring the Territory nearer to *apartheid* and a diabolical union with South Africa. In that connexion, President Kaunda had warned the Special Committee of the grave danger of a racial and ideological war in southern Africa and of the duty of the world community to avert that threat. To do so it was necessary that the super Powers, the major Powers and all others should pool their efforts and not be separated by selfish parochial interests. Wherever the will existed, every nation, whatever its ideology, found a means of acting. The nations of the world had to unite to save southern Africa and ensure the freedom of all its peoples.

320. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* thanked the President, Government and people of Zambia for their hospitality, and President Kaunda for his address which manifested, once again, the readiness of the Zambian people to continue the fight for the freedom and independence of African countries from colonialism. The Soviet Union, which would shortly celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the

October revolution and had transformed itself from a backward and exploited country to a united and prosperous one, well understood the difficulties confronting Zambia on its path to independent development.

321. Zambia was an immediate neighbour of the colonial Territories of Portugal and the racist strongholds of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. It was also close to South West Africa, whose people were suffering under the yoke of the South African racists who were illegally maintaining their hold on that Territory. Zambia's successes in overcoming the sequels of colonialism were an inspiration to its neighbours still under the domination of the colonialists. The Soviet Union would continue to co-operate with Zambia and other African countries in giving support to the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate fight for national independence.

322. The Special Committee again had to consider the question of Southern Rhodesia, involving the fate of the 4 million people of Zimbabwe. The racist minority in Southern Rhodesia, flouting world opinion and in defiance of a number of United Nations decisions, continued to deny the right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence. That was because of the refusal of the imperialist Powers to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples because they did not want to give up their plans to maintain southern Africa as a stronghold of colonialism. Eighteen months ago when, as a result of the rebellion, the situation in Southern Rhodesia had become dangerous, the General Assembly had approved measures aimed at helping the people of Zimbabwe in their fight for freedom. The General Assembly had recommended that the explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia should be discussed by the Security Council which, on 16 December 1966, had adopted resolution 232 (1966) imposing economic sanctions on the racist Salisbury régime. Those sanctions had proved to be insufficient and ineffective. The situation in Southern Rhodesia continued to deteriorate instead of the rebels in Southern Rhodesia being brought to heel, the racist régime had been able to consolidate itself; instead of the establishment of a government representing a majority of the population, the Zimbabwe people continued to be the object of cruel repression; instead of action to end the racist persecution of 1961 and its replacement by a democratic constitution, legislation was being promulgated which only strengthened racial discrimination and was designed to perpetuate the privileges of the white settler minority.

323. In violation of United Nations decisions and despite the imposition of sanctions, the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, with the support of its many patrons abroad and the help of the international monopolies, continued to build up a new bastion of racism in southern Africa which constituted a menace not only to the indigenous population of Southern Rhodesia but also to the independent African States, since the Rhodesian racists were working in close collaboration with their spiritual brethren in South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

324. The United Kingdom, as the administering Power, was unquestionably responsible for the situation in Southern Rhodesia. In December 1966, the Soviet delegation in the Security Council had drawn attention to the fact that the measures taken by the United Kingdom in relation to Southern Rhodesia were quite inadequate to divert the minority régime from its

criminal policy towards the indigenous inhabitants. The sanctions imposed did not cover oil, on which the economy of Southern Rhodesia was largely dependent. Even the partial sanctions imposed were ignored by the Western Powers, whose monopolies were ruthlessly exploiting the national wealth of Zimbabwe. Those monopolies had not limited and had in fact extended the scope of their operations in Southern Rhodesia. Exhaustive evidence of that fact was contained in numerous publications, in particular in document A/AC.109/L.393.

325. Investments by the United Kingdom monopolies in Southern Rhodesia amounted to £200 million; more than 180 United Kingdom firms had more than 290 branch offices in Southern Rhodesia. Other countries with large investments in Southern Rhodesia were South Africa with £75 million, the United States with £20 million, and the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Portugal and others. Seventy-five per cent of Rhodesia's mining industry belonged to foreign monopolies. Amongst western European countries, the Federal Republic of Germany in particular had increased its trade turnover with Southern Rhodesia. That showed that the West German Government was continuing to co-operate with the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. In chapter III of document A/6300/Rev.1,<sup>5</sup> for instance, confirmed the striking fact that the Federal Republic of Germany took 40.8 per cent of Southern Rhodesia's exports to western Europe and provided 29.1 per cent of Southern Rhodesia's imports from western Europe. During 1966, the average monthly value of the goods delivered by Southern Rhodesia to West Germany had risen from \$3.8 million to approximately \$5 million. That stood in marked contrast to the policy of the German Democratic Republic, which had strictly complied with the United Nations resolution and had refused to recognize the Smith régime. As could be seen from document S/7794,<sup>6</sup> the German Democratic Republic had reaffirmed its determination to fulfil without reservation the demands set forth in Security Council resolution 232 (1966). In conformity with its consistent anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist policy, the Government of the German Democratic Republic was supporting the just struggle of the African population of Southern Rhodesia for freedom and independence and was actively working to bring about the end of the racist régime. In statements dated 13 November 1965 and 9 June 1966, that Government had already made it clear that it refused to recognize the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, which ran counter to the principles of international law, and that even at that time it had broken off all trade relations with Southern Rhodesia. That stood in marked contrast to the policy of the German Democratic Republic which had strictly complied with the United Nations resolution and had refused to recognize the Smith régime.

326. Air Vice-Marshal Hawkins of the Southern Rhodesian Air Force had recently claimed that, except for the South African Air Force, the Southern Rhodesian Air Force was the most powerful within a radius of 3,500 miles. The military budget of Southern Rhodesia had been increased by 20 per cent during the past year.

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23.

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1967*, document S/7794.

327. The delegation of the Soviet Union insisted that effective measures must be taken against the fanatical racists of Salisbury. The problem could be solved along the lines of the programme approved by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity: through the repeal of the racist constitution of 1961, the release of political prisoners, the holding of elections on the basis of "one man, one vote" and the transfer of power without delay to a government representing the majority of the people of Zimbabwe. In order to implement that programme, the Western Powers, and above all the United Kingdom, must be required to fulfil without duplicity the decisions of the United Nations aimed at guaranteeing the rights of the people of Zimbabwe to true independence and freedom. States which undermined the United Nations decision on Southern Rhodesia, in particular South Africa and Portugal, deserved the severest condemnation.

328. The Soviet Union would continue to comply to the letter with the Security Council's decisions. It held the views that no decisions of the United Nations relieved the United Kingdom, as administering Power, of the full responsibility for the situation in Southern Rhodesia and the tragic plight of the people of Zimbabwe. That applied not only to the United Kingdom but also to its NATO partners which supported the United Kingdom in its Southern Rhodesian policy.

329. True to its policy of supporting the national liberation movements of colonial peoples and countries, the Soviet Union was in complete sympathy with the people of Zimbabwe and was ready to co-operate with the African countries in providing full support to the people of Zimbabwe in its just fight for national independence. The Soviet Union would endorse all United Nations decisions aimed at eradicating colonialism and racism from Southern Africa.

330. The representative of *Mali* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the people of Zambia, to their party and to their Government under the clear-sighted leadership of President Kenneth Kaunda for the kind invitation which had been extended to the Special Committee and for the warm and brotherly welcome accorded it. Mali had not been surprised by the Zambian gesture because ever since that country had become independent, it had been the bastion of anti-colonialism in an especially sensitive region where injustice, racism and the most flagrant kind of exploitation had unfortunately run rampant to the detriment of the African population. Mali respected Zambia's brave stand, expressed its full sympathy with that country and gave it its unconditional support in its struggle to endow the black man with the dignity which the racist settlers of Salisbury and Pretoria, with the support of the big Western Powers, were flouting with impunity in defiance of world public opinion.

331. The Special Committee could not do better than to study the situation in Southern Rhodesia from the vantage point of the mining region of Zambia, a short distance from Salisbury. Its presence there should give fresh confidence and courage to the nationalists of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union fighting against the racist minority of white settlers in Southern Rhodesia. The last General Assembly had considered the grave situation prevailing in Southern Rhodesia and had adopted important recommendations which had become binding



upon all States Members of the United Nations. Since the previous autumn, the situation had continued to deteriorate in that United Kingdom colony. Ian Smith had consolidated his position, as the President of the Republic of Zambia had so rightly pointed out at the opening of the session at Kitwe. Ever since the unilateral declaration of independence by the clique of racist colonialists led by Ian Smith, the United Kingdom, the administering Power, had confined itself to statements of intention, while refusing to take any vigorous action to restore the rule of law in the country, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

332. The delegation of Mali reaffirmed its consistent stand, which was one of condemnation for the unilateral independence of Southern Rhodesia. It considered that the United Kingdom bore full responsibility for the situation created in that country, and it denounced the manoeuvres of Wilson's Government. The only purpose of such delaying tactics was to enable Ian Smith's clique to establish itself comfortably in its illegal position, in order the better to exploit the people of Zimbabwe for the benefit of the United Kingdom companies and foreign monopolies operating in Southern Rhodesia.

333. On the proposal of the United Kingdom Government, the Security Council had adopted resolution 217 (1965) and, most important, resolution 232 (1966) imposing selective sanctions on Southern Rhodesia. Those resolutions had had no effect because of the negative attitude of the Pretoria and Lisbon régimes, which had vigorously supported Ian Smith. Thanks to that support and Wilson's procrastination, the Rhodesian economy was now even better off than before. Statistics published by the United Nations had shown the ineffectiveness of those sanctions, for the major Powers, from the United States to the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom included, had been expanding their trade with Ian Smith's régime even while their delegations, in their statements, had been condemning the stand taken by the racist settlers. That ambiguous situation had lasted long enough; the time had come for action. Document S/7781/Add.1,<sup>7</sup> published on 23 February 1967, namely, more than two years after the adoption of the Security Council resolution, showed that the value of Southern Rhodesian exports of all commodities to the United States had totalled \$8,434,000 for the period from January to October 1966. During the same period, the value of Rhodesian exports to the Federal Republic of Germany had been \$25,579,000; to the United Kingdom, \$12,754,000; and to Japan, \$13,280,000. Sugar exports to the United Kingdom during the same period had totalled 20,486 tons, representing a value of \$1,278,000, and sugar exports to Canada had totalled 14,921 tons, representing a value of \$747,000.

334. During the same period, Southern Rhodesian exports of tobacco had amounted to: 714 tons, representing a value of \$933,000, to the United States; 1,751 tons, representing a value of \$1,742,000, to Belgium and Luxembourg; 6,293 tons, representing a value of \$7,267,000, to the Federal Republic of Germany; and 2,484 tons, representing a value of \$3,236,000 to Portugal (Mozambique).

335. Those were only a few examples selected from a list,<sup>8</sup> which had been compiled by the Secretariat, of

commodities sold by Southern Rhodesia to the major Western Powers. That document showed that the United Kingdom had imported from Southern Rhodesia, between January and November 1966, 6,904 tons of tobacco, representing a value of \$8,243,000, and that, in the case of commodities such as hides and skins, asbestos, chromium ore and concentrates, iron, pig-iron, copper and so forth, the major Powers were rushing to the support of Southern Rhodesia by purchasing those commodities at favourable prices, in violation of Security Council resolution 232 (1966). It was thus no longer surprising that Ian Smith was defying international opinion and strengthening his position by taking stricter coercive measures against the people of Zimbabwe. The reason why the major Western Powers refused to take the only valid and just course which could resolve the Rhodesian crisis, namely, the use of force, was obvious. It was to safeguard selfish interests and enable companies such as Hippo Valley Estates or Rhodesian Anglo American (subsidiaries of the trust company, the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, which had vast holdings in the sugar industry and in agriculture and other economic sectors of the country, to make bigger profits at the expense of the Zimbabwe people. Furthermore, the United Kingdom was drawing off from the Rhodesian economy 70 to 80 per cent of the profits which were transferred to London banks. There was thus an organized system of exploitation at all levels within that unfortunate country.

336. Mali denounced that collusion of interests which was presenting the people of Zimbabwe from attaining self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Zimbabwe people had been betrayed, and their natural wealth was being pillaged for the benefit of the international trusts and monopolies. For that reason, Mali welcomed the inclusion of the following item in the agenda for the next session of the General Assembly: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination". There could be no doubt that it was precisely those sordid economic interests which lay behind the attitude of certain major Powers, and of the United Kingdom in particular, towards Ian Smith and Vorster.

337. To the foregoing reasons must be added the alleged strategic value which the countries where racial discrimination prevailed represented for the hypothetical defence of the so-called free world. Mali rejected such a claim and considered that the principle of self-determination should apply for all alike.

338. Now that the world had realized the ineffectiveness of economic sanctions, it was time, if the worst was to be avoided, for the United Kingdom to use force to overthrow Ian Smith. It had been the United Kingdom which, four years previously, had armed the racist settlers by its refusal to comply with United Nations recommendations. It alone was thus responsible for the situation. In his country's opinion, economic sanctions, whether selective or total, would serve no purpose. The only suitable course was the use of force by the administering Power. That the United Kingdom was firmly convinced of that fact was demonstrated by its use of force to stifle Arab nationalism in Aden and the

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/7781/Add.1.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*



Protectorates. However, as President Kaunda had said, the blood of the white Southern Rhodesians was the same as that which flowed in the veins of the Arabs of occupied South Arabia and in the veins of the people of Zimbabwe. The United Kingdom's procrastination could be accounted for, it seemed, only by the fact that the racist settlers were of British stock and that the British preferred to sacrifice 4 million Africans rather than shed a single drop of British blood. If that were so, the nationalists were left with no other choice than to take up arms to liberate their country.

339. The Malian delegation joined with the Chairman in calling upon all nationalists to unite their efforts in order to join battle against the Salisbury racists. They could be assured of the total support of the Republic of Mali in their fight for the liberation of their country. He recalled that his Government did not recognize the present régime in Southern Rhodesia. He reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence, as recognized by the United Nations Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. Mali recognized the legitimacy of the struggle being waged by all the oppressed peoples—whether in Asia, the Middle East or right there in southern Africa—in order that man might live in freedom and dignity.

340. The representative of the *United States of America* expressed his warm appreciation for the invitation of the Government of Zambia, the hospitality of the people of Zambia and the excellent arrangements made for the Special Committee's stay at Kitwe. His delegation had been impressed and moved by President Kaunda's address in which he had spoken of the problems of colonialism, minority rule, and the denial of fundamental human rights in the area of southern Africa with which the Committee would deal during its meetings in Zambia.

341. Those problems were matters in which all free people were involved; they appealed to the conscience and the enlightened self-interest of the entire world community. The existence of colonial minority régimes in the countries surrounding Zambia created for it particularly pressing economic, political and social problems. His delegation was impressed with Zambia's progress in meeting those difficulties during the short time since its independence, notably in lessening its economic dependence on Southern Rhodesia and in strengthening alternative transport routes and sources of supply. In that connexion he recalled that the United States, immediately after the Smith régime's illegal declaration of independence, had assisted with a \$5 million emergency petroleum airlift to Zambia, and had supplied additional resources for road maintenance. Moreover, the United States Government was at present financing a full engineering survey of that portion of the Great North Road which lay in the United Republic of Tanzania. Zambia was progressing rapidly with practical plans for creating a dynamic, multiracial society, typified by its ambitious four-year development plan.

342. Relations between the United States and Zambia were characterized by mutual respect and understanding, although the two countries did not always agree on the best means of reaching mutually desired goals in the complex and potentially explosive political arena of southern Africa.

343. Turning to the two problems upon which the Special Committee would deliberate during its meetings

in Zambia, he said that the United States supported the principle that the people of South West Africa should be enabled fully to exercise their right to self-determination and independence under the Charter of the United Nations, that the hateful and doomed policy of *apartheid* should be brought to an end in South West Africa and that the United Nations should discharge its responsibilities with regard to that Territory. The General Assembly, in adopting resolution 2145 (XXI) which ended South Africa's mandate over South West Africa, had taken an important step. His Government supported that resolution and, in the words of the United States Representative, "would do whatever it could by all appropriate and peaceful means to implement it".

344. Concerning the critical and unsolved problem in Southern Rhodesia, his Government had given strong support to the measures taken by the Security Council to bring the illegal Smith régime to an end. He reaffirmed his country's support for a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem to ensure the achievement of its objective, which, in the words of President Johnson, was "to open the full power and responsibility of nationhood to all the people of Rhodesia, not just 6 per cent of them".

345. His Government had voted for Security Council resolution 232 (1966) which imposed certain mandatory sanctions on Southern Rhodesia, and had complied fully with its provisions.

346. The representative of *Yugoslavia* thanked the President, Government and people of Zambia for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings in the beautiful city of Kitwe, thus demonstrating that Zambia was ready to contribute to the elimination of colonialism from Africa. President Kaunda's remarkable address reflected Zambia's determination to contribute fully to the liquidation of all remnants of the brutal and inhuman régime of colonialism.

347. The major Western Powers, in particular the United Kingdom, were those most responsible for the present situation in Africa. They should regard President Kaunda's words as a serious warning of what would happen if they continued to support the illegal Smith régime. Moreover, President Kaunda's wise words would inspire the Special Committee in its work at Kitwe.

348. His own country was linked with Zambia by ties of friendship, a common policy of non-alignment, and a common desire to combat the threat of colonial and neo-colonial pressures and interference in the internal affairs of independent States. Both countries attached great importance to the United Nations and were doing all they could to make it an effective instrument for the achievement of its lofty aims.

349. The prompt eradication of colonialism was one of the primary responsibilities of the United Nations. All progressive peoples were gravely concerned at the recent stagnation in the process of decolonization. Colonialist and neo-colonialist Powers were doing their best to impede the process of development in the newly independent countries and were attempting to strengthen their rule over Territories still under colonial domination. The most glaring examples were the racist régimes in the south of Africa, and Zambia, because of its geographical position, was directly threatened by the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia.

350. Yugoslavia fully sympathized with the dangers and difficulties faced by Zambia. During its sessions at Kitwe the Special Committee would give special atten-

tion to the question of Southern Rhodesia. Because of the ineffective measures so far taken and the refusal of the United Kingdom Government to assume its responsibilities and employ military force, the situation in Southern Rhodesia was deteriorating, representing a direct threat not only to the future of the people of Zimbabwe, but also to that of Africa as a whole. The people of Yugoslavia full shared the fears expressed by President Kaunda in that respect. It was the Committee's duty to denounce the real causes of concern in southern Africa and to address its demands to those upon whose policies, in the final analysis, the solution of the problem of southern Africa and other colonial problems depended.

351. His delegation was confident that Africa, with the aid of the progressive elements in the international community, would succeed in uprooting the last remnants of racism and colonialism from its soil. Progress was too irresistible to be diverted by the selfish interests of the racists of southern Africa or by their allies. Yugoslavia would, as in the past, continue to support the people of Zimbabwe, South West Africa and others who were fighting for their independence.

352. The representative of *Bulgaria* associated himself with the expressions of thanks to President Kaunda, his Government and people. In inviting the Special Committee, the Zambian Government had demonstrated its sense of responsibility with regard to finding a solution to the problem of Southern Rhodesia. Zambia had not only offered hospitality to thousands of refugees, but was also in the forefront of the fight against the criminal régime of Ian Smith and those who supported him.

353. The Special Committee would not forget President Kaunda's moving appeals to the conscience and goodwill of the Government of the United Kingdom to take effective measures against the Smith régime, nor his warnings to the United Kingdom and its Western allies that the illegal unilateral declaration of independence would have catastrophic consequences for Africa and the world as a whole. Members of the Committee had already had the privilege of hearing the remarkable statements of Mr. Kapwepwe, the Zambian Minister for Foreign Affairs in the General Assembly and the Security Council, in which he had declared that only the use of force by the United Kingdom could bring down the rebel régime. Unfortunately that country and its allies had not listened to those appeals. The United Kingdom was continuing blindly with its old imperialistic policies and had indeed encouraged the illegal régime by declaring before the unilateral declaration of independence that it would not use force against the rebels.

354. He assured the people of Zambia that Bulgaria admired their courage and determination to help their brothers of Zimbabwe at great personal sacrifice. Zambia's non-compromising policy was one of the most important factors in fighting the illegal Smith régime and in restoring the lawful rights of the Zimbabwe people.

355. His delegation had been deeply impressed by President Kaunda's address, by his evaluation of the present situation in Africa, and by his analysis of the unrealistic policy of the United Kingdom.

356. His Government's policy with respect to Southern Rhodesia coincided with that of the majority of the African States, which considered that only the use of force by the United Kingdom could bring down the

illegal Smith régime. His delegation unhesitatingly supported President Kaunda's assertion that there was no alternative to the use of force by the United Kingdom, which bore full responsibility for the events in Southern Rhodesia. It also agreed that only thus could mandatory sanctions contribute to the elimination of the Smith régime.

357. The Special Committee would be discussing the question of Southern Rhodesia at a time when the Zimbabwe people's fight for liberty was entering a decisive phase. The Zambian invitation would give the Committee an opportunity of coming into contact with the genuine representatives of the liberation movement. His delegation hoped that those representatives would concentrate and not dissipate their efforts, and that they would inform the Committee of the role that the United Nations could play in mobilizing world opinion against the racist régimes in southern Africa. It also expected to hear new information concerning the support for those régimes afforded by the Western Powers and the members of NATO, and the activities of international monopolies and financial interests.

358. He asked the Observer for Zambia to transmit the cordial greetings of the Bulgarian people to the people of Zambia, and to assure them of Bulgaria's desire to develop friendly relations with them.

359. The representative of *Madagascar* said that he too wished to express sincere and profound gratitude on behalf of his delegation to the Government and people of the Republic of Zambia for their kind invitation, which had enabled the Special Committee to meet in Zambia once again. He was very touched by the hospitality and the brotherly welcome which the Zambian people had extended to the Committee.

360. His delegation also wished to state that it greatly appreciated the important and wise statement which President Kaunda had made at the Special Committee's first meeting in Zambia. That outstanding statement, which would undoubtedly provide the Committee with useful guidance in its work at Kitwe, had eloquently demonstrated the determination of the Government and people of Zambia to work for the liberation of the countries and peoples still under colonial domination.

361. Despite the long frontiers which it shared with the main proponents of colonialism, the Republic of Zambia was showing truly remarkable vigilance and courage in opposing the white racists of Southern Rhodesia, Portugal and South Africa.

362. His delegation shared the concern expressed by President Kaunda when he had denounced the United Kingdom's policy of "honourable defeat". It was the United Kingdom's duty to honour its responsibilities and obligations in Southern Rhodesia. The United Kingdom Government was completely free to use all means at its disposal to solve the Rhodesian crisis. It was in that perspective that the Council of Ministers of the OAU, at its eighth regular session, at Addis Ababa, had adopted a resolution condemning the United Kingdom Government yet again for having evaded its moral and constitutional responsibilities with regard to the people of Zimbabwe.

363. Madagascar remained faithful to its policy of non-violence and did not advocate the use of force to solve colonial problems. However, if the use of force was considered the ultimate solution of the Rhodesian problem, in his delegation's view it was for the United

Kingdom, and the United Kingdom alone, to use it. That was the solution which the United Kingdom Government had already adopted to crush nationalist movements in other colonies.

364. In conclusion, he wished to reaffirm his delegation's firm resolve to work for the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to assure the national liberation movements of Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration once again that the people of Madagascar supported their heroic struggle to exercise their right to freedom, self-determination and independence. Lastly, his delegation requested the Chairman of the Special Committee to convey Madagascar's brotherly greetings and sincere good wishes to President Kaunda, the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the dynamic Zambian people for their faith in the dignity of man and their determination to free Africa from colonialism.

365. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* said that his delegation was happy to salute the Government and people of Zambia and to thank them sincerely for the brotherly welcome they had extended to the members of the Special Committee. The warmth of that welcome showed the importance which Zambia attached to the United Nations and to international problems. The Ivory Coast was used to playing host to international conferences and knew that the organization of such meetings involved enormous efforts and sacrifices for the host country. It was for that reason that his delegation had appreciated the traditional African hospitality offered by the brother people of Zambia.

366. He particularly wished to thank the President of the Republic of Zambia and to congratulate him on the moving and masterly statement he had made before the Special Committee. In his delegation's view, that statement would stimulate the members of the Committee and lead them to reflect deeply on the serious situation in Rhodesia. By inviting the Committee to meet on its soil, Zambia and its distinguished President would enable the Committee to work more efficiently and give substantial assistance to the African peoples of the Territories still under foreign domination, who were struggling unceasingly for their lawful rights and freedoms.

367. The Ivory Coast was not indifferent to that struggle. It attached particular importance to the problems of decolonization and would therefore spare no effort within its means to make a full and complete contribution to the application of the principle of decolonization and to the Special Committee's work at its current session. Its desire to see all Africans, without exception, enjoying that essential nutriment, freedom, had been demonstrated on many occasions, in particular throughout the debates on the Territories under Portuguese administration, the problem of Rhodesia and South West Africa. Its position was clear and well-known: the Ivory Coast believed it to be its duty, as an African State, to demand the liberation of all African territories and justice for their peoples. It had always believed and still believed that the most reasonable way to achieve that goal was to settle international crises by peaceful means, for as President Houphouët-Boigny had said, war had never really settled anything.

368. Unfortunately, the hopes of the Ivory Coast had been disappointed on more than one occasion, particularly with regard to the Rhodesian affair. It had

placed its confidence in those responsible for the Rhodesian crisis, because it had believed that under the wide powers which they held, it was their duty, as administering Powers, to lead the Rhodesian people to independence in conditions which would permit all citizens to enjoy equal rights. Economic sanctions had been in effect for over a year but it was an open secret that they had failed miserably.

369. His delegation was uncertain what steps should be taken to resolve that situation, but nevertheless wished to reaffirm emphatically that the African countries could not wait for ever. Ever since the beginning of the Rhodesian crisis the United Kingdom had been perfectly well aware of what world opinion expected of it, namely, to crush the rebellion which it had recognized as such, to destroy the illegal régime of Ian Smith, and in short to restore legality and grant independence to Rhodesia in the best possible conditions.

370. The Ivory Coast called on its African friends to join it in launching a new and urgent appeal to the United Kingdom to recognize the failure and ineffectiveness of economic sanctions and invite it to use the appropriate energetic means recommended on several occasions by the General Assembly and the majority of African States. At the same time, the Ivory Coast appealed to all the nationalist movements to unite in their struggle for freedom.

371. The representative of *Italy* recalled that, for its meetings in Zambia the Special Committee had one of the heaviest agendas outside Headquarters, which proved the wisdom of accepting the Zambian invitation. All the items for the meetings at Kitwe affected Zambia directly and deeply, since that country was so very near the scene of what might be termed "ultra-colonialism". The events in southern Africa constituted a major political problem, often involving the denial of fundamental freedoms and human rights.

372. The defiance of the international community by the illegal Smith régime was a source of anxiety to the United Nations, and in particular to the Special Committee. Recent news, some of which was contained in document A/AC.109/L.393/Add.1, showed that the Salisbury régime was introducing even stronger measures of racial discrimination. It was easy to guess what the provisions of the new Rhodesian constitution in course of preparation would be.

373. The Special Committee's meeting at Kitwe would provide it with direct evidence concerning the unfortunate consequences of policies that denied fundamental human rights. His delegation looked forward to taking part in the careful examination of whatever additional information was submitted to the Committee for further action by the United Nations. President Kaunda's opening address had given the Committee a picture of the economic strain placed upon Zambia by the present situation. In spite of those difficulties, however, Zambia was maintaining and strengthening its measures to combat the Smith régime in pursuance of the United Nations decisions.

374. Italy's position was clear and had recently been reaffirmed in a decree promulgated by its President designed to ensure full and prompt compliance with the Security Council's decisions and which compounded and completed previous administrative decisions.

375. He endorsed the remarks made by the Chairman and previous speakers in expressing gratitude



to President Kaunda and his people for the welcome they had given the Special Committee and for the reaffirmation of Zambia's faith in the United Nations. No better words of encouragement could be given to the Committee in its work.

376. The representative of *Iraq* thanked the Zambian Government for its invitation to the Special Committee and for its warm welcome, good planning and foresight.

377. President Kaunda's brilliant address would greatly influence the Special Committee's work and decisions, for he had expressed his point of view with sincerity, thought and good judgement. The Arab countries ascribed particular importance to the Rhodesian situation since they had faced and were still facing similar problems; they understood the miseries involved when the majority of an indigenous population was subjected to the rule of a foreign authority which denied it fundamental freedoms. Rhodesia was, so to speak, another Palestine, for the racist Government of Ian Smith paralleled the racist leadership of Israel, which was supported by international Zionism and the forces of colonialism. Indeed, the administering Power, namely, the United Kingdom, was the same in both cases. Each country had to tackle the problem of protecting refugees from despotism and brutality. For that reason his delegation fully sympathized with the Zambian Government and people who were offering hospitality to many thousands of their brothers who had escaped from the Rhodesian dictatorship.

378. His delegation reserved the right to speak later on the problems created by the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia.

379. The representative of *Tunisia* said that first of all he wished to associate his delegation with all those which had spoken previously and to express to the President, the people and the Government of Zambia its sincere thanks and deep gratitude for their invitation to the Special Committee, which had enabled it to meet for the second time in just a few years, in a sister country whose hospitality did honour to Africa and whose faith in the work of the United Nations and of the Committee was well known.

380. He wished to pay a special tribute to President Kaunda for his untiring efforts to ensure the well-being of his people and country and for his continuing action on behalf of the countries which were still colonized and the peoples who were still oppressed and enslaved. The moving statement which he had made at the opening of the Special Committee's work had deeply impressed all those who had heard it. That statement revealed both profound humanism and an acute and moderate political sense, and every Government and individual of goodwill who desired peace would endorse the conclusions to be drawn from it. The significance of President Kaunda's statement was all the greater because it had been made by a Head of State whose level-headedness, wisdom and sense of responsibility were recognized by all.

381. As a result of its geographical situation and its economic structure, Zambia had been deeply involved in the Rhodesian tragedy and had suffered the consequences of that involvement from the moment it had been independent. The courage of its President and the determination of its people alone had enabled it to survive the terrible ordeals to which it had been subjected. However, despite the warning notes which President Kaunda had long been sounding and the

efforts of the peoples of Africa and Asia, no serious steps had yet been taken to settle the problem of Southern Rhodesia once and for all; no steps had been taken to prevent the racist minority in Rhodesia from transforming that territory into a new field for experimentation in the widely criticized policy of *apartheid*. There was no doubt as to the United Kingdom's responsibility in the matter. In fact, the United Kingdom had always asserted its responsibilities, but by its hesitations, its tergiversations and its so-called negotiations it had allowed Smith and his accomplices to seize power illegally. By advocating the application of economic sanctions, it had enabled him to consolidate his régime, for it was obvious to all that the sanctions had failed. Because they were selective and because they could easily be circumvented, those sanctions had not weakened Smith's minority, illegal, racist régime or disturbed the country's economy. On the contrary, they had enabled Smith to gain time, to move closer to South Africa and to submit himself entirely to the orders of his masters in Pretoria. They had enabled the evil and criminal triple alliance to consolidate its position and to defy the conscience of the world with impunity. Smith now felt encouraged; his régime had been consolidated, the restrictions he had imposed in the country were being relaxed and a constitution even more racist than its predecessor was being prepared. The United Kingdom, like all the other Powers which had supported its policy, was responsible not only for the present situation in Southern Rhodesia but also for the explosion of violence which would unfailingly occur in the territory, for oppression and injustice could not continue. Law and justice would eventually triumph in Southern Rhodesia, as they had triumphed in other countries. The Zimbabwe people would eventually rise and expel the usurpers. Fortified by international support, they would ultimately recover their rights, their independence and their freedom. The Special Committee should make specific recommendations, for only energetic action could avoid bloodshed and an explosion of violence in the future.

382. In conclusion, he reaffirmed that the Tunisian people would always stand shoulder to shoulder with the Zimbabwe people and would defend their cause, support them in their combat and assist them in their struggle.

383. The representative of *Australia* thanked President Kaunda for his lucid and moving address, which revealed him as a man whose first consideration was always the well-being of his fellow men. His delegation was also grateful for the opportunity of visiting Zambia and had been impressed by the achievement and friendliness of its people. To some extent Australia was itself still a developing country and could therefore appreciate Zambia's many problems. It had unreserved faith in the future of the vigorous and robust young Zambian nation under the leadership of its distinguished President.

384. His delegation was looking forward to hearing first-hand accounts of the situation in the Territories surrounding Zambia, which would be of great value to the Special Committee's work. Australia was deeply conscious of the problems arising for Zambia in an unhappy and difficult situation.

385. In many ways Australia could claim a special relationship with Zambia, since both countries shared a common heritage. Moreover, Australia was fortunate in having the opportunity to learn more about the African members of the Commonwealth because of

the significant number of Africans who were studying there. That special Commonwealth relationship was, he felt, best exemplified by Australia's action in imposing voluntary sanctions on the illegal Rhodesian régime within five days of the unilateral declaration of independence. That action had thus anticipated Security Council resolution 217 (1965). Since then, Australia has complied fully with the resolution requiring the imposition of mandatory sanctions. Australia opposed any system of government which denied basic human rights to any part of its people, and adhered unequivocally to the principle of self-determination.

386. His country's attitude towards colonialism, with particular reference to Southern Rhodesia, could be summed up by a quotation from recent speeches by Mr. Paul Hasluck, the Australian Minister for External Affairs:

"... we have taken various steps including drastic restrictions of imports from Rhodesia, to try to induce the régime under Mr. Ian Smith to return to constitutional government. We continue to believe that the objective should be a government in Rhodesia responsible to all the people of the country and with effective safeguards for all elements of the population... Australia believes that a society and form of government cannot, and should not, persist where a minority dominates the majority and where basic human rights and opportunities are denied to any of the population. We in Australia believe in basic human rights and participation for all persons in the life of a country. We believe that neither a majority nor a minority should be oppressed, or denied human rights, or shut off from opportunities of participation in government.... Australia was one of the first countries in the world to apply sanctions against Rhodesia [and] has refused to recognize the unilateral and illegal declaration of independence by the régime in Southern Rhodesia."

387. Australia believed in the promotion and encouragement of the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion as proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations.

#### CLOSING OF MEETINGS

##### *Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia*

388. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia thanked the Special Committee for affording him the opportunity of addressing it. He knew that the past week had been a week of toil and moil for the Committee and perhaps also a period of frustration for some members, but he hoped the Zambian people would be forgiven for any mistakes they had made and for any inconvenience such shortcomings might have caused.

389. For the Zambian people, the Special Committee's deliberations had been a source of further inspiration in the very difficult situation in which, through no fault of their own, they found themselves. Members had not minced their words in condemning the United Kingdom's Rhodesian policy or in castigating South Africa and the Western Powers for their obstructionist policies on South West Africa. Now had they closed their eyes to the heart-rending sufferings of the millions of Africans under the feudalistic and

genocidal Portuguese oppression in Angola and Mozambique.

390. There was nothing more reassuring to the people of Zambia than to find that the Special Committee viewed the problems of southern Africa in the same light as they did. But the Zambian people were not armchair political philosophers: they did not content themselves with sitting back and philosophizing about problems which called for action. The unanimity of purpose which the Zambian people shared with the Committee was not enough. The Committee should go more than half way to meet the demands and wipe away the tears of southern Africa's oppressed millions. Words, and indeed resolutions and solemn pronouncements were meaningless, if they were not followed by action; it was pointless for the Committee to listen to the humble pleas and sad revelations of freedom fighters merely as a formality and to do nothing thereafter.

391. Thousands of families in Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa were close to death from starvation. Some of them were homeless and without medical care. Freedom fighters needed substantial financial and material assistance if they were to wage a successful fight for independence. If the Special Committee was to rise above a status of a debating society, to which the passage of time seemed to have relegated it, it should engage in practical programmes designed to assist the oppressed peoples of dependent Africa and to help them attain independence. The colonial problems of southern Africa would not be solved merely by resolutions in the Special Committee, in the General Assembly or in the Security Council, but by action outside the conference halls—and daring action at that.

392. In that connexion, he reminded his brothers in Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa and South West Africa that independence would not be won by petitions, nor by elaborate and academic denunciations of what the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa were doing, but by blood and iron. The peoples of southern Africa must fight for their independence and not just shout from the roof-tops or stage war dances. That was the lesson taught by colonial history; and history was repeating itself every day.

393. He had unfortunately been unable to be present during the Special Committee's deliberations owing to prior commitments with another international conference at Lusaka. But he had tried to follow the trend of the discussions. It was instructive to note the statements by some delegations on the question of Rhodesia. Certain delegations had entered reservations on what should surely have been a unanimous appeal to the United Kingdom, as administering Power in Southern Rhodesia, to release all political prisoners and prevent the passage of the *apartheid* bill in the rebel Parliament. Those delegations had given as the reason for their reservations the argument that, because Southern Rhodesia was in rebellion, the United Kingdom Government was incapable of implementing such an appeal. Should that be taken as a confession of defeat by that Government? It appeared to him that, although the United Kingdom was absent from the Special Committee's tour, it was being effectively represented by those delegations. Perhaps it was sheer coincidence and, if so, it certainly was a very curious coincidence that the people who were defending the United Kingdom should be of the same stock. Did

that not justify the conclusion that those countries were looking at the Rhodesian problem through the same "kith and kin" spectacles as the United Kingdom? The burden of proof to the contrary lay on their shoulders.

394. He found it strange that some of those countries should continue to have consular or trade missions at Salisbury. It had been said that the reason for the continued existence of such missions was to look after the interests of those countries' nationals in the rebel colony. But it was known that the rebels' flag was still flying in the capitals of those countries. Were the interests of their nationals more important than those of the international community? That was the hypothesis of sanctions: to maintain trade relations and, at the same time, to enact ineffectual laws against trading with Southern Rhodesia was, according to those countries, to abide by the Security Council's resolution on Southern Rhodesia. Could there be any more transparent pretence?

395. The reason why the United Kingdom delegation had stayed away from the Special Committee's present series of meetings was that country's realization that the African people resented the United Kingdom's asking for United Nations support for such a "rider-and-horse" partnership. What the United Kingdom Government had done was to try to avoid embarrassment over the confusion and failure of its policy towards Southern Rhodesia. That was why he had recently called it a toothless hyena. Some people in Zambia and southern Africa might regard that as a mere emotional outburst, but it was a serious matter because the picture was now very very clear. It was not a matter of playing politics but of an agreement between the big Powers. If behind Southern Rhodesia stood South Africa, and behind South Africa the United Kingdom, and behind the United Kingdom the rest of the imperialist Powers, that was part of a consistent, concerted policy to maintain white supremacy in southern Africa.

396. The original aim had been a white South Africa, just as there already existed a white Australia and a white North America; and everybody knew what had happened to the Australian aborigines and the Red Indians of North America. The only thing that had prevented that fate being repeated in Africa was the fact that the world had become a little more civilized than when the British had killed off the aborigines in Australia. Today there were committees, such as the Special Committee, to denounce them. Had it not been for that little advance in civilization, the African people in South Africa would have been wiped out to make room for the white colonists.

397. The problem of southern Africa was the problem of white people believing they were a *Herrenvolk*, born to rule, born to govern, born to inherit the earth. They claimed that the Africans could not govern themselves and had to be governed, dominated, exploited; white farms and white factories had to be manned by cheap African labour. That was why South African policy was supported in fact, though denounced in words.

398. Colonialism was a two-faced phenomenon: the colonists really thought it was their duty to educate the "natives", but in practice it turned out to be a duty to exploit them. When they said "We must teach the Africans to work" what they meant was "We must force them to work for us". All the high-minded intentions of certain white colonialists were distorted

and corrupted by the underlying greed and arrogance. What the Africans finally received from their "civilizing mission" was the barbaric régime of the pass-laws and detention camps. As far as the black man was concerned, the white civilizing mission was a smoke-screen for "gracious living" at the expense of black misery.

399. South Africa, South West Africa, Mozambique, Angola and Southern Rhodesia were not separate problems: there was a single problem of southern Africa which, if not handled properly, would lead to a clash between black and white to a war of disaster for both races.

400. Portugal claimed that Angola and Mozambique were provinces of Portugal. A glance at the map was enough to show the madness of its claim.

401. The United Kingdom refused to exercise its constitutional rights in Southern Rhodesia because the latter had a special role marked out for it by the United Kingdom and the other imperialist Powers: to act as a buffer State protecting South Africa from direct contact with African nationalism. The United Kingdom and other Powers had thousands of millions of dollars worth of investments in South Africa which were highly profitable; Southern Rhodesia was the buffer which protected those investments and profits.

402. There was no mystery about what colonialism did for the colonialists. But while it gave them millions, it also robbed them of their human values. Humanity, ethnics, logic counted for nothing, and all that remained was the "kingdom of business" where reason was absent.

403. It was grim and painful for a people to see their country's policy manipulated from outside and the best of their natural resources and raw materials squandered without any hope of redress. When men believed in materialism, they forgot about mankind. Human values became secondary and money became their major preoccupation.

404. The time had come for all freedom fighters to stand together. They should not hope for any Government to set them free. They must free themselves. They must be prepared for sacrifice. They must accept death. No price was too high to establish their human dignity and the power to shape their own destiny.

405. The imperialists were cruel and had not left any colony by simply handing it over. They had to be driven out. The liberation movements would have to produce fighting men with wills and bones of iron. Africa would not rest till the whole of Africa was free. Africa would regain its self-respect and the world's respect only when the last of the colonialists was driven out. Today Africa was not respected. Africans were thought of as children who had to be guided and governed. Africans, it was said, did not deserve freedom because they had made no contribution to world culture, to thought and philosophy. But the truth was that, because Africa was not free, African thought and culture were ignored and neglected.

406. It was only since some African nations had become free that the world was waking up to the existence of the Africans as people. In the past, when tourists had come to Africa, they had stared at the elephants and the zebras and the antelopes; they had not seen the African people. They could afford to overlook the rich culture and wisdom of Africa and the fact that Africa had been the birthplace of civilization, because Africa was not free.



407. The story of South West Africa was sad indeed. The views of the Zambian Government had been stated on a number of occasions and he would not reiterate them. But he stressed that the future of the United Nations hung in the balance because of South West Africa. The sincerity and genuineness of the big Power's professed belief in the world body was perhaps undergoing the greatest test since the founding of the United Nations. Its future, for better or worse, must depend on the fate of the formerly mandated Territory. Compromise with the forces of *apartheid* would make the world body a futile institution which had lost sight of its cardinal principle of establishing and maintaining liberty and peace.

408. He was grateful to the Special Committee for coming to Zambia and providing an opportunity for those things to be said, and he hoped that the representatives would go back to the United Nations and impress upon the international community the urgency of the southern African problem. Their resolutions must not be buried but must result in practical and timely action. The Bible said that with faith man could move mountains; but that biblical truth hardly applied to the brutal facts and lessons of everyday life. Action was the prerequisite.

409. The people of southern Africa still clung to the hope that the big Powers would realize the dangers ahead and turn back to the path of truth and civilization, because no one who exploited other human beings could be truly civilized. No one who believed in exploitation could believe in Christianity, and anyone who said he did was a hypocrite. He asked the great Powers to show sincerity and not to mouth good words without acting on them.

410. Today Africa was weak, but it would not be weak tomorrow. Empires came and went; they ruled and disintegrated. Man was everywhere the victim of time and change. It would therefore be foolish to believe that Africa would always be weak and helpless. The African people prayed that those who controlled the destinies of mankind would realize that it was not colonialism, or cannibalism, that should guide their thinking, but the welfare of their fellow men.

411. He thanked the Special Committee for having considered Zambia worthy of the honour of acting as host for its deliberations. He hoped that the members' stay in Zambia had not been as unpleasant as it had been tiring and trusted that, in the future, they would again accord the Zambian people the privilege of their visit. On behalf of the President, Government and people of Zambia, he wished them a safe journey throughout their mission.

#### *General statements*

412. *The Chairman* expressed the Special Committee's deep appreciation of the address with which it had been honoured by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia. His address had touched the hearts not only of the members of the Committee, but of all who had heard it. As Chairman, he had, at the opening meeting at Kitwe, paid a tribute to the eminently wise, statesmanlike and courageous leadership of the President of Zambia, and had taken the opportunity of applauding and expressing solidarity with the resolute and heroic stand taken by the Government and people of Zambia, at the cost of enormous sacrifice and economic dislocation, in their bitter confrontation with the forces of colonialism and imperialism in southern Africa. He had expressed deep gratification at the

unswerving dedication of the Government and people of Zambia to the cause of freedom and independence for all peoples under colonial domination, and in particular at their whole-hearted support of the fight by the national liberation movements in that part of the world. Further justification of those sentiments had been more than amply provided by the eloquent address the Committee had just heard.

413. A week of deliberations as fruitful as they had been constructive had brought the meetings at Kitwe to a close. It was his pleasant duty, as Chairman, to express the warm gratitude of the Special Committee for the generous hospitality extended by the Government and people of Zambia and for the facilities which, unstintingly placed at its disposal, had ensured the smooth running of its meetings. It was no less grateful for the opportunities that had been afforded it to see something of the delightful country of Zambia, to renew its friendships and consolidate its fraternal links with the gentle and courteous but brave and indomitable people. It went without saying that it also set a very high value on the contribution the Government of Zambia had made to the success of its meetings by its co-operation and participation in its work. If its meetings could be said to have achieved positive results, of which he had no doubt, then due credit must be given to the President, Government and people of Zambia for making it possible for the Committee to hold them. In the course of its meetings at Kitwe, the Committee had heard seven groups of petitioners concerning Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa. By virtue of the close proximity of those Territories to Zambia, the Committee had had a unique opportunity of studying the sinister role of the Salazar, Smith and Vorster conspiracy in entrenching racism and the most nefarious forms of imperialist exploitation in southern Africa. It had acquired more direct knowledge of the unscrupulous interest of that unholy alliance, aided and abetted by its friends and well-wishers, in perpetuating colonialism in southern Africa, and had gained a deeper understanding of the living realities of the continuing struggle against the forces of colonialism and reaction in that part of the world, and of the obstacles blocking the way to their effective elimination.

414. The situation in Southern Rhodesia, as outlined by the petitioners, was indeed grave and depressing. They had drawn attention to the consequences of the unprincipled refusal of the United Kingdom Government to take effective action to bring down the illegal minority racist régime, and to guide the Territory to independence in conditions of complete democratic freedom and equality of political rights. In its devotion to its kith and kin in the Territory, and in its concern to protect its economic interests in that part of the world, the United Kingdom, which had never been slow to intervene with armed force, often without justification, in its other colonies, was not even co-operating in the effective implementation of the selective mandatory sanctions which it had advocated in the United Nations with such sanctimonious urgency. It was common knowledge that Portugal and South Africa had shown flagrant disregard for the relevant United Nations resolutions. But, as the petitioners had pointed out, it deserved to be more generally known that a number of Western countries, while paying lip service to those resolutions, had maintained their trade with Southern Rhodesia at an only slightly reduced level.



415. Meanwhile, the economy of the Territory had shown no sign of serious damage, let alone of collapse. What was more important, none of the political objectives postulated by the United Kingdom—objectives deliberately limited for reasons which were easy to guess—had been achieved. It was small wonder then that the illegal régime had continued to ride roughshod over the legitimate interests of the African people of the Territory; nor was it surprising that the régime had intensified its suppressive and repressive activities, and had adopted new and even more Draconian measures aimed at the African people, nor unexpected that the régime should embark on a programme of legislation designed to entrench *apartheid* policies and minority dictatorship in the Territory. The so-called Constitutional Commission would soon be submitting its reports, which would undoubtedly provide the United Kingdom with the pretext it sought for carrying forward in discussion with the illegal régime the infamous arrangements made at H.M.S. *Tiger* in December 1966, to the further detriment of the interests of the African majority.

416. With regard to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Portugal continued to cling desperately to its anachronistic colonial policies and to insist, contrary to the most elementary notions of realism, that those Territories were integral parts of the so-called pluri-continental Portuguese nation. In contemptuous defiance of the will of the international community, it was determined forever to trample the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the African people of the Territories underfoot. In response to the legitimate demand of those people to exercise their right to self-determination, Portugal had vastly increased the intensity as well as the scope of its war of extermination, a campaign of genocide accompanied by savage brutality which was without parallel in the recent annals of colonial history.

417. Not content with ruthlessly exploiting the resources of the Territories, it had taken steps to transform their economic and social system in order to serve the purposes of a war effort far in excess of its own capabilities. In that effort it continued to enjoy diplomatic, economic and military assistance from a number of its friends and allies, including certain members of NATO, in addition to the support it received from its racist collaborators of Salisbury and Pretoria. It had also intensified its violations of the economic and political rights of the indigenous population by the large-scale settlement of foreign immigrants, and by adding to the system of forced labour the forcible export of African workers to South Africa. The Special Committee had also learnt how, in the face of those overwhelming odds, the national liberation movements had nevertheless pressed their just and honourable fight to free the Territories from the colonial yoke. It was much encouraged by the information it had received concerning the efforts of those movements to rehabilitate the liberated areas and to promote the welfare of the refugees from the areas yet to be liberated. In that connexion, the petitioners had also reminded it of their urgent need for more assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations.

418. Regarding South West Africa, the petitioners had informed the Special Committee that, far from offering its co-operation in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248

(S-V), South Africa had recently stepped up its naked fascist oppression of the people of the Territory, including the use of organized terrorism and inhuman torture. Moreover, the white supremacists of Pretoria had taken steps to establish so-called self-government for Ovamboland. As the petitioners had rightly observed, that was a usurpation of the United Nations role and flagrant defiance of its authority. It was an extension of the Bantustan policy of the Pretoria régime aimed at fragmenting the Territory, at misleading indignant public opinion, and at setting up a smoke-screen for continued domination by South Africa.

419. The Special Committee had also heard testimony concerning the installation of new military bases, designed to crush the fight for liberation and to provoke and threaten neighbouring African States. It had been informed that, in spite of all those handicaps, the fight for national liberation in South West Africa was being waged in earnest and that the Vorster régime had been obliged to increase its military establishments on the borders of the Territory. It had also heard about the massive assistance which South Africa was receiving from its major trading partners, which no doubt made it easier for that régime to refuse to make any concessions either to reason or to the principles of the Charter.

420. Finally, all the petitioners from Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa had stressed the prominent role played in the economic life of those Territories by international economic, financial and related interests. They had all pointed to the merciless exploitation by those interests of the human and material resources of the Territories and had pointed out that those interests, acting in collusion and in support of the colonial régimes, had been instrumental in denying the African people the means of effective participation in the economic life of their country and in withholding from them the enjoyment of its resources and the means for economic, social and educational development. The conclusion was inescapable that the activities of those interests represented serious impediments to the realization of the wishes of the African people for freedom and independence.

421. The evidence received from the petitioners concerning Southern Rhodesia had been duly taken into account, first, in the consensus adopted by the Special Committee by near unanimity a few days before (A/AC.109/SR.523) and, second, in the adoption of an important resolution by a vote of 17 to 1, with 3 abstentions (A/AC.109/SR.528). In the consensus, the Committee had appealed to the United Kingdom Government to ensure the release of all political prisoners in Southern Rhodesia, particularly Mr. Joshua Nkomo and the Reverend Sithole. It had also urged the United Kingdom Government to prevent the enactment of pending legislation by the illegal régime which would entrench *apartheid* policies in the Territory. It had reiterated in stronger language a number of considerations and demands contained in its previous resolutions. Moreover, it had stressed the need for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions backed by the use of force by the United Kingdom Government to bring down the illegal régime. In that connexion, the Committee had laid special stress on the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, to achieve that objective and to ensure the immediate application

of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

422. To that end, the Special Committee had reaffirmed the obligation of the administering Power to transfer power without further delay to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of elections conducted on the "one man, one vote" principle. Further, the Committee had, *inter alia*, condemned the support of Portugal and South Africa for the illegal régime, as well as the activities of the foreign financial and other interests to which he had referred. The Committee had also urged increased assistance by all States to the liberation movements of Zimbabwe, and by all international organizations to the refugees from the Territory. Finally, the Committee had recommended that the Security Council take the necessary measures under Chapter VII of the Charter to implement its own recent resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966.

423. With regard to the Territories under Portuguese domination and South West Africa, it was hardly necessary to explain why the Special Committee had not taken any decisions. A number of other petitioners were to be heard at Dar es Salaam concerning those Territories, and it was only appropriate that the Committee should await their testimony before adopting any conclusions and recommendations. The Committee would, of course, take the valuable evidence it had so far received into full consideration in formulating its conclusions and recommendations.

424. Members of the Special Committee had been impressed by the way in which the freedom fighters had accepted the challenge in the colonial Territories. Victory would doubtless soon be theirs. He appealed to them to intensify their efforts. The tide of freedom could not be stemmed, and they must march on until all Africa was free. He appealed for unity among the various liberation movements, since the forces of colonialism and imperialism could scarcely be expected not to take full advantage of any gaps in the vanguard of the fight for their elimination, and such gaps would only delay the achievement of freedom and independence. The peoples under colonial domination and the African and other anti-colonialist States could not afford those gaps.

425. He thanked the members of the Zambian delegation for their help, expressed appreciation to those who had publicized the meetings, particularly the Ministry of Information and Zambia Radio, and voiced the sincere gratitude of the Special Committee to the President, Government and people of Zambia for their generous hospitality and for making possible the very fruitful meetings the Committee had held at Kitwe.

426. The representative of *Sierra Leone*, speaking on behalf of the African, Asian and Yugoslav members, expressed gratitude to the Government and people of Zambia. When they had invited the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings on their soil, it had been convinced that its presence so near to Southern Rhodesia would help it to understand more fully the problems to be faced. The Committee's proximity to the scene of crime had enabled petitioners who could not have gone to New York to describe in detail the sufferings of their people, and the members had been able to understand better the great dangers that threatened the world. As President Kaunda had pointed out, the situation could lead to a third world war not only on racial but on ideological grounds. Such a war

would be one not of conquest but of extermination, a war indeed to end wars, for nobody would be left.

427. It was tragic that the major Powers should treat the people of Southern Rhodesia with the light-mindedness of actors in a melodrama. Effective and immediate preventive measures must be taken. President Kaunda had stated succinctly the same thoughts that were in African and Asian minds. The delegations for which he spoke would persevere in the fight and leave no stone unturned to bring freedom to the people of Zimbabwe.

428. The Government of Zambia and the Mayor and Council of Kitwe had spared no effort to ensure that the Special Committee's stay in Zambia was a pleasant one. He wished them and the Zambian people continued prosperity in their industrial growth. They were a particularly happy people, and it was heartening to see the different races working together to form one nation and one people. Their example should not be lost south of the Zambezi, and he hoped that the Committee's visit would contribute to a change of heart in that part of Africa. The extreme kindness, help and courtesy of the Zambian people would always be remembered. He thanked the Mayor and Council of Livingstone for having arranged the interesting visit to Victoria Falls.

429. The President, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and other members of the Government had voiced their faith in the United Nations and the Special Committee, and the members of the African and Asian group and Yugoslavia would not betray that trust but would endeavour to rise above the standard of a debating society and take action on the resolutions adopted. The most recent resolution had been sponsored by all the members of the group for which he spoke.

430. He appealed to the freedom fighters to unite against the common enemy. It had become clear that to attain freedom in the twentieth century, force was needed.

431. All the members of the group would take away with them fond memories of their stay in Zambia, and would rededicate themselves to the eradication of colonialism in Africa.

432. The representative of *Chile*, speaking on behalf of his own delegation and that of Venezuela, expressed his deep gratitude to the Zambian Government and people for their generous and cordial hospitality to the Special Committee.

433. During the meetings at Kitwe, the Special Committee had been able to hear many petitioners representing Angolan and Rhodesian liberation movements, and had collected a considerable amount of extremely important information which would enable it to assist the United Nations in its difficult struggle to eliminate colonialism throughout Africa.

434. The delegations of Venezuela and Chile had been greatly impressed by the progress achieved by the Zambian people and by the climate of freedom prevailing in Zambia. They had no doubts as to the great destiny reserved for Zambia.

435. He was particularly gratified that the copper conference recently held at Lusaka had led to a further strengthening of the bonds linking Chile and Zambia.

436. The representative of *Bulgaria*, speaking on behalf of the delegations of Poland, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, associated himself with the expressions

of thanks to President Kaunda and the Government and people of Zambia, and expressed gratitude to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for his moving and thought-provoking address. Members would leave Zambia with deep feelings of gratitude for the excellent conditions in which they had been able to carry out their work.

437. The resolution which the Special Committee had adopted was the best proof of the inspiration it had drawn from President Kaunda's moving address. It had discussed the question of Southern Rhodesia at a time when the fight of the people of Zimbabwe for their liberty was entering a decisive stage. The contacts established with the liberation movements and the petitions that had been heard were therefore of the utmost importance. He hoped that the Committee had reflected their feelings in condemning the policy of the United Kingdom and those who assisted it, and in declaring that racial discrimination constituted a crime against humanity.

438. The Special Committee had had a unique opportunity of observing the patience and courage of the people of Zambia, who were helping their brothers of Zimbabwe at great personal sacrifice. It had noted the successes they had already achieved, which were the best proof of what a free nation could do when there were no colonial masters to suppress it.

439. On behalf of the three delegations for which he spoke, he asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs to transmit their sincere thanks to the people of Zambia, and their best wishes for further success in their independent country.

440. The representative of *Italy*, speaking on behalf of the delegations of Australia, Finland, Italy and the United States, expressed to the Government and people of Zambia sincere gratitude for their generous hospitality. They had spared no effort to ensure good facilities, pleasant accommodation and a cordial atmosphere. The delegations for which he spoke were grateful to the President and the Minister for Foreign Affairs for their addresses. He also thanked the Mayor of Kitwe and the Zambian delegation for their help.

441. The Special Committee was proceeding to the United Republic of Tanzania to pursue its work there, but its admiration for the impressive achievements of the young and energetic country of Zambia in the face of the sufferings caused by the illegal régime at Salisbury would remain. He expressed sincere wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Government and people of Zambia.

#### C. MEETINGS HELD AT DAR ES SALAAM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

##### OPENING OF MEETINGS

##### *Address on behalf of the President by the Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania*

442. The *Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania* recalled that it was the third time that the Special Committee had included Dar es Salaam in the itinerary of its meetings outside New York. For many representatives, therefore, it would not be the first time they had tackled the question of colonialism in southern Africa from so close a vantage point. Their past experience of the problems of decolonization would be of great assistance to the Committee during its deliberations in the United Republic.

443. For some other members it would be their first visit to Dar es Salaam and perhaps even to Africa. He hoped that they would find the opportunity of co-operating with African nationalists rewarding and that, as a result, they would be better able to judge the issues involved.

444. On behalf of the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania he extended to all members a warm and sincere welcome.

445. During its meetings in the United Republic of Tanzania, the Special Committee would be considering the question of southern Africa, which was a compound of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination. The two latter phenomena did not fall within its competence, but they were an integral part of the over-all problem of southern Africa and formed an unavoidable background.

446. Africa's fight in Mozambique, Angola, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa was in fact a fight against white minority domination and exploitation. Their realization of the fundamentals common to those problems had led the Special Committee and the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa jointly to sponsor the forthcoming seminar on *apartheid*, which would enable both Committees to benefit from an exchange of knowledge and experience, so that the issues involved and the possibilities for action would be clarified and each Committee would be better able to fulfil its mandate.

447. It was not his intention to talk at length on South Africa. That he did so at all arose from his conviction that it was impossible to talk of colonialism in Africa without mentioning *apartheid* and racial discrimination. They were closely linked in an unholy alliance; their methods and objectives were similar, as were their economic structures and their dangerous and corroding effects upon their victims.

448. No case was more typical than that of South West Africa, where colonialism and *apartheid* were wedded. For almost fifty years the international community had turned a blind eye on the nefarious abuses committed in that Territory under cover of the Mandate. Finally, all patience exhausted, and stirred to moral indignation by the International Court of Justice's shocking abdication of its duty, the United Nations had revoked the Mandate and had assumed responsibility for leading the South West African people to self-government and independence.

449. South Africa was still defying the United Nations resolutions, and it was still being suggested in some quarters that the United Nations should avoid a confrontation with South Africa. That policy was mainly advocated for reasons of national self-interest, but sometimes it was argued as a matter of tactics. It was suggested that by tackling South Africa, efforts and energies would be wasted which could more usefully be expended on weaker areas, such as Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola. But whatever the reasons advanced, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania could not agree with the suggestion. South Africa's international position in relation to South West Africa was very weak and the international community should ensure that its defiance was not successful. The attack on that front should not be weakened even while other aspects of the southern Africa problem were being tackled.



450. In Southern Rhodesia, the narrowly based, unrepresentative Government was grimly clinging to its illegal seizure of power. The Government and the people of the United Republic of Tanzania were waiting, like the rest of the world, for the collapse of the régime through the weight of the sanctions imposed by the United Nations, but they were not optimistic as to the result. It was their conviction that sooner or later force would have to be used to topple the Smith régime. It would then be the responsibility of the international community to ensure the independence of the Territory under conditions of genuine self-determination.

451. The subject of Angola had already been exhaustively dealt with by the Special Committee at Kinshasa and Kitwe; in the United Republic of Tanzania the Committee would confine itself to the matter of colonialism in Mozambique, but the problems of Portuguese colonialism were by and large similar in each Territory. In each, there were people living in misery, being tortured and denied their legitimate birthright. In each, people were being hanged and separated from their relatives and were experiencing all the suffering caused by those inhuman acts. The United Republic of Tanzania had a special interest in the problem of Mozambique, because its border was often violated by the Portuguese in their savage acts of repression and its people had close ties and relations with the neighbouring tribes.

452. Finally, the Special Committee would have the opportunity of hearing petitioners from French Somaliland. It was well known that the so-called referendum recently held in that Territory was a fraud unworthy of those who practised it. Nothing so exposed the ill-intentions of the present authorities as the proposed change of name. The Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania supported the wishes of the people of that Territory for true self-determination. Only when conditions permitted the inhabitants of the colony to choose freely the form of their government and their future could there be peace and security in that troubled part of Africa.

453. As the Special Committee was universally recognized as an authority on problems of colonialism and imperialism, he would not take much more of its time at the formal opening of its meetings in Dar es Salaam and extended to it once again the warm welcome of the Government and the people of the United Republic of Tanzania, who were confident that its work would be crowned with increasing success.

#### *General statements*

454. *The Chairman*, speaking on behalf of all members, sincerely thanked the Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania for attending the opening meeting and expressed deep appreciation of his important address, which would, of course, be given the most serious consideration. The Special Committee was particularly appreciative of his concise and enlightening analysis of the very grave colonial problems which continued to plague the southern region of Africa and of his assurances of continued wholehearted support for its objectives and work. His address had once again underlined the contribution and irrevocable commitment of the United Republic of Tanzania to the struggle for the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism everywhere, and especially in Africa. It would be an inspiration to all those who, concerned about domination by colonialist and neo-

colonialist forces, attached importance to the speedy liquidation of colonialism and racialism.

455. He also wished to convey, through the Second Vice-President, the Special Committee's profound gratitude to the President, Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the gracious invitation which had enabled it to hold yet another series of meetings at Dar es Salaam. All members were deeply impressed by the fraternal welcome and the traditional African hospitality so generously extended since their arrival and by the demonstrations at the airport, a reminder of their heavy responsibilities and of the confidence placed in the United Nations by the peoples still under colonial domination.

456. It would be invidious for him, as a citizen of the United Republic of Tanzania, to mention his justifiable pride in his country, his confidence in its leaders and his solidarity with its people. Yet, as Chairman, he would be wanting in courtesy and indeed failing in his duty, if he did not, on behalf of the members, acknowledge the special position and esteem enjoyed by the Special Committee in the United Republic. It was only necessary to recall that the Committee had held meetings at Dar es Salaam, at the invitation of the Tanzanian Government and people in 1962, in 1965 and again in 1966.

457. That the Special Committee was meeting in Dar es Salaam for the fourth time testified to the view expressed by the Second Vice-President in his address in 1966 that, for the United Republic, the Committee's work was fundamental to the whole purpose of the United Nations. For the United Republic, the very basis of the Committee's mission—to ensure without delay the eradication of colonialism—was the noble principle of human equality. For the United Republic, no durable peace was possible which allowed the abominable injustice of colonialism to persist. For the United Republic, the great and irresistible movement for the emancipation of Africa was inseparable from the universal fight of progressive forces everywhere for freedom and peace.

458. It was only to be expected therefore that the Tanzanian Government and people should always have taken an uncompromising stand against colonialism. They were acutely and painfully conscious of the sufferings of their brethren under colonial bondage. After all, it was but a few years before that they had thrown off the colonial yoke and regained their independence. Moreover, the United Republic of Tanzania was physically as well as ideologically in the front line of the grim fight against colonialism. To the south lay Mozambique, dominated by the ruthless fascist régime of Salazar. Also in close proximity lay the colonial Territories dominated by the racist régime of Vorster and Smith. Inevitably, therefore, the United Republic had been a haven for thousands of African people seeking refuge from these oppressive régimes. In addition, it had been doing its utmost, at considerable hardship to itself, to give material as well as moral succour to the neighbouring national liberation movements in the confident hope that such assistance would bring closer the day of freedom and independence for the whole continent. It was therefore no coincidence that Dar es Salaam was the headquarters of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity and eagerly looked forward to its continued co-operation.

459. The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania was nevertheless not unaware of the implications of its unshakeable anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist stand. In rejecting the path of indifference to the inhumanity of colonialism, in resolving fully to discharge its duty to assist all those striving to exercise their inalienable rights, it fully realized that the United Republic would be victimized by intrigues and threats of every kind from the forces of reaction. But it also appreciated that only thus could it find meaning in its declared objective of national reconstruction and development, only thus could it fully meet the aspirations of the people and only thus could it give even greater substance and reality to its own independence.

460. At its forthcoming meetings in the United Republic, the Special Committee would give further consideration to the more intractable colonial problems in Africa, including the question of South West Africa and that of the Territories under Portuguese domination, particularly Mozambique. It would no doubt hear further harrowing accounts of massive violations of fundamental human rights, of brutal atrocities and of monstrous crimes committed by the colonial régimes in those Territories.

461. The stubborn refusal of Portugal and South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions was well known. But the Special Committee would no doubt receive further evidence of increased oppression and intensified military action against peoples who asked for no more than the rights proclaimed in the Charter. It would no doubt be told of the assistance which the anachronistic régimes of Salazar and Vorster were receiving from some of their friends and allies, without which their nefarious policies would be difficult if not impossible to pursue. It would no doubt be shocked by further information regarding the cruel exploitation of the human and material resources of those Territories and the pernicious role being played by foreign economic and other interests in impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It would also derive some encouragement from news of the unrelenting struggle of the liberation movements to free themselves from the chains of their oppressors.

462. The Special Committee would probably hear petitioners on French Somaliland, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Ifni and Spanish Sahara in addition to the colonial Territories of southern Africa.

463. The Special Committee would no doubt be interested in examining the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2228 (XXI) and its own resolution of 15 March 1967, concerning French Somaliland. The inalienable right of the people of that Territory to freedom and independence was beyond question, but attention would no doubt be given to the further measures necessary to ensure that decolonization proceeded without delay, and in conditions of peace and harmony.

464. With regard to Mauritius and the Seychelles, the Special Committee would consider whether political progress towards independence had been adequate and in conformity with the Declaration's provisions. The unsatisfactory economic situation of those Territories, and the creation of the so-called British Indian Ocean Territory in violation of their territorial integrity, would no doubt be the subject of serious concern.

465. The Special Committee would also be called upon to express its views on the latest developments in Ifni and the Spanish Sahara and in particular, the response of the Spanish Government to the relevant General Assembly resolution and the steps necessary for its full implementation.

466. In all those colonial Territories, it was the Special Committee's duty to consider the best ways and means whereby the United Nations could meet the just demands of the people. It would no doubt be asked whether the Committee was doing everything within its power in that respect and whether it was a tribute to its efforts that, in spite of four visits to southern Africa, only limited progress had been made in the elimination of colonialism from the region. Such queries would be unfair unless they were accompanied by recognition of the fact that the responsibility for the unsatisfactory situation lay principally, if not entirely, on the shoulders of the colonial Powers and their friends. At the same time it was the Committee's duty, in anticipation of such queries, to consider whether there might not be some way of improving the effectiveness of its work, by drawing the appropriate conclusions from its previous experience and applying the lessons of the past.

467. For instance, the Special Committee was to be commended for not contenting itself with general resolutions and pious exhortations addressed to the colonial Powers. It had rightly attached importance to the adoption of concrete resolutions, outlining in specific terms the measures, emphasis and modalities for the implementation of the Declaration in each Territory—a policy which should be continued. Moreover, he thought the Committee should place greater stress on its work of checking on and following up the implementation of its own and the General Assembly's resolutions, and of adopting further recommendations for remedial action as necessary. It was obvious that resolutions, however constructive in intention, which were not implemented might as well not have been adopted. The necessity for continuous supervision of their implementation was therefore evident, as was the need to set up appropriate machinery for the purpose. In addition, it would probably be advisable for the Committee to avail itself to a greater extent than before of operative paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) which authorized and requested it to make concrete suggestions and recommendations to the Security Council to assist the latter in considering the necessary measures to be taken under the Charter.

468. He reiterated the appeal for unity made to all freedom fighters, reminding them that every day they remained disunited meant another day's delay in their fight for freedom, another day during which people would be killed and tortured. Disunity between the liberation movements had even led to depletion of their forces, so that the means available were not properly utilized. When Africa as a whole decided to unite in the fight for its freedom, it would realize that the United Nations and especially the Special Committee stood solidly behind it. In that connexion, he emphasized the Committee's dedication to the cause of decolonization and its determination to leave no stone unturned until the whole of Africa was free.

469. In conclusion, he thanked the Second Vice-President once again for his inspiring address and through him the President, the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for inviting the

Special Committee to meet at Dar es Salaam. With the confidence inspired by the atmosphere of militant anti-colonialism and revolutionary enthusiasm prevailing in the dynamic Tanzanian capital, the work of the Committee should yield important and constructive results.

470. The representative of *Ethiopia* sincerely thanked the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for inviting the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings at Dar es Salaam and for their remarkable hospitality. As Ethiopian Ambassador to the United Republic he had had the unique opportunity and privilege of observing very closely the rapid progress of that country under the able, wise and dedicated leadership of President Nyerere and to obtain first-hand knowledge of the great work in development and reconstruction which had been going on in all sectors since its independence in 1962. In such a very short period the United Republic had made great strides, of which its people could rightly be proud.

471. Perhaps the most important aspects in which the United Republic had given a lead to Africa and the world were those of unity and decolonization. The union between the mainland and Zanzibar to form the United Republic of Tanzania was a shining example worthy of emulation by the whole of Africa, especially at a time when the scourges of division and fratricidal strife were emerging elsewhere. The great sacrifice that the United Republic was making for the advancement of the cause of decolonization in Africa and the rest of the world could not fail to impress even the most casual observer. The growing number of refugees from neighbouring colonial areas such as Mozambique, Angola, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa had put a great strain on its human and material resources; the establishment of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity in the United Republic of Tanzania had made that country a target of imperialist attacks and machinations; yet, as the Vice-President's inspiring address had clearly indicated, the Tanzanian Government and people were moving forward undaunted on the path of militant anti-colonialism.

472. During the previous two weeks the Special Committee's attention had been drawn once more to the highly dangerous and potentially explosive situation in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese domination. Racial confrontation was growing more critical and intolerable every year and if nothing was done to bring it under control, there was every reason to fear that it would one day reach such proportions as to engulf the entire continent in open conflict and bloodshed. The Committee's work was therefore of great significance to the whole cause of international peace and security and the States Members of the United Nations had to do all in their power to forestall a dangerous explosion.

473. With regard to the Territories under Portuguese administration the distressing information supplied by the petitioners was still fresh in everyone's mind, and the sinister aims behind the alarming measures taken by the Portuguese were abundantly clear, without even re-examining the brutality, killing and arbitrary arrests taking place every day.

474. It was well known that Portugal was neither rich nor militarily powerful and there was no need to ask what forces were helping it to continue its relentless fight against the irresistible forces of African

nationalism. It was clear that Portugal's anachronistic policy in Africa had always been inspired by the determination to exploit the abundant resources of its colonial Territories to the detriment of its indigenous population.

475. Since 1964, Portugal had been fighting a defensive war against the liberation forces in Mozambique—which by some fantastic trick of the imagination Portugal considered merely a province—with a consequent rise in the cost of military and related expenditure. The Territory's budget for defence and security in 1966 had been about 255 million escudos more than the allocation for 1965 and about twice the expenditure on the armed services in 1963, before the fighting had started. There had also been a progressive tightening of security measures in Mozambique to counter any possible subversion, and the same situation existed in Angola and Guinea (Bissau). Since 1960 the world community had been appealing to Portugal to cease its repressive measures and to undertake reforms with a view to the transfer of power to the indigenous population. The non-compliance of the Portuguese Government and the deteriorating situation in the Territories had been the subject of numerous resolutions by the Special Committee, the General Assembly and the Security Council, but Salazar continued to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. The Committee should therefore once more call upon the Powers involved to honour the resolutions they themselves had supported, not only in the interest of the Organization's very existence but also in order to end the enslavement and degradation of millions of Africans.

476. Even during the past few months there had been fresh but poignant reminders of the dangers underlying the understanding between Vorster, Salazar and Smith. The current dilemma in the whole of southern Africa was inextricably tied up with the policies being separately pursued by the Governments of Pretoria, Lisbon and Salisbury. Unless those Governments were compelled to abandon their policies, their continued harassment and their violations of human dignity would remain unchecked.

477. The Vice-President had also touched upon the question of Djibouti—or so-called French Somaliland—which was of vital concern to Ethiopia and its Government. In the referendum held on 19 March 1967 to decide the future status of the Territory, the vast majority of the people had decided to retain their links with France, a decision which might have been a surprise or even a disappointment to some members of a Committee dedicated to the cause of decolonization in its ultimate sense. The surprise or disappointment felt by some members of the Special Committee about this decision was not, however, the point at issue; the important point was that the people of Djibouti had been given a free choice and that in their own wisdom they had decided for themselves. If it was remembered that, in 1958, out of the many countries then forming the French community, only Guinea had opted for a complete break with France, the decision of the people of Djibouti might appear less surprising. The fact that almost all the countries which in 1958 had voted to retain their links with France had since become independent sovereign nations was a clear indication that, when deciding its destiny, a people always adopted its own tactics and methods of evolution. It should not cause disappointment that they did not always conform to cut-and-dried formulas.



478. The Ethiopian delegation was aware that attempts had been made from a certain quarter to challenge the decision of the people of Djibouti. Had the challenge been motivated by a true feeling for their welfare, it might have been taken seriously, but since it was common knowledge that it was aroused by an ulterior motive of a more selfish nature, it should be dismissed with the contempt it deserved.

479. In any case his delegation strongly held the view that the people of Djibouti should be the sole arbiters of their own destiny and that no outsider had the right to interfere or to challenge their decision; it would be the height of folly to pass judgement on their verdict.

480. As for the allegation, which had been heard continuously from the same quarter, that France did not conduct the referendum in a fair and impartial manner, he stated categorically that his delegation had not found a single shred of evidence to substantiate the claim. Unfortunately, it was an example of the current success of distortionist propaganda that so malicious a falsehood had gained currency among usually knowledgeable circles. On the contrary, the French Government should be congratulated on the timely steps it had taken to ensure that the referendum reflected the true feelings of the people of Djibouti at the time and on providing the inhabitants of that small Territory with the necessary protection from the coercion, intimidation and attempted infiltration to which they had been subjected by a neighbouring country in order to distort and negate their true democratic choice. The role of France under the enlightened leadership of that great European liberal leader, General de Gaulle, in the matter of decolonization was, he considered, beyond reproach. The Ethiopian delegation felt that the recent experience in Djibouti had clearly indicated France's dedication to and belief in the process of decolonization. His delegation considered that the decolonization process in Djibouti was proceeding at a satisfactory pace and hoped that France, in co-operation with the true leaders of the people of Djibouti, would continue the process until the ultimate goal was reached. The attempt to make a mockery of the people's decision was being continued by those who apparently did not agree with their choice. Alien interlopers had embarked on vicious propaganda in an attempt to cast aspersions on the validity of the referendum, assuming that the majority of the people of Djibouti did not know what was good for them and that their future should be decided by aliens. Those who were protesting against the decision were the same who in August 1966, had welcomed the holding of a referendum, had since tried and failed to subvert it and were lobbying to misrepresent it. That in itself was proof that what they had wanted to hear on 19 March was not the voice of the people of Djibouti but their own voices through their own agents.

481. Ethiopia accepted in principle and in practice the right of the people of Djibouti to decide their own destiny; it supported the decision of the people, whatever that decision might be, and opposed and would resist any attempts designed to make a mockery of the future of the Djibouti people. Ethiopia's attitude remained what it had always been, friendly and designed to maintain and strengthen even further the already strong ties of brotherhood and neighbourly interdependence based on mutual respect and common benefit. Ethiopia had no designs on Djibouti's political status

nor did it constitute a threat to its political future; it was to be hoped that others in the region felt the same. It was in that spirit that Ethiopia supported the recent exercise in self-determination in Djibouti and welcomed the steps taken by France to transfer power to the inhabitants, which, it hoped, would soon lead to their complete freedom.

482. That brief summary of the position of his delegation on an issue of vital concern to the peace and stability of the region was intended to clarify the policy pursued by the Ethiopian Government so as to leave no doubt in the minds of the Special Committee as to its exact position in that respect. His delegation reserved the right to intervene again in the discussions should the situation warrant further clarification.

483. The Ethiopian delegation has already expressed its views on the question of Mauritius and the Seychelles in Sub-Committee I, the report of which would soon be examined by the Special Committee. He reiterated his appeal to the administering Power to take effective measures to implement fully General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and to expedite the long-promised elections and the granting of independence to those Territories.

484. In conclusion, he reaffirmed his country's determination, in concert with freedom-loving countries throughout the world, to do all in its power to eradicate the evil cancer of colonialism and imperialism from the face of the earth. Ethiopia considered its own independence incomplete as long as any part of African soil remained under colonial rule. The heroic fight of the Ethiopian people for freedom and independence through the centuries and the glorious tradition of their long history as an independent and sovereign nation had taught them the great lesson that no sacrifice was too great for freedom and human dignity. It was a matter of satisfaction and pride for the whole Ethiopian nation that the example of dedicated sacrifice for freedom and independence it had set in its long and chequered history had not been ignored. It was in that spirit of dedication to the eternal cause of freedom and human dignity that it called upon the freedom fighters in the remaining areas of colonialism and imperialism to unite and redouble their efforts to achieve final victory. They could rest assured that, in the sacred fight which they were waging, Ethiopia and all freedom-loving men stood solidly behind them.

485. The representative of *India* associated his delegation with the thanks already expressed to the Tanzanian Government and people by the Chairman and the preceding speaker. Their invitation to the Special Committee to hold meetings at Dar es Salaam for the fourth time was evidence of the United Republic's irrevocable dedication to the cause of liquidating the remaining vestiges of colonialism. The election of Mr. Malecela as Chairman was yet another proof of his country's interest in the Committee's efforts to eradicate the evil of colonialism and racism from Africa. That the United Republic was the seat of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity was further proof of its deep concern to accelerate the process of decolonization. In that connexion, he renewed India's pledge of continued and whole-hearted support in the fight against colonialism.

486. The Second Vice-President's inspiring address and succinct analysis of the problems in southern Africa would be a most important contribution to the Special Committee's work. He had emphasized that racialism,



colonialism and *apartheid* were closely intertwined and formed an unholy alliance which should be attacked as a whole. He fully endorsed the Ethiopian representative's proposal that both the Vice-President's address and the Chairman's reply should be recorded *in extenso*.

487. During its meetings at Dar es Salaam, the Special Committee would be dealing with the problems of southern Africa and particularly the Territories under Portuguese domination, South West Africa, Swaziland, Mauritius and the Seychelles and his delegation would have the opportunity of stating its views on those matters more fully at a later meeting. He wished, however, to outline briefly his country's position. India was particularly interested in the Portuguese colonies, having itself suffered under Portuguese rule and, like the freedom fighters in those Territories, had realized that the language of force was the only one understood by the fascist dictators.

488. The question of South West Africa had been discussed at great length both by the Special Committee and by the General Assembly and his delegation had had an opportunity of stating its views on both occasions. It fully supported the resolutions adopted and hoped that all Member States would co-operate to ensure their speedy implementation. In spite of the almost unanimous endorsement of those resolutions, the racist régime at Pretoria had not abandoned its designs on South West Africa, and his delegation heartily condemned its manœuvres to detach Ovamboland with a view to forming a separate entity and extending the policy of Bantustan to South West Africa.

489. With regard to Mauritius, Swaziland and the other Territories mentioned, he pledged his delegation's full support in their fight for independence. It was in particular strongly opposed to the establishment of the projected Indian Ocean bases in Mauritius.

490. India had enjoyed extremely cordial and friendly relations with the United Republic of Tanzania since the latter's independence. Its Government and people had the highest esteem for President Nyerere, one of the most outstanding African leaders, who was successfully building up the country as a multiracial society in which people of different origins could live in peace and harmony. The treaties of trade and friendship concluded between India and the United Republic in 1966 were another step towards bringing the two countries even closer together. Developing countries had much to learn from each other's experience and he hoped that the co-operation between the two countries would be intensified to their mutual benefit.

491. In conclusion, he extended the greetings of his delegation to the friendly Tanzanian people and wished them happiness and prosperity.

492. The representative of Iran said that, for the third consecutive year, the Tanzanian Government had made it possible for the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings at Dar es Salaam. He wished to express, on behalf of his delegation, his sincere appreciation to the President, Government and people of the United Republic for their kind invitation and the traditional African hospitality which they had shown. He had already had the privilege of attending meetings of the Committee at Dar es Salaam on three earlier occasions and was looking forward to renewing old friendships.

493. He had been greatly impressed by the inspiring and important address which the Second Vice-

President had delivered and was sure that it would guide the work of the Special Committee. As a centre for African liberation movements and the seat of one of the most important units of the Organization of African Unity, the United Republic of Tanzania offered a unique opportunity for the Committee to discharge its obligations. That country, under the wise and dynamic leadership of its President, had made a notable contribution to the fight against colonialism, oppression and injustice, both inside and outside the United Nations. Within the United Nations, the contribution made by the Tanzanian delegation was too well-known to require any comment. The moral and material support which the United Republic offered to the various liberation movements had enabled them to continue the fight against the usurpers of African freedom and wealth. It had also generously received numerous refugees from the oppressive rule of Portugal, South Africa and the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia. Very soon the international seminar on *apartheid* and colonialism, which the representatives of more than fifty countries were to attend together with representatives of many non-governmental organizations and prominent individuals, would be held at Dar es Salaam at the invitation of the Tanzanian Government. That was a further indication of the United Republic's desire to remove racialism and colonialism from the African continent.

494. It was thus of particular value for the Special Committee to meet in the United Republic where it had the opportunity of making contact with people who shared its objectives and of obtaining first-hand information concerning the latest developments in Mozambique and other Portuguese colonies, Mauritius, the Seychelles and other colonial areas. It was to be hoped also that the Committee's presence would provide additional encouragement and assistance to the freedom fighters in those Territories. The Committee had already had the opportunity of hearing the views of various political organizations, particularly from Angola, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia at Kinshasa and Kitwe and, on the basis of those hearings, had adopted appropriate decisions, notably a resolution on Southern Rhodesia. In reaching such decisions, the Committee was bound to adhere to the facts, as well as to the principles which it had the duty to uphold. Any failure to implement the Committee's decision should not, therefore, be attributed to a lack of realism on its part. Reproaches should be addressed rather to those Member States, particularly Portugal, South Africa and the United Kingdom, which had failed to carry out the decisions.

495. His delegation would continue to give its full and unflinching support to every decision capable of accelerating the liquidation of colonialism in Africa, in the firm conviction that the only way to prevent the eruption of the live volcano in southern Africa was to uproot the outmoded colonialist and racist systems there. Peace and justice could not be restored in Africa until that had been accomplished. Although the picture appeared gloomy and the colonialists and racists seemed to have the upper hand, he had been much encouraged by the determination and fighting spirit of the leaders of the various political organizations which the Special Committee had already heard. Provided the nationalists were united and resolute, the day would soon come when Africa would be liberated from the last vestiges of colonialism and racism. Africa would then regain its rightful place in the sun and could move towards the

full realization of its cherished aspiration—African unity—as championed by one of the continent's most brilliant leaders, President Julius Nyerere.

496. He was certain that, given the excellence of the arrangements made by the Tanzanian Government, the Special Committee's meetings would prove most fruitful and expressed, on behalf of the Government and people of his country, his best wishes for the success and prosperity of the people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

497. The representative of *Yugoslavia* thanked the President, Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for their generous invitation to the Special Committee to meet once again at Dar es Salaam to consider some of the most urgent and threatening colonial problems which still existed. He had been gratified by the warm hospitality and welcome with which it had been received. His own delegation felt particular pleasure at revisiting the United Republic, in view of the close links of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, which were both engaged in the fight for the removal of all colonialist and neo-colonialist pressures so that every country might be able to play an equal part on the world stage. The United Republic, under the leadership of its outstanding President, had done far more than most countries to help the national liberation movements in Africa and to succour the refugees from brutal colonial domination. In that connexion, his delegation had been greatly impressed by the important and inspiring address delivered to the Committee by the Second Vice-President, whose penetrating analysis of the dangerous situation developing in southern Africa was very enlightening.

498. It was obvious that the colonialist and neo-colonialist forces were making every attempt to slow down and check the process of decolonization in order to maintain their strongholds in certain areas which were of particular importance for their political and economic strategy. Those strongholds were intended not only to enable them to continue their economic exploitation and oppression of the majority of the population but also to serve for interference in the internal affairs of the newly independent African countries. The most obvious example of such designs was the fascist and racial system in southern Africa. A backward country like Portugal and minority racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia were incapable of carrying out such plans alone. It was only the help they received from their Western partners which enabled them to continue their policy and to defy the numerous United Nations decisions. Verbal denunciations by some Western Powers of the racial policies of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia could not conceal the harsh reality.

499. The activities of foreign monopolies and their unscrupulous exploitation of the wealth of the colonial Territories were seriously impeding the decolonization process. The Portuguese armed forces were waging a criminal war against the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), using weapons acquired through the NATO military alliance. The United Kingdom, which was solely responsible for the colonial Territory of Southern Rhodesia, had, by its refusal to use the only language the racists understood, allowed the illegal régime to consolidate its position, to intensify its oppression of the people of Zimbabwe and to introduce the criminal *apartheid*

system. Foreign military bases in colonial Territories not only impeded the liberation of colonized people but also served to exert pressure on independent countries. The means of pressure and interference were used today not only in Africa, but also in the Middle East and other parts of the world.

500. It was vital that rapid measures should be taken to liquidate the last bastions of colonialism which constituted a threat to the peace and tranquillity of the whole world. The fight for independence of those people who still suffered under colonial domination was just and legitimate and deserved the full support of the United Nations.

501. Yugoslavia had always staunchly supported any people fighting for its freedom and independence and would continue to do so. He believed that the international community and the United Nations had a special responsibility to assist colonized peoples freely to determine their own destiny. The Special Committee had a most important part to play, and his delegation would continue to do its utmost to ensure that the Committee effectively carried out its mandate, particularly the implementation of the various General Assembly decisions on decolonization.

502. He paid a tribute to the able and energetic guidance of the Chairman, which had contributed much to the work of the Special Committee both at Headquarters and during the current visit to Africa.

503. The representative of *Mali* thanked the people, the Tanganyika African National Union party and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for their kind invitation to the Special Committee and for the warm welcome accorded his delegation.

504. The people of the Republic of Mali, its party, the Union soudanaise RDA, and its Government admired the effort being made by the courageous and hard-working people of the United Republic of Tanzania under the enlightened leadership of Mr. Julius Nyerere. Since independence, the United Republic breaking with its colonial past, had courageously taken the path of independent development. Its valiant people were day by day winning fresh victories in the building of their nation. The recent decisions of the party and Government of the United Republic of Tanzania would undoubtedly clear the way for important new successes in the fight against underdevelopment. It was gratifying that the Special Committee could hold some of its meetings at Dar es Salaam in dealing with the serious situation prevailing in southern Africa—from Angola to Mozambique by way of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa—for the United Republic was playing a leading part in the struggle of the African peoples against colonialism, racial discrimination and injustice. It had lost no time in becoming the standard-bearer of anti-colonialism, and it flew the colours of freedom and justice in a region of Africa still under the racist and fascist yoke.

505. His delegation would have an opportunity in a later statement of dealing in detail with the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination. It would then show how certain of the great Western Powers were acting in collusion and scheming to perpetuate colonialism so that the African peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa could be mercilessly exploited.

506. Mali, remaining faithful to its policy, reaffirmed its anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist stand. It had supported the historic Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and did not mince words in denouncing the backward policies of Salazar, who had learnt nothing from history and who would soon be driven back to the sea by the valiant freedom fighters of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Angola. Mali was confident that the national liberation movements would be victorious and assured them that it would make every effort to help them get rid of the Portuguese and of the white racists of Salisbury and Pretoria who pitilessly exploited the natural and human resources of southern Africa for the exclusive benefit of foreign monopolies.

507. The colonialist system which continued to exist as a baneful influence in the world, was a conspiracy by certain Western Powers, which violated the lofty principles of the United Nations Charter which they themselves had drawn up at San Francisco. It was very difficult to understand the position of some countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, which through NATO armed Salazar's mercenaries in an attempt to delay the liberation of Africa. Although the representatives of those countries would undoubtedly tell the Special Committee that they condemned the policies of Portugal and South Africa or the position taken by Ian Smith, their statements were daily contradicted by facts. It was time for that to stop and for Europe and the United States of America to realize that it was in their interest to hasten the process of liberation of the remaining dependent Territories. A liberated Africa could be a better partner for the industrialized countries because of its natural wealth and its contribution to civilization and to the harmonious development of the world.

508. He referred to the good relations between his country and the United Republic, which were based on a common will to eliminate colonialism for ever and to build in each of their nations a country where there would no longer be any exploitation of man by man. The recent visit to the United Republic by the President of the Republic of Mali demonstrated their common viewpoint with regard both to African problems and to the great problems at present confronting the world.

509. The representative of *Tunisia* expressed, on behalf of his delegation, his sincere appreciation to the President, Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the generous invitation which they had once again extended to the Special Committee and for the warm welcome which they had given it at Dar es Salaam. The fact that the Committee was meeting at Dar es Salaam for the fourth time showed how deep was the interest of the United Republic of Tanzania in the Committee's work and in the decolonization efforts of the United Nations. The United Republic, which had succeeded in freeing itself from the fetters of colonial law, had undertaken from the early days of its independence to assist the peoples who were still oppressed and enslaved. It was therefore not surprising that the present Chairman of the Committee should be Ambassador Malecela, who had distinguished himself in the United Nations by his devotion to the cause of decolonization. It was also quite natural that the seminar on *apartheid* and colonialism should take

place at Dar es Salaam and that that town should be the headquarters of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of OAU and a refuge for freedom fighters.

510. When the Special Committee had met at Dar es Salaam in 1962, it had had seventeen members and its agenda had included such items as those relating to Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar, countries which had since then obtained their independence. Even in 1966 it had still been discussing Bechuanaland and Basutoland, which had today become sovereign States. His delegation, and indeed all the African and Asian countries, would spare no effort both within and outside the Committee to ensure the complete and total elimination of colonialism in Africa and in other regions, for entire nations were still oppressed and enslaved in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau), Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and elsewhere.

511. It its meetings at Kinshasa and Kitwe, the Special Committee had heard petitioners and freedom fighters. The Committee would become the spokesman for those petitioners and would give voice to their aspirations; it would reveal to the eyes of the entire world the enslavement of the African peoples and the oppressive measures visited upon them. It would continue to fight against the colonial Powers and to denounce the collusion which enabled them to defy mankind. Tunisia, which had always supported and upheld liberation movements and defended the cause of decolonization, would continue to do so in the future. It would continue to appeal to the colonial Powers, as it had done in 1959 when President Bourguiba, in an effort to bring about a solution of the colonization problem, had suggested a meeting of the colonial Powers in order that they might come to some agreement on complying with the principles of the Charter and giving effect to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The forward march of history could not be turned back, and right and justice were on the side of the oppressed peoples. The Committee provided a forum where the demands of the liberation movements could find expression. Although much still remained to be done, all the peoples struggling for their independence could count on the support of the African and Asian countries and, in particular, on the moral assistance and material support which they would always receive from Tunisia.

512. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* thanked the Tanzanian Government and people, on behalf of his delegation, for the warm welcome they had offered to the Special Committee. The Committee had frequently availed itself of Tanzanian hospitality and had always held very useful meetings in that country. He was sure that the excellent facilities provided constituted a favourable augury for the success of the Committee's work during the current series of meetings also, the more so since the Committee was meeting under the chairmanship of a valiant son of the United Republic.

513. He had listened with the greatest interest and attention to the statement by the Second Vice-President setting forth the position of his country on the various colonial problems of southern Africa. It had provided further evidence of the determination of that country to combat colonialism and racialism, acting in the spirit of solidarity which was characteristic of all progressive countries. The United Republic was making a noble contribution to the liberation of those peoples of Africa



still groaning under the colonialist yoke. It had earned the respect and esteem of all freedom-loving peoples. His country rejoiced at the success of Tanzania since its achievement of independence.

514. The Special Committee was called upon to take active steps to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. His delegation fully supported the forces that were attempting to implement the Declaration and the provisions of the Charter. Since the Second World War, colonialism had crumbled. Immediately after the war, 36.9 million square kilometres of territory with 660 million inhabitants had been under colonial rule; the current figure was 8 million square kilometres with 37 million inhabitants. Less than one eighteenth of the people who had been under the colonial yoke when the United Nations was first established were still not free. Scores of countries in all parts of the world had obtained their independence. In Africa, thirty-seven new States had emerged. It was no longer possible to imagine the United Nations without representation of the African and Asian States, all of which actively participated in its work on a basis of complete equality.

515. The liberation of those Territories had not been easy and many leaders of newly independent Governments had referred to the inspiration they had drawn from the October Socialist Revolution, the fiftieth anniversary of which was being celebrated in 1967. That revolution had awakened the under-privileged world. Constant to its principles, the USSR whole-heartedly supported the forces which were fighting to destroy the last bastions of colonialism. Nevertheless, colonialism was a tenacious creature which did not give up easily. The fight continued. The function of the Special Committee was to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which had been adopted on his delegation's initiative.

516. The major purpose of its meetings at Dar es Salaam was to consider the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination. The United Nations had constantly appealed to the Portuguese to grant immediate independence to their colonies, but, to the world's deep indignation, they had continued to trample underfoot the rights of the peoples in those Territories and to ignore United Nations resolutions and decisions. His delegation proposed that the Special Committee should study the question of the failure by the Western Powers to carry out the resolutions of the United Nations concerning the Portuguese colonies. The fascist Salazar régime was doing all in its power to perpetuate colonial rule and had, for many years, been waging a war against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), thanks to the help it received from certain circles in some Western countries, in collusion with the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Portugal, the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, had formed a bloc of "white countries" in that region of the world to perpetuate the domination of racists and colonialists in colonial Territories and to exert pressure on the young African States. All those reactionary forces were acting together in a dastardly conspiracy to perpetuate colonialism and exert pressure on the independent countries of Africa. It was obvious that, without assistance, a backward country such as Portugal would not be able to devote 40 per cent of its budget to military purposes, a proportion exceeding that of all other NATO countries except the United States, nor hold in thrall areas twenty-three times its own size. Ample evidence had been available to the

Special Committee—and information from recent petitioners had confirmed it—that arms were being supplied to Portugal by a number of its NATO allies. The arguments put forward by representatives of the NATO countries that assurances had been first received from Portugal that such arms would not be used in its colonies were very naïve and misled nobody. Thus, for example, the Federal Republic of Germany was supplying arms to Portugal in complete violation of numerous United Nations decisions. Krupp was among the many monopolies engaged in that sinister trade. Such activities were directly opposed to the interests of world peace and security. The German Democratic Republic pursued a very different policy: it gave no assistance whatever to Portugal which could possibly be used for its colonial wars. It maintained neither diplomatic nor consular relations with the Portuguese colonial régime. Furthermore, it had never in the past sold or delivered to Portugal weapons, ammunition or other military materials, nor would it in the future supply the Portuguese colonial régime with any such objects, as had been stated in the letter of Mr. Otto Winzer, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, of 23 March 1966, setting out the position of the Government of the German Democratic Republic regarding Security Council resolution 218 (1965) on Territories under Portuguese administration. That letter had been circulated as a Security Council document.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic had issued instructions to all foreign trade enterprises of the German Democratic Republic that no deliveries whatever were to be made from the German Democratic Republic to Portuguese enterprises in the Territories under Portuguese domination.

517. Military bases in colonial Territories were particularly dangerous to peace and an obstacle to decolonization. They were used not only against the national liberation movements but also against newly independent countries. The NATO network of bases extended into southern Africa. Portugal had a number of military and naval bases in the Territories under its domination which it used in the same way that the United States used its military base in the colonial Territory of Guam for aggression against the people of Viet-Nam. The United Kingdom made similar use of such bases as Aden.

518. The United Nations should not limit itself merely to adopting resolutions on the elimination of foreign military bases in colonial Territories. It must go further by condemning the use of those bases by the Western Powers against the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America and by demanding unconditional compliance by the colonialists with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

519. In the course of its activities, the Special Committee had adopted many political resolutions. Its present task was to draw up and approve constructive resolutions aimed at the prompt implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to find more effective ways and means of giving effect to those resolutions.

520. The representative of the *United States of America* observed, on a point of order, that the representative of the USSR was diverging seriously from the subject under discussion by raising the subject of Viet-Nam which was not on the agenda of the Special

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1966*, document S/7290.

Committee. He requested the Chairman to ask the representative of the USSR to desist and to return to the question on the Committee's agenda.

521. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*, exercising his right of reply, said that the question of bases in colonial Territories, particularly Guam, and their connexion with the war in Viet-Nam were indeed germane to the work of the Special Committee because of their connexion with freedom and independence. The Viet-Nam situation was a serious danger to the peace of the world and was poisoning the atmosphere of international co-operation. He was fully entitled to raise the matter under paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) which called on States to demolish any bases they maintained in foreign countries and to refrain from building new ones.

522. The representative of the *United States of America* protested most energetically at what he considered to be highly contentious remarks made by the USSR representative concerning a very serious matter which was not pertinent to the Special Committee's work. His delegation was fully prepared to discuss the Viet-Name war in the proper United Nations forum, which was the Security Council, but not in this Committee where it was totally irrelevant. He considered the attitude of the USSR representative foreign to the spirit of the Special Committee.

523. The representative of *Poland*, speaking on a point of order, drew attention to the fact that the USSR representative had referred to a military base at Guam, a colonial Territory being used in the war against the people of Viet-Nam. The point was perfectly valid and came within the Committee's purview.

524. *The Chairman* appealed to all representatives to confine themselves to the subject under discussion and to refrain from introducing other topics, however important they might be.

525. The representative of the *United States of America* agreed with the Chairman but wished to go on record as utterly rejecting the false allegations which had been made against his country. His delegation was perfectly ready to discuss the subject in the proper forum.

526. *The Chairman* said that the protest of the United States representative had been noted. He appealed to the USSR representative to continue his statement without introducing contentious material which was not entirely relevant to the subject under discussion.

527. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* said he would follow the Chairman's advice but wished first to exercise briefly his right of reply, since the United States representative had insisted on so doing. As to the consideration of the Viet-Name problem in the United Nations, the Soviet Union firmly supported the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. The Viet-Name question had been considered in 1954 at the Geneva Conference, outside the framework of the United Nations. The United States bore the responsibility for the fact that the United Nations was not a universal organization, and it had made consideration of that question in the United Nations impossible. That did not mean, however, that the States Members of the United Nations should not condemn the aggression against Viet-Nam. Although the question of Viet-Nam had not been on the agenda of the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, a great many representatives in

their statements had shown concern about the situation in Viet-Nam. They had demanded an end to the intervention against the Viet-Name people and the aggressive actions against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, for not only the situation in South-East Asia and in Viet-Nam was being affected by those activities but also the situation of all nations throughout the world. The policy of preserving colonial and racist régimes was being pursued by the very ones who were carrying out a policy of intervention and aggression and insolently violating the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter.

528. The military bases in the Territories under Portuguese control had been used against the national liberation movements in those Territories and also against the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The same was true of bases in South Africa. The liquidation of military bases in colonial Territories was a vital part of the decolonization process. The abolition of foreign military bases should not, however, be limited to those set up in colonial Territories since such bases could be a threat to the independence of the country in which they were situated and to that of neighbouring countries also. It was the duty of the Special Committee to find ways of implementing General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) and all the other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, and to support the peoples who were fighting for their independence and trying to achieve true decolonization.

529. The representative of *Chile* thanked the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, for having again invited the Special Committee to meet at Dar es Salaam, thereby showing their determination to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa.

530. The zeal with which the United Republic of Tanzania was striving to secure Africa's liberation and the sacrifices which it had accepted in order that that noble cause should prevail were well known. Its work within the United Nations, together with its assistance to national liberation movements, placed the United Republic in the forefront of countries fighting colonialism and racial discrimination.

531. As the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, Mr. Malecela had spiritedly and vigorously defended the view of the Tanzanian Government and people that the African countries could never fully enjoy their liberty and independence until the whole of Africa had been liberated. His delegation had witnessed his fervent and untiring efforts to that end.

532. The Latin American countries, including Chile, had already given proof of their solidarity with the peoples of Africa and Asia still under foreign domination. They remembered having been colonies themselves and knew the price to be paid for freedom. For that reason, they supported the peoples of Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, South West Africa and the other colonial peoples demanding their independence.

533. There had been criticism of the Special Committee's work by certain people who would like to see it adopt stronger measures to secure the immediate and complete liberation of colonial peoples. Such criticisms were readily understandable in view of the suffering and frustration of people who were unable to be free on their own soil and who saw that United Nations resolutions were not implemented by the administering Powers. For anyone not fully acquainted with the

operation of the United Nations, such a situation seemed incomprehensible. The Members of the Organization were, however, unhappily aware that its powers were limited. The United Nations was not a world government with supra-national powers. The General Assembly, a democratic body with representatives from all States, had only moral power, a power of persuasion which was effective only in so far as it influenced world public opinion. Only the Security Council had the power to take effective action and it was controlled by the great Powers, which explained why so many General Assembly resolutions were not implemented.

534. Consequently, his delegation believed that it was first for the oppressed peoples themselves to fight for independence. The United Nations would assist them by creating a favourable psychological climate and bringing pressure to bear on the colonial Powers to adopt a realistic attitude and grant the just claims of the oppressed peoples. If such pressure failed, the Security Council and the great Powers must be convinced that the enforcement action provided for in the Charter must be taken.

535. The Special Committee would have done useful work during its meetings in Africa since it would have collected extremely valuable oral testimony which would assist it in its future work, from petitioners and representatives of liberation movements in Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa. His delegation was convinced that the new evidence which the Committee would collect on the situation in Mozambique and other colonial Territories would enable it to adopt resolutions that would serve the cause of decolonization.

536. The representative of *Bulgaria* thanked the President, Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for their generous hospitality and endorsed the expressions of gratitude to Mr. Kawawa for his thought-provoking address. By inviting the Special Committee, the Tanzanian Government had demonstrated its sense of responsibility for finding solutions of the grave colonial problems in southern Africa.

537. The Special Committee was meeting in the United Republic of Tanzania at a crucial juncture. Imperialist forces in the Middle East, South East Asia and especially Africa were using all possible forms of pressure to impede the fight of the oppressed peoples for freedom and independence, and economic influence and foreign monopolies were being employed to that end.

538. The situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination proved that the Western Powers, particularly the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, continued to ignore United Nations resolutions and to challenge world opinion. Not only did those countries disregard United Nations appeals to stop aid to Portugal, but they had also intensified their military and economic co-operation with Portugal, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. The crux of the colonial problem in those regions as new evidence had shown was the co-operation between the régimes of Smith, Salazar and Vorster, on the one hand, and the United States and other Western Powers, on the other. Without the close co-operation of the NATO Powers, Portugal could never resist the liberation movements of the Territories under its administration. The patriots of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) had, however, inflicted new defeats on the Portuguese colonialists and scored new

triumphs in organizing the free life of the populations in the liberated zones. His delegation looked forward to hearing the petitioners from Mozambique and other Territories and hoped they could tell the Special Committee how the United Nations could contribute effectively to their fight and how it could mobilize world opinion against the pernicious co-operation given by the Western Powers and NATO to Portugal.

539. In spite of the short time the Special Committee had been at Dar es Salaam, his delegation had sensed a new atmosphere in that beautiful city. The Government had fixed new goals for the establishment of a modern society, where no man would be exploited by another. The Bulgarian people had always admired the courage of the Tanzanian people, who were not only building an independent and democratic nation but were also helping their oppressed brothers at great personal sacrifice. He conveyed to the Tanzanian people his delegation's thanks for their warm hospitality, good wishes for their success, and its assurance that, in their fight to liberate all Africa from colonial rule and to build a socialist society, they could count on the aid and solidarity of Bulgaria.

540. The representative of *Italy* said that the links between the Committee and the beautiful city of Dar es Salaam were already strong and almost traditional. As a newcomer to the Committee, he wished to express his gratitude for the kind hospitality and thoughtfulness with which the Committee had been received.

541. However, the reason why the Special Committee had had to return to Dar es Salaam was the international community's concern at the course of events in southern Africa, in Territories to which the Committee had no access, which it could only observe indirectly through the descriptions given by petitioners and refugees. Reports of oppression, inequality and the denial of fundamental human rights had been received by the Committee. Those events were a source of major political concern and showed that mankind's forward march towards a better world had not affected some areas where men were not considered equal to others for reasons of race, creed and colour, where a majority was ruled by a minority and where the people born in a country were denied the right to govern themselves.

542. The Special Committee was only too conscious of its responsibilities and, as the Chairman had stated recently, it was certainly unanimous concerning its goals even when, in a truly democratic way, different opinions were expressed. He hoped that the Committee's work at Dar es Salaam would be fruitful and free from sterile polemics.

543. He was happy that the links between Italy and the United Republic of Tanzania were increasing which was a good example of what could be achieved when relations between countries in different continents were based on mutual friendship and trust.

544. The representative of *Poland* thanked the President, the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of his delegation for their generous invitation. His delegation had been honoured and touched by the welcome and friendliness extended to the Committee.

545. Members who had visited Dar es Salaam during previous visits were able to admire the achievements of the United Republic in all sectors since its independence, and could not fail to be impressed by



the vigour and zeal with which it was forging ahead with its development programme.

546. By inviting the Special Committee once again, the United Republic was demonstrating the importance it attached to eradicating colonialism in general and to the achievement of African freedom in particular. He was happy to pay a tribute to Tanzania's continuing contribution towards the attempts of the United Nations to ensure respect for the inalienable rights of all peoples to freedom and independence. That attitude was best expressed by President Nyerere's assurance that Tanzania was prepared to die a little for the final removal of the humiliation of colonialism from the face of Africa. The fact that Dar es Salaam had been chosen as the headquarters of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the OAU was itself eloquent testimony to the wide recognition of the United Republic's devotion to the noble cause of African freedom. The United Nations also recognized that country's outstanding record in decolonization, which was well illustrated by the unanimous election of Mr. Malecela as Chairman of the Special Committee.

547. His delegation endorsed the expression of thanks to Mr. Rishidi Kawawa for his inspiring address, which would be a useful guide for the Special Committee in its deliberations.

548. Poland was of the opinion that the principles of the United Nations Charter and of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples must be implemented in all Territories under foreign domination without exception. It regarded the elimination of colonialism in all its forms as an act of historic justice. Poland and the other socialist countries had always supported the national liberation movements in Mozambique, Angola, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other parts of the world. The legitimate fight of the Africans to achieve their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and the liquidation of colonial and racist régimes throughout Africa would continue to have Poland's sympathy and support.

549. As the Chairman had pointed out in his reply to Mr. Kawawa, the Special Committee had always sought to adopt recommendations aimed at peaceful solutions to the problems of colonialism and racialism. Responsibility for the continued suffering of the African people in southern Africa must be placed upon the shoulders of the colonial Powers, which were refusing to comply with their obligations under the Charter and continued to contravene General Assembly and Security Council decisions. While paying lip-service to those resolutions, the imperialist Powers were acting as the accomplices of the fascist régimes of South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia. The same Powers had embarked on a series of aggressive acts elsewhere, including Viet-Nam and the Middle East, intervening to crush national liberation movements in flagrant violation of international law.

550. The Special Committee, at its recent meetings at Kinshasa and Kitwe, had heard evidence from petitioners from Territories under Portuguese administration and had been shocked by the crimes and atrocities committed by the Portuguese against the Africans engaged in the heroic fight for their liberation. Further evidence had been produced on the continued military, financial and other assistance given to Portugal by the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States,

the United Kingdom and other NATO allies. Portugal was thus enabled to wage a savage colonial war in the Territories under its administration.

551. A similar situation prevailed in Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, where the illegal racist régimes were repressing the Africans in order to continue their exploitation of the natural resources of those Territories, for the sole benefit of international financial monopolies. That situation was a threat to the security of the newly independent African States.

552. The Special Committee was also aware that the Tanzanian frontiers had been violated and that plots were being hatched against the country because of its hospitality to African freedom fighters. Another serious impediment to the liberation of the peoples under colonial administration was the continued existence of military bases in Territories under foreign administration. Those bases were used to repress national liberation movements in flagrant violation of the many resolutions of the General Assembly calling for their dismantlement. The situation could not be tolerated by the international community. The United Nations had an obligation to denounce those of its Members that directly or indirectly impeded the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

553. Practical measures such as those suggested by the Chairman should be taken to sweep away the last vestiges of colonialism and to eliminate the servitude and humiliation of millions of Africans who were forced to live under racist colonial régimes in southern Africa.

554. His delegation looked forward to hearing additional first-hand evidence concerning the situation in the various Territories, particularly Mozambique, the United Republic's immediate neighbour. The evidence would be of great value to the Special Committee in carrying out its mandate. He was confident that the Committee's meetings at Dar es Salaam would help the leaders of national liberation movements to realize that they were not alone in their fight. His delegation associated itself with the Chairman's plea for unity of action against the common enemy, and assured the freedom fighters of Poland's continued support and earnest desire to contribute to the speedy fulfilment of their legitimate wishes.

555. The representative of the *United States of America* said that his delegation appreciated the opportunity to express its appreciation to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. It was impressed with the pains to which that Government had gone to ensure the success of the Committee's visit to Dar es Salaam and thanked the Second Vice-President, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, for his words of advice and welcome.

556. It was a great pleasure for the United States delegation to return again to the United Republic, a country with which its Government enjoyed close and cordial relations based on mutual respect and understanding and on a substantial record of fruitful economic and technical co-operation. He himself was particularly pleased to return to Dar es Salaam since he had had the honour to be a member of the United States delegation to the Tanzanian independence ceremonies in 1961. The vitality and continuing rapid rate of development of the United Republic were impressive, and President Nyerere's strong emphasis on hard work and self-reliance struck a sympathetic



chord with the Government and people of the United States who wished the Tanzanian people every success in their efforts. The Treaty on East African Co-operation which had been signed the previous week promised a further acceleration of Tanzanian development. The leaders of the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda were to be congratulated on their statesmanship. The Treaty would provide a firm basis for co-operation among the three countries involved and could serve as a model for regional co-operation in the interests of accelerated development in other parts of Africa and elsewhere.

557. At Dar es Salaam the Special Committee would be considering the important question of self-determination for the peoples of southern Africa, especially of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, and Mozambique. The position of the United States on that subject had already been set forth by his delegation and would be made clear again in forthcoming debate. The basic issue in each of those areas was whether the African majority were to be entitled to control their own destiny. His Government believed that all men were entitled to justice, human rights and liberty and that all of Africa would not long be denied their exercise.

558. Over the past fifteen years the great majority of the people of Africa had achieved independence on their own initiative and, in some cases, ultimately with the co-operation of the administering Powers. In the case of the former Trust Territories the provisions of the Charter had enabled the United Nations to play a major role in bringing about such independence. In Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories administered by Portugal, the United Nations had to tackle the difficult problem of Territories that had not achieved independence or government by the consent of the governed. The Charter had foreseen such circumstances and provided means for bringing the pressure of the world community to bear. In the case of Southern Rhodesia, the situation had been regarded as a threat to international peace and security. The problem was before the Security Council and the progressive steps provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter were being applied. In accordance with the Charter, efforts were being made to achieve compliance by peaceful means.

559. Men who sought their freedom and the right to majority rule were, and should be, impatient. But "instant freedom", regrettably, had seldom been achieved. Countries represented on the Special Committee, including his own, knew that the struggle for self-determination and freedom could be long and difficult, but the ultimate achievement of freedom by all people was certain. His Government and all States Members of the United Nations were committed under the Charter to hastening the achievement of that goal as rapidly and peacefully as possible.

560. His delegation respected the non-aligned policy of the United Republic and would not introduce polemics or divisive arguments of a political "cold war" nature into the Special Committee's deliberations. However, his delegation reserved the right to reply to any misleading and inaccurate statements or false charges which were directed by certain delegations at his Government and its policies.

561. The representative of *Finland* thanked the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for once again having invited the Special Committee to

meet at Dar es Salaam which was closely associated with the work of the Committee in which the United Republic and the Chairman had played an important and dominant role. He also thanked the Second Vice-President, Mr. Kawawa, for his kind words of welcome and his understanding of the Committee's work.

562. It was his impression that all members pursued in the main the same objectives with regard to colonialism: all would like to see the system of minority rule and oppression abolished as soon as possible. But a committee of the United Nations was likely to disagree on the methods to be used to achieve that end. As the Secretary-General had said, the weaknesses and shortcomings of the United Nations lay not in its constitutional purposes, objectives and procedures, but in world conditions. Working together to achieve common goals, representatives of independent States, with their own background and history, ideals and principles, were bound to disagree on methods. But there was nothing wrong in that as long as the objectives were the same: the speedy abolition of all forms of minority rule and racial discrimination.

563. Speaking as a representative of a Nordic country with no colonial background, he fully shared the common objectives and the impatience expressed by previous speakers, but Finland was traditionally against the use of force; it firmly believed that all international disputes should be settled by peaceful means and strongly supported the United Nations as the organization set up to solve world problems in an orderly and peaceful way.

564. In coming to the United Republic of Tanzania he felt close to his own country: outside Dar es Salaam was a large educational project, called the Nordic Tanganyika Centre, and he sincerely hoped that the fruitful co-operation between the United Republic and the Nordic countries would increase in the future, based as it was on the common understanding of the problems confronting smaller nations.

565. He welcomed the representative of Afghanistan to the Special Committee.

566. The representative of *Syria* expressed his deep gratitude to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for their cordial and fraternal welcome to the Special Committee, which would enable it to pursue its work of decolonization.

567. It was not the first time that the Tanzanian Government had allowed the Special Committee to hold its meetings on the soil of the young and dynamic African Republic with which his country had the friendliest relations.

568. The wisdom of Vice-President Rashidi Kawawa's statement bore witness to the unswerving devotion of the Tanzanian people to the cause of the emancipation of peoples and to its firm determination to continue to assist those still fighting to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism from the face of the earth.

569. The evidence of the petitioners would help the Special Committee to take decisions and make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly. In the course of its travels in Africa, the Committee would have other matters to consider, with which it had long been concerned.

570. His delegation would have the opportunity of stating its position on those matters at later meetings. It wished, however, to state that it would spare no effort to secure the adoption of resolutions and recom-

mendations designed to ensure the implementation of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to assist the freedom fighters in their noble and legitimate struggle. His country had carried on the fight against colonialism and imperialism and would continue until final victory, believing that its sacrifices in the fight would strengthen still further its solidarity with and support for freedom fighters throughout the world.

571. The representative of *Australia* thanked the Second Vice-President for his important address, and the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the invitation to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings at Dar es Salaam. The Second Vice-President's address would be of considerable help to the Committee in its deliberations and he endorsed the Ethiopian proposal that it should be recorded *in extenso*.

572. The address was indicative of the understandably intense interest of the Tanzanian Government and people in the problems of colonialism in Africa, an interest which was a source of inspiration to those who had not yet been able to exercise their inherent right to self-determination. It was for that reason that Dar es Salaam had become a traditional meeting-place for the Special Committee.

573. He was very pleased to see at first hand the remarkable development that had occurred in the United Republic since independence under the dynamic and dedicated leadership of President Nyerere. The United Republic and Australia had many interests in common. They were both members of the Commonwealth and recent years had witnessed a steady development of their commercial ties. The presence of Tanzanian students in Australia had added greatly to the understanding of Tanzanian and African problems and aspirations in that country.

574. What was more important, the two countries shared a common interest in the development of a world governed by a proper relationship between nations and a proper relationship of equality between all men. He looked forward to hearing further useful evidence on colonialism in Africa and hoped that it would enable the Special Committee to make a profitable contribution on behalf of the people still striving for independence.

575. In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that the Special Committee would give careful thought to the Second Vice-President's interesting assessment of the situation in southern Africa to the effect that it was a compound of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination.

576. The representative of *Sierra Leone* said that it was a particular pleasure for his delegation to revisit Dar es Salaam which was traditionally a "haven of peace" and security for refugees fleeing from the oppression and slavery in their Territories. The United Republic of Tanzania, and Dar es Salaam in particular, had come to be recognized as a stronghold of liberty and the Organization of African Unity had decided to establish its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in that city.

577. His delegation was very keenly aware of the United Republic's contribution to decolonization and the fight for human rights and Mr. Malecela's own efforts for that cause had led to his being unanimously elected as the current Chairman of the Committee. Because of its leadership in the freedom movement

and its assistance to the oppressed people of neighbouring Mozambique, the United Republic was constantly threatened by the friends of colonialism.

578. Nearly all the countries represented on the Special Committee had, at one time or another, been obliged to wage a bitter fight for their independence, but it seemed that some of them now hesitated to help the peoples still under the colonial yoke. But colonialism was such that it could only be overthrown by force; independence was not given on a platter.

579. The opening addresses by Mr. Kawawa, the Second Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Chairman merited careful consideration by the Special Committee and would be of great use to it in its deliberations at Dar es Salaam.

580. He thanked the President, Government and people of the United Republic for their invitation to the Special Committee and hoped that genuine progress towards the liberation of the oppressed peoples would result from the discussions at Dar es Salaam.

581. The representative of the *Ivory Coast* expressed his delegation's cordial and sincere thanks to the Tanzanian Government and people for having allowed the Special Committee to meet once again at Dar es Salaam. The United Republic's gesture was a further demonstration of the interest it took in international affairs in general and the problem of decolonization in particular.

582. Like all African countries, the Ivory Coast attached the utmost importance to all questions affecting the dignity and freedom of men, and of Africans in particular. It remained convinced that one cause of the serious threat now facing the world was the tendency towards hegemony, which smothered liberty and fomented rebellion.

583. The situation in Mozambique, Angola, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia was the result of the expansionist designs of certain countries which, turning back the pages of history, persisted in following outdated policies of assimilation in an Africa which was independent. Such selfish policies must be condemned; they were based on violence and could only engender violence.

584. The Ivory Coast again called on the Portuguese, South African and Southern Rhodesian Governments to adopt more realistic policies, based on respect for democracy and the right of self-determination of peoples. The Ivory Coast was persuaded that self-determination was the only just solution. Unhappily, that principle was not always respected and, as a result, world peace was continually threatened. All countries had a duty to see that international peace and security were maintained; that was why they had set up the United Nations. His country set great store by the United Nations, and particularly by the Special Committee for the complete liberation of Territories still under foreign domination. It was confident of the impartiality of the Committee's decisions for, while supporting decolonization, it believed that peoples must be able to choose their own destiny.

585. The representative of *Madagascar* associated himself with the previous speakers who had paid a tribute to the Tanzanian Government and people for having again invited the Special Committee to meet at Dar es Salaam.

586. His delegation had particularly appreciated Mr. Kawawa's welcoming address to all members of the Committee.

587. His delegation was aware of the United Republic's major role in the search for solutions of the problems of decolonization. In his important address, the Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania had emphasized that no African country could enjoy peace and freedom to the full while there were still some Territories in Africa suffering from colonial and racist oppression. The Malagasy Republic shared that view and therefore closely watched developments in the colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, with great attention. His delegation would do all in its power to secure implementation of the principle of self-determination set forth in the United Nations Charter and to ensure that the decisions of the peoples concerning their future were respected.

588. In conclusion, he asked the Chairman of the Special Committee to convey fraternal greetings and sincere wishes for success from the Malagasy people to the President, Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

589. The representative of *Iraq* said that it was a great pleasure for the Iraqi delegation to be able to participate in the Special Committee's meetings in the African "haven of peace" since, the historic name of the capital of Iraq, Baghdad, had also been Dar es Salaam. The Committee's thanks were due to the President, Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania who illustrated the new spirit of young and energetic Africa in their determined revolutionary drive against foreign influence and the last strongholds of foreign economic and military abuse in Africa and elsewhere.

590. Iraq had a particular regard for the United Republic and its achievements in international politics and economic development and its evident leadership on the African stage. The stand the United Republic had taken on behalf of all colonized, subjugated and oppressed peoples was clear and consistent. Especially impressive had been the messages recently sent by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, supporting his stand and urging him to continue in his courageous and unyielding opposition to the pressure of the racist Zionists of Israel, the insidious forces of imperialism and the well-known blood merchants. Those messages would be highly cherished by the Arab people everywhere as yet another link of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of Africa and the Arab Middle East.

591. He would deal fully with the items on the Special Committee's agenda at a later stage.

592. He extended his greetings to Mr. Samnah, the newly arrived representative of Afghanistan, and wished his predecessor, Mr. Glaus, a speedy recovery.

593. The representative of *Venezuela* expressed his delegation's gratitude to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for their invitation to the Special Committee to hold its meetings in the historic city of Dar es Salaam.

594. The Special Committee was meeting for the third time in the United Republic, which was preparing to receive delegations of every nationality and representatives of various organizations who, in a few days time, were to participate in a history-making seminar on colonialism and the policy of racial discrimination. That was further proof of its pioneering role in the fight for decolonization.

595. His delegation expressed its gratitude to the Chairman of the Special Committee, a son of that generous country, for his untiring devotion to the cause of freedom and the right of peoples to self-determination and independence. The torch burning on the summit of Kilimanjaro was not only the symbol of a nation in arms against dishonour, oppression and the paranoid behaviour of racists and their allies; it also symbolized the deliverance of peoples still under the colonial yoke.

596. The United Republic of Tanzania was one of the countries dedicated to peace and freedom which refused to watch human society foundering in the havoc wrought by its own lack of understanding, or to remain passive as its fundamental values were destroyed. For those and many other reasons, the Special Committee's discussions in the United Republic were of particular significance and importance.

597. The testimony of petitioners from various Territories which the Special Committee would be able to hear at Dar es Salaam would clearly be extremely valuable for its work. Those who denied the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling the aims of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) concerning the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples were mistaken. The proof of its effectiveness was so evident that it needed no comment. It could, in all certainty, be said that if the United Nations had not written the epilogue to the history of the liberation of peoples, it had at least written the prologue. Those who, for political, economic or strategic reasons, played the colonialists' game and supported the hateful policy of racial discrimination, were also mistaken. So too were those who attempted to establish a social structure which contradicted the most elementary principles of ethics and civilization. Likewise mistaken were those who set little store by the right to freedom and made no distinction between the fight for that supreme ideal and the defence of their own squalid interests. Those who strove to continue insolently disregarding the world's conscience were also mistaken. Right and justice would triumph over colonialism and racism.

598. His delegation had already had occasion to set forth its attitude to the problems concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration during the general debate at Kinshasha and Kitwe. Venezuela categorically refused to accept the juridical fiction, which the Portuguese Government was attempting to impose, that the African Territories under Portuguese administration were Portuguese overseas provinces and an integral part of Portugal's national territory. Venezuela had condemned the Portuguese Government's obstinate refusal to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council. It also condemned the colonial war being waged by Portugal to perpetuate its colonial rule in Angola, Mozambique and so-called Portuguese Guinea. His country would do everything in its power to ensure the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as it affected those Territories.

599. His delegation was convinced that the work of the Special Committee at Dar es Salaam would be crowned with success. It renewed its thanks to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for allowing the Special Committee to meet a second time in a country which was in the forefront of those fighting to uphold the aspiration of peoples to self-determination and independence.



600. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* thanked the previous speakers for their kind words which he would convey to his President and to the Second Vice-President. Their words would be of great encouragement to the Tanzanian Government in its uncompromising stand against all the evils of colonialism and imperialism. The United Republic had only recently become independent and it was too soon for it to have forgotten those evils; that was why it was determined to render all possible assistance to its fellow men who were still being dominated by foreign oppressors.

601. He wished the Special Committee every success in its complex deliberations and its efforts to promote the noble cause of the freedom of mankind.

602. The representative of *Afghanistan* associated his delegation with the thanks that had been expressed by other members of the Special Committee for the cordial welcome and generous hospitality offered by the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania.

603. He paid a tribute to the Second Vice-President for his important address, which would be of great assistance in the Special Committee's deliberations. The Committee's meetings among the peace-loving Tanzanian people under the chairmanship of one of its sons would be a source of inspiration to those who desired the complete elimination of colonialism and racism. The heroic efforts of the Tanzanian people to overcome foreign domination would serve as an example to those still fighting for their freedom and independence.

604. *Afghanistan* and the United Republic were bound by common ideals and spiritual ties. *Afghanistan* supported all those who were fighting for their freedom and had condemned all forms of colonialism. It considered the shameful policy of *apartheid* and racism in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration to be crimes against humanity.

605. Colonialism had reached a crucial phase, particularly in the African Territories, and the United Nations must take immediate action for its elimination.

606. He thanked the Chairman and committee members for their words of welcome to his delegation and expressed his heartfelt wishes for the happiness, prosperity and progress of the Tanzanian people.

*Statement by the representative of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity*

607. The representative of the *Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa*, speaking at the Chairman's invitation, said that he was extremely honoured to have the privilege of addressing the Special Committee and wished to convey the greetings and sincere good wishes of the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretariat of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

608. The Co-ordinating Committee sincerely hoped that the Special Committee's efforts during its work at Dar es Salaam would be crowned with success which would ensure the realization of the hopes of millions of Africans still enslaved under the cruel and inhuman system of colonialism. On behalf of the Co-ordinating Committee, he assured the Chairman that his wise guidance of the Committee was a matter of

great pride and a shining example to every true son of Africa. The Executive Secretariat of the Co-ordinating Committee was at the Committee's disposal for any assistance it might require during its stay at Dar es Salaam.

609. The problem of colonialism had already been extensively studied. Many books and papers had been written on the subject. Some cheap authors and journalists from the colonialist countries were making a good living by producing superficial copies on that most serious problem.

610. The Co-ordinating Committee was an organ of action and not a debating society. It was therefore not his intention to repeat what had already been said. He wished, however, to draw the Special Committee's attention to some important points.

611. The Organization of African Unity viewed colonialism with grave concern, and for that reason it had set up a special committee to co-ordinate the work of African liberation. Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism were words which were spoken and written hundreds of times each day. To certain people—some of them Members of the United Nations—those words had become meaningless, but in Africa they were a constant reminder of the inhuman treatment, tortures and degradation of the vast population of Africa. The OAU would keep drumming those words into the ears of the world until the last square inch of Africa was free from foreign domination. There would be no peace in the world so long as the shameful system of colonialism prevailed. The world could know no tranquillity as long as certain fanatics were allowed to continue the brutal policy of segregation and racial arrogance. To Africans the word "colonialism" was not an abstraction and when Africans spoke of the decolonization of Africa they were not merely expounding a theory: they meant the total eradication of colonialism in all its forms.

612. The OAU, being a peaceful organization, would be happy if the United Nations were to find an immediate and practical peaceful solution to the burning problem of colonialism. The OAU would be only too happy if the Special Committee were to use its influence to persuade Portugal, South Africa and other colonialist countries to stop their mad policy of oppression and subjugation. But, in the absence of any guarantee of an immediate peaceful solution, the OAU would feel free to use all means at its disposal to restore elementary human rights to the oppressed peoples of Africa. It had no intention of compromising on the question of decolonization.

613. Of late, the oppressors of the African people had been jubilant about certain setbacks and difficulties in Africa. Africa's enemies were rejoicing at its troubles. They were convinced that Africa's energy was spent and that decolonization had become a dream. He assured the Special Committee that the total decolonization of Africa remained a top priority on the OAU's agenda and that, failing an immediate and practical solution to the problem of colonialism on the part of the United Nations, the fight for liberation raging throughout the occupied Territories of Africa would be waged to the bitter end. The OAU believed that peace, freedom and human rights were not the monopoly of any particular nation and that it was therefore its responsibility to restore elementary and fundamental human rights to the African Territories still under foreign domination.

614. Colonialism took many forms: political, economic and cultural. Cultural colonialism was no less serious than political or economic colonialism. On the contrary, it could be its most pernicious form. It was a process whereby the colonial Powers dominated the very thoughts and minds of the oppressed and destroyed their soul so that they were made to feel inferior. It drove a wedge between the so-called *élite* and the masses of the colonized. In Africa, sad to say, it tended to drive a wedge between the English-speaking and French-speaking peoples. That state of affairs was incompatible with progress. He appealed to the United Nations to take immediate steps through its education programme to eradicate cultural colonialism from Africa.

615. In recent years another urgent problem had arisen in Africa: that of refugees and displaced persons. Portugal, South Africa and their colonial friends had uprooted thousands of innocent people from their countries and rendered them homeless. Hundreds of thousands of peace-loving Africans had been forced to flee their countries as a result of the manoeuvres of the colonialists and their friends. While the OAU appreciated the good work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, it appealed to the Special Committee to use its good offices to inform the United Nations that the best solution of the problem of refugees and displaced persons was the abolition of colonialism. It also appealed to the United Nations to make provision for the education, medical treatment and social welfare of refugees and displaced persons.

616. If the United Nations found a solution to the colonial problem, Africa's freedom fighters would lay down their arms forthwith. If the systems of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism came to an end, the OAU would be very happy to divert the resources it spent on decolonization to development purposes.

617. One of the functions of the United Nations was to work for world peace. The ending of the evil of colonialism would enable the OAU to concentrate all its efforts on the pursuit of world peace. He was quite confident that a free and united Africa would make a great contribution to that cause.

#### CLOSING OF MEETINGS

#### *Statement by the Minister for Home Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania*

618. The Minister for Home Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania congratulated the Special Committee and everyone who had made its meetings at Dar es Salaam possible on behalf of the people and Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

619. The Tanzanian people were deeply committed to the cause of freedom for their brothers in Africa and elsewhere who were still living under colonialism. They knew the evils of that system both because they themselves had suffered under it and because they could compare it with the freedom and independence they enjoyed at present. In particular, the Tanzanian people knew that institutional racial discrimination, i.e. the humiliation of a man for being the colour he was born, was linked with colonialism. That such discriminatory policies were sometimes camouflaged by high-sounding names did not alter their character. Discrimination existed in the Portu-

guese-administered Territories despite attempts to confuse the issue by talk of an "assimilation policy"; just as colonialism existed despite the pretence that the United Republic's southern neighbour was Portugal. Attempts were made to present a more attractive appearance, and the manner of oppression might be different, but the fact of oppression remained the same.

620. It was for that reason that Tanzania had always supported visits by the Special Committee to countries that were close to those colonies whose constitutional development they had been asked by the United Nations to keep under constant review. Such visits enabled Committee members to examine much more deeply and at close range the effects of colonialism and *apartheid* and therefore to pierce any disguise which might be worn. At the same time, because the petitioners had an opportunity of putting their case and answering questions, the rest of the world became better informed of the nature of the colonial problem.

621. The importance of that was obvious. Those in America, Europe and elsewhere who had never suffered colonial oppression needed to be constantly reminded of those evils if colonialism was to be quickly defeated. The imperialist Powers needed to be reminded too that they could not escape their responsibility for the continued oppression of people in Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia, South West Africa, Aden and elsewhere.

622. In that respect the absence of a United Kingdom delegation from the deliberations of the Special Committee during its present African tour was a matter of regret. The responsibility of the United Kingdom Government for what was taking place in the southern half of the African continent was unquestionable. That country had created South Africa in 1910; it had laid the ground in 1923 for what was taking place in Southern Rhodesia; and, together with others, it was supporting Portugal through NATO and in the United Nations. When the United Nations had voted to end South Africa's Mandate over South West Africa in October 1966, it was significant that the United Kingdom had been among the abstaining delegations. As if that were not enough, the United Kingdom Government was making arrangements to buy islands in the Indian Ocean for the purpose of establishing military bases. The threat of such bases in that particular area had been discussed by the Committee and was covered in the resolution adopted by the Committee on Mauritius and its neighbouring islands. When so much of the Committee's work was of the United Kingdom's creation, surely the Committee was entitled to ask for that Power's co-operation in its endeavour to fulfil its mandate. It was to be hoped that the Committee's resolutions would be carefully studied and rapidly implemented by the United Kingdom Government and its allies. For, even if the United Kingdom refused to participate in the work of a Committee of which it was a member, it could not by default escape its responsibilities.

623. The Tanzanian people would continue to give the Special Committee all the co-operation and assistance within their power. It was a pity that the Committee could not visit the areas in the Middle East which it had arranged to visit, but the United Republic understood very sympathetically the events that had made Iraq and Syria unable to receive the Committee during

its present tour. It would be agreed that a great part had been played by those countries in the cause of freedom for oppressed peoples, and it was his Government's hope that it would be possible for the Committee to visit Syria and Iraq in the future.

624. The Tanzanian Government and people had been happy to receive the Special Committee in their country. They hoped that the visit to the United Republic and the other African countries had been helpful to the Committee in discharging its responsibilities.

#### *General statements*

625. *The Chairman* said that during the Special Committee's stay at Dar es Salaam, members had had yet another opportunity of appreciating the dynamism and revolutionary ardour of the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, their unstinting support, second to none, of the fight for the total liquidation of colonialism and their active solidarity with the efforts as well as with the objectives of the Committee. All those attributes had been amply reflected in the address with which the Committee had just been honoured.

626. The Special Committee had come to the close of its meetings at Dar es Salaam and the end of a fruitful session away from Headquarters. The vigour with which the Committee had tackled its work at Dar es Salaam, the success of its meetings, and the importance of the conclusions and recommendations adopted had all been made possible by the invitation extended to the Committee by the Tanzanian Government, the environment it had been privileged to work in and the facilities which had been so generously placed at its disposal by the Government. As Chairman, he expressed the Committee's warm gratitude, through Mr. Saidi Maswanya, to the President, the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania, to whom the Committee was also deeply thankful for their kind hospitality. In addition, the Committee was happy to have had the opportunity of visiting the interior and further to develop long-established friendships and fraternal links with the valiant Tanzanian people.

627. In the course of its meetings at Dar es Salaam, the Special Committee had also been honoured by the participation in its deliberations of the representative of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of OAU. As Chairman, he acknowledged that contribution with gratitude and stressed the importance of developing further the ties of co-operation that linked the Special Committee to the OAU, as also the League of Arab States. For only in close collaboration could those bodies ensure the speedy attainment of their common objectives, namely, the elimination of colonial domination, respect for the rights of all peoples to self-determination and to the free choice of their national institutions.

628. At Dar es Salaam the Special Committee had heard six groups of petitioners concerning Mozambique, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Mauritius and French Somaliland. On behalf of the Committee, he thanked all the petitioners for the contribution they had made to the Committee's consideration of the various colonial questions. They could be assured of the Committee's continued whole-hearted support in the struggle of their peoples for freedom and independence in keeping with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. On its return to New York, the Committee, in addition to the

recommendations it had already adopted in Africa, would intensify its efforts to mobilize world opinion in support of their legitimate struggle, in order to achieve without further delay the exercise by their peoples of the right to self-determination.

629. The petitioners had reminded the Special Committee that the people of Mozambique totally rejected the thesis that their Territory was an overseas province of Portugal. The petitioners had also recalled that Portuguese colonialism, based on exploitation, oppression and repression, and accompanied by ruthless racial discrimination, continued to deny to the people their most elementary human right. The Committee had received further testimony of the savage brutality with which Portugal was intensifying its war against the people of Mozambique, a war which could not be prosecuted without the assistance extended to Portugal by a number of its friends and allies within NATO. The petitioners had again confirmed that, if the people of Mozambique had resorted to armed struggle, it was because Portugal had refused outright to accept all peaceful means for bringing them to freedom and independence.

630. The Special Committee had been gratified to receive additional information regarding the progress of that honourable and just struggle to free Mozambique from the yoke of the oppressor. It had been very much impressed to hear of the efforts being made by the national liberation movement to rehabilitate the liberated areas, amounting to one third of the country, to rebuild the economy and to promote the material and social welfare of the people. It had also been heartened to learn of the measures taken by the national liberation movements to assist the thousands of refugees from the areas still under Portuguese occupation, particularly as far as education and health were concerned. Nevertheless, having gained greater understanding of the magnitude of the task and of the difficulties involved, members had become more conscious than ever of the urgent need for vastly increased assistance from the specialized agencies concerned and other international assistance organizations, as well as from Governments.

631. As far as South West Africa was concerned, the petitioners had informed the Special Committee that the fight for national liberation continued unabated and that the fascist Vorster régime, responding with characteristic brutality and harshness, had imposed even more extensive repressive measures, involving mass arrests and inhuman torture. They had drawn attention to the merciless pillage of the human and material resources that was being carried out by the régime of Pretoria with the co-operation of foreign companies, and to the large-scale assistance that the régime was receiving from certain States Members of the United Nations in violation of General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII). They had denounced with legitimate indignation the proposal to establish a Bantustan in Ovamboland, which they regarded as an attempt to dilute the essence of the struggle of the people for dignity. In conclusion, the petitioners had urged that in view of the unco-operative attitude that might be expected of certain big Powers with gigantic economic and financial interests in the Territory, Member States should have recourse to the Security Council in order to obtain the compulsory enforcement of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) under Chapter VII of the Charter.



632. Regarding the question of Southern Rhodesia, the petitioners had exposed the failure of the so-called selective mandatory sanctions to bring about the downfall of the illegal racist minority régime, let alone the establishment of conditions of equality and democratic freedom in implementation of the Declaration. They had condemned a number of Western and other Powers for circumventing those sanctions, and had called for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions backed by force, both against the régime and against any countries refusing to co-operate in that regard. The petitioners had also registered the determination of the people of Zimbabwe to intensify their fight for liberation by armed force. Finally, they had insisted on the immediate establishment of African majority rule, followed by independence within the shortest possible time.

633. Once again most of the petitioners heard by the Special Committee—from Mozambique, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia—had referred to the role played by entrenched foreign economic and other interests in impeding the implementation of the Declaration. It was evident that those interests had not only been giving active support to the colonial régimes in those Territories, but that, acting in concert, they had also been relentlessly exploiting the human and material resources of those Territories, denying to the African people the means for their economic, social and educational development, and had thus stood in the way of the realization of their aspirations to freedom and independence.

634. On Mauritius and the Seychelles, the Special Committee had been told about the failure of the administering Power to take steps for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee. In particular, dissatisfaction had been expressed about the inadequate rate of political progress and about the present electoral system. The detachment of a group of islands from those Territories in violation of their territorial integrity, to form the so-called British Indian Ocean Territory, and the establishment of military installations therein had come in for particular condemnation.

635. Regarding French Somaliland, the petitioners had referred with grave concern to recent developments in the Territory and had stressed that, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 2228 (XXI) independence should be granted in the shortest possible time after the holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage, under international supervision. They had also urged that all political prisoners should be released, that democratic freedoms should be restored and that all refugees should be enabled to return and to secure international assistance.

636. All the elements thus brought to the attention of the Special Committee by the petitioners had been taken into account in the highly important resolutions adopted during its last few meetings concerning Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena, South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration, and on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to the colonial Territories considered by the Committee during its current session away from Headquarters.

637. The texts of those resolutions were, of course, available to members. Many of their provisions were not new but they were important in being stronger and

more far-reaching formulations of considerations and demands to which the Special Committee and the General Assembly had previously given expression. There were a number of significant new elements and ideas contained in them to which attention should be drawn.

638. For instance, in the resolution on Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/249), the Special Committee had described the establishment of military installations and the carrying out of any military activities in those Territories not only as a violation of General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI), but also as a source of tension in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. That was clearly a development of some importance in the Committee's consideration of those Territories. In another noteworthy move, the Committee in its resolution on South West Africa (A/AC.109/250) had condemned unanimously as illegal, contrary to the relevant General Assembly resolutions and a flagrant defiance of the authority of the United Nations the measures taken and proposed by South Africa regarding Ovamboland.

639. The resolution concerning Territories under Portuguese domination (A/AC.109/251) also contained significant new ideas. In that resolution, the Special Committee had further developed the concept, which it had first advanced during 1965, of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence. In the last preambular paragraph, the Committee had expressly noted with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the liberation movements both by struggle and by a reconstruction programme. That implied at once an endorsement of the efforts of the national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence for their countries, and a recognition of the valuable work they were carrying on in the liberated areas. By way of underlining their role, the Committee had requested, in operative paragraph 11, that the granting of assistance by the specialized agencies and other international assistance organizations to the victims of Portuguese military operations should be done in co-operation with the national liberation movements.

640. In operative paragraphs 7 and 8 of the same resolution, the Special Committee, availing itself of the provisions of operative paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI), drew the attention of the Security Council to the continued deterioration of the situation and recommended that the Council should make mandatory the provisions of its own resolution 218 (1965) and of General Assembly resolution 2184 (XXI). In doing so, however, the Committee had also drawn attention to the consequences of the aggressive acts committed by Portugal against the independent African States that bordered upon its colonies. Those provisions accordingly represented a further and notable definition of the serious implications of Portuguese colonialism for international peace and security.

641. Also, in operative paragraph 11 of the resolution, the Special Committee correctly attached importance to the role to be played by the OAU in any measures to be undertaken by international organizations to increase assistance to the refugees from Territories under Portuguese administration. Those provisions testified to the value of the co-operation with the OAU, to which he had already referred, and also to the Committee's confidence that the effectiveness of international assistance to refugees could be enhanced by means of such co-operation.



642. Lastly, emphasis had been rightly placed on the need for continuous and widespread publicity for the work of the United Nations in order to educate world opinion concerning the situation in the Portuguese colonies and the fight for liberation. At the same time the resolution visualized that efforts to meet that need would be made in consultation with the Special Committee. That was a logical development: it was obvious that efforts to publicize the decolonization work of the United Nations and to mobilize world public opinion for the eradication of colonialism would benefit from the participation of the Committee.

643. Those considerations were also reflected in the general resolution (A/AC.109/252) adopted by the Special Committee concerning the colonial Territories it had examined. With regard to publicity for the work of the United Nations on those Territories, particular reference had been made to the preparation of suitable publications in consultation with the Committee. Moreover it was noteworthy that, in operative paragraph 6, the Committee condemned in more categorical terms than previously the formation of an *entente* between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal Smith régime. Another significant development was that the Committee had not been content to request the dismantling of military bases and installations in colonial Territories. It had also, in operative paragraph 10 of the resolution, described such bases and installations as an obstacle to the liberation of the peoples of those Territories. Lastly, in seeking to ensure that the specialized agencies withheld assistance to the régimes of Salazar, Smith and Vorster, the Committee had emphasized, in operative paragraph 12, the responsibility of States to take appropriate action as members of those agencies.

644. He wished to record his conviction that the decision to undertake yet another series of meetings away from Headquarters had been more than justified by the results achieved. By reason of its closer proximity to the colonial Territories under discussion and of the easier availability of leaders of the national liberation movements, the Special Committee had been able to acquire additional and more direct knowledge of conditions in those Territories, as well as deeper understanding of the wishes of the people, and of the difficulties and obstacles hindering their fulfilment. He was confident that the capacity of the Committee to assist those peoples had thus been enhanced. Finally, the active solidarity of the United Nations with colonial peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence had once again been underlined.

645. It was true that several petitioners had expressed disappointment, even disillusion, with the results of the efforts of the United Nations. The reason was not far to seek. It was the reluctance, and in many cases the deliberate refusal, of the administering Powers to co-operate in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. At the same time the Special Committee would be failing in its duty if it did not give continuous consideration to ways and means of improving the effectiveness of its work. In that connexion, he commended to members for examination the ideas he had expressed at the Committee's opening meeting at Dar es Salaam.

646. The colonial Powers by their adamant refusal to grant the African peoples independence had forced them to resort to arms. He urged the freedom fighters to redouble their efforts, for force was the only language that the colonial Powers understood. He also appealed to them to unite, for only through unity of

action and purpose could the sufferings and humiliation of the peoples in the Territories under colonial domination come to an end.

647. He also appealed to the international community, both inside and outside the United Nations, to realize the plight of the African people. The world community should not leave the people of Africa to be butchered; they deserved freedom as much as their fellow men in Europe or North America.

648. On behalf of the Special Committee, he expressed his appreciation to the Under-Secretary, who in spite of his heavy schedule, had been able to find time to attend the Committee's meetings at Dar es Salaam. The Committee's thanks also went to the members of the Secretariat and particularly to the interpreters, to the Information Services and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, to the Press, which had been particularly co-operative, and which could play a vital role in informing public opinion about the Committee's work on decolonization, to the management of the Msimbazi Community Centre and indeed to all who in one way or another had contributed to make the work of the Committee both possible and fruitful.

649. The Special Committee was also grateful to the President, Government and people of the United Republic for enabling it to hold such a constructive session at Dar es Salaam.

650. The representative of *Venezuela*, speaking on behalf of his own Government and that of Chile, warmly thanked the Tanzanian people and Government for inviting the Special Committee to Dar es Salaam. In that town, the Committee had found a favourable climate which had enabled it to carry out its work successfully. The United Republic of Tanzania was a country which loved peace and freedom and which served as a refuge for the nationals of countries still under the colonial yoke. He also thanked the petitioners who had come to tell the Committee about the progress they had achieved in their struggle. He supported the appeal for unity which had been made to the liberation movements, for it was only in that way that the people suffering under colonialism could achieve their independence.

651. He emphasized the solidarity which existed between the Latin American countries and the African continent, particularly the United Republic. That was an indisputable fact which had been clearly shown on many occasions. The Latin American countries were ready to support the cause of all peoples fighting for their independence.

652. The representative of *Syria*, speaking on behalf of the Afro-Asian group and Yugoslavia, expressed his deep gratitude to Mr. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as to the Tanzanian Government and people, for the generous hospitality and warm welcome they had extended to the Special Committee. The United Republic had thus once again revealed its awareness of its duty to help wipe out the last vestiges of colonialism which caused indescribable suffering. The wise and encouraging words which the Minister for Home Affairs had just spoken were eloquent proof of the importance of the task undertaken by the United Nations to bring about the complete emancipation of those peoples who were still suffering under the colonial yoke and who were fighting for their fundamental rights.

653. For a month the Special Committee had been following its itinerary in order to examine colonial questions more closely. At Kinshasa, it had heard the testimony of those who were fighting for the freedom and independence of the Territories under Portuguese domination, and particularly for the liberation of Angola. It had visited a camp for refugees and had seen at close range their sufferings and afflictions. It had understood the need to come to their aid and to increase the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees. It had realized that the combatants were determined to continue their struggle against the oppressors.

654. At Kitwe, its second stop, the Special Committee had heard the testimony of victims of the racist régime of Pretoria which remained in power in defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and despite the indignation of world public opinion. In its resolution on Southern Rhodesia (A/AC.109/248) the Committee had reaffirmed once again the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for the achievement of their inalienable right to freedom and independence. It had condemned as a crime against humanity the policies of racial discrimination and segregation practised in Southern Rhodesia. It had expressed the conviction that sanctions, in order to bring about the downfall of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, must be comprehensive and mandatory and backed by force on the part of the administering Power.

655. At Dar es Salaam, the Special Committee had heard the statements of petitioners from Mozambique, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena, and French Somaliland. It had thus obtained valuable information. The Committee had adopted a resolution on the Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/251) in which it had strongly condemned the negative attitude of Portugal and its refusal to implement the provisions of resolutions adopted on that subject by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee. It had further condemned the activities of the financial interests operating in the Territories under Portuguese domination and had requested all States to desist from giving the Portuguese Government any assistance which enabled it to continue its repression of the African people. It had recommended that the Security Council take measures to make mandatory the provisions of resolutions adopted on the subject by the Security Council and the General Assembly.

656. The Special Committee had adopted three other resolutions. In the first, concerning Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/249), the Committee had deplored the dismemberment of the islands in question and had declared that the establishment of military installations and any other military activities in the Territories were a violation of General Assembly resolutions and constituted a source of tension.

657. In its resolution on South West Africa (A/AC.109/250), the Special Committee had reaffirmed the territorial integrity of South West Africa and the right of its people to freedom and independence and had condemned the measures taken by the Government of South Africa. Lastly, in its resolution (A/AC.109/252), the Committee had called for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

658. Those resolutions were evidence of the fruitful results achieved by the Special Committee. During its stay in the United Republic, the Committee had been able to appreciate the aid given by that country to the refugees from Mozambique in their legitimate struggle against Portugal. It also noted the remarkable progress achieved by the Tanzanian Government for its people in the economic, social and cultural fields. Lastly, it had been given an opportunity of admiring the beauty and natural wealth of the country. He extended to the Government his most sincere good wishes for the prosperity of the United Republic.

659. In conclusion, he congratulated the Chairman on the skill with which he had conducted the Special Committee's deliberations and thanked the Secretariat for their contribution to the work of the Committee.

660. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* thanked the Tanzanian people and Government for the kind invitation they had extended to the Special Committee to hold some of its meetings at Dar es Salaam. The invitation testified to the great importance that the United Republic attached to the principles of the United Nations Charter and to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He hoped that his thanks would be conveyed to Mr. Kawawa, Minister of State, to Mr. Maswanya, and to other Tanzanian leaders who had personally participated in the Committee's work.

661. During its meetings away from Headquarters, the Special Committee had made a positive contribution to the implementation of the Declaration. The decision to hold those meetings had been fully justified by the practical and useful results that had been achieved. It had been able to study in greater detail the problems of many African Territories still under colonial domination and had become better acquainted with the efforts of the African peoples fighting for freedom and independence; it had heard petitioners who had provided new information which would be extremely useful for the Committee's subsequent work, and it had adopted constructive resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other important questions and had also adopted a general resolution on decolonization. Those resolutions reflected the basic findings of the Committee's investigations and also certain desires expressed by the representatives of the liberation movements. They had also focused attention on the major obstacles which were retarding the progress of the African colonies towards the achievement of their legitimate rights to independence.

662. In his brilliant analysis of the situation in the colonial Territories, the Chairman had once again stressed the role of the capitalist monopolies and the use of military bases to crush the liberation movements of the African peoples. He had torn the mask from the bloc of white States in southern Africa and had exposed the role of the NATO bloc which gave open or clandestine support to the racists.

663. The Special Committee's visits to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to Zambia and to the United Republic of Tanzania had shown that the United Nations still had a great deal of work to do in order to find ways and means of implementing the Declaration in those areas of the world where the shameful remnants of colonialism still existed. The specialized agencies of the United Nations must provide

greater economic, financial, cultural, educational and health assistance to the colonial peoples.

664. The Security Council must warn the colonialists very seriously by stating clearly that it considered their activities to be contrary to the United Nations Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Those activities included the waging of aggressive war against the liberation movements, the use of neo-colonial manoeuvres, the establishment of puppet régimes, support to the activities of financial monopolies, the building of military bases and the dismemberment of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

665. But the United Nations must not content itself with adopting resolutions calling for the liquidation of military bases and denouncing the use of military bases by the Western Powers against the countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa. It must take steps to ensure their immediate implementation. The destiny of the United Nations depended to a large extent on the energy and determination of its Member States in eliminating the shameful vestiges of colonialism and neo-colonialism and in securing strict adherence to the Charter. The socialist countries, in pursuance of their policy of over-all support for the peoples fighting for their national liberation, would not slacken their efforts until the last vestiges of colonialism had been wiped from the face of the earth.

666. The Bulgarian, Polish and Soviet delegations had been deeply moved by the welcome given to the Special Committee by the wonderful Tanzanian people and had been impressed by the way in which, under the inspiring leadership of President Nyerere, the Tanzanian people were advancing towards development and welfare and playing a leading role in the fight against colonialism and for international peace. The three delegations expressed their deep appreciation of the efforts of all those whose work had contributed to the success of the Committee's meetings in Africa.

667. The representative of *Finland*, speaking on behalf of the delegations of Australia, Italy, the United States and his own, thanked the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania for the warm and friendly hospitality and assistance offered to the Special Committee. The city of Dar es Salaam was closely linked with the work of the Committee and it was most fitting that the concluding part of its meetings in Africa should be held in the United Republic, a country which had played such an important role in decolonization. Thanks largely to the energy and dynamic personality of the Chairman, the Committee had succeeded in accomplishing a substantial amount of work and had completed its programme on time. Thanks must also go to those who had worked so hard to arrange the mission and who had assisted the Committee in its work.

668. The mission had brought the members of the Special Committee together and had given them a better understanding not only of the serious problems on the agenda, but also of the views of the various Governments which, in his opinion, did not differ so widely as might have appeared to an outside observer.

669. The representative of the *Secretary-General of the United Nations* welcomed the opportunity of saying a few words to the Special Committee on behalf of the Secretary-General who, despite his many grave preoccupations, was following with keen interest the progress

of the Special Committee's work. By asking him to go to Dar es Salaam to represent him, the Secretary-General had sought once again to express his deep concern for the problems which the Committee was studying and to reaffirm his conviction that the continued existence of racism and injustice in those parts of southern Africa still under the domination of a racial minority was a festering sore in international politics. That sore must be healed if the United Nations was to achieve its objectives of justice based on the universal recognition of human rights.

670. He himself, as an African, could not help feeling deeply distressed over the sufferings of the people in the Territories under Portuguese control, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, which had been so movingly described by the petitioners. In an age when so many technical successes had been achieved and when man possessed the scientific knowledge which enabled him to conquer matter, it was appalling to realize that millions of human beings still had to live in conditions belonging to a bygone era and were deprived of the essential requirement for human dignity: the freedom to determine their own future. In the age of the atomic bomb, when man was at the same time under constant threat of massive destruction and on the threshold of important achievements, both material and spiritual, on earth as well as in space, the fact that people were still suffering under colonial domination and were deprived of the fundamental rights which were a corner-stone of the Charter of the United Nations could only be deplored as an inadmissible contradiction and a frightening anachronism. That was why the Secretary-General, referring to the problem of decolonization, had quoted the words of an eminent jurist, "Justice delayed is justice denied". Those, who like Portugal and South Africa sought in defiance of the United Nations to perpetuate colonialism or domination by a racial minority should perhaps be reminded that they were sowing the seeds of a whirlwind which would one day sweep them away. The least that the administering Powers could do for the colonial peoples was to recognize their right to self-determination and to give them the freedom to manage their own affairs in a democratic manner. Only then could those peoples take their place beside their fellow men and play their part in the world community.

671. The Special Committee had held thirty-two meetings at Kinshasa, Kitwe and Dar es Salaam. It had heard a constant succession of petitioners who had described in detail the conditions prevailing in their countries in terms which could leave no doubt in anyone's mind. Some of the petitioners had criticized the United Nations for its failure to impose its will on Portugal, the minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. But they forgot that the United Nations was not a world government and that it only drew its strength from the support and co-operation it received from all Member States. All that the Special Committee could do was to expose the facts, analyse the problems, propose measures to resolve those problems and mobilize world public opinion, as well as the appropriate organs of the United Nations, in favour of the speedy implementation of those measures. The Committee had done that ably in the resolutions which it had adopted during its meetings in Africa. It was now up to the individual Governments of States Members of the United Nations to exert the necessary pressures to ensure that those resolutions were imple-



mented. All must co-operate, for in the final outcome the interests of all were at stake.

672. Before concluding, he thanked all those delegations which had paid a tribute to the work of the Secretariat during the series of meetings. It was obvious that when a committee met away from Headquarters many problems had to be resolved and the strain on the Secretariat was greater than usual. Yet, if the Secretariat had been able to provide the Special Committee with the services it expected, that had been due largely to the forbearance, understanding and co-operation shown by all the members throughout the Committee's work. That harmony was due not only to the members of the Committee but also to the competent way in which the Chairman of the Committee had conducted its work.

673. On behalf of the Secretary-General, he thanked the three host Governments which had once again shown their devotion to the United Nations and to the cause of decolonization by inviting the Special Committee to hold meetings on their soil. He also wished to express to them his deep appreciation of the resources they had made available to the Committee and to assure them that the facilities which they had provided had made a great contribution to the harmonious conduct of the Committee's work. He also thanked them warmly for the generous hospitality they had extended to all the members of the Secretariat. He could not complete his statement at the closing meeting in Dar es Salaam without paying a well-deserved tribute to the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania; the kindness and friendly interest they had constantly shown in the work of the Committee had been appreciated by all delegations. His thanks also went, of course, to the President of the Republic, Mr. Julius Nyerere, one of the main pillars of African solidarity, to whom he was happy to pay a shining tribute for all that he had done and would continue to do in furthering the interests of Africa and the cause of world brotherhood.

674. The Special Committee's work was, of course, not finished; some of the most serious and pressing problems of colonialism remained, and it was the Committee's duty to seek in unity a constructive and peaceful solution to those questions which affected all Members of the United Nations.

675. Thanks to the generosity of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Special Committee members had had the opportunity of seeing something of that marvellous country. He asked the Tanzanian delegation to convey to the President, Government and people of the United Republic the delegations' wishes for a bright future in peace and prosperity.

#### D. ACTION ARISING FROM THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS

*Adoption of resolution concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to colonial territories considered by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters (1967)*

676. At the 539th meeting of the Special Committee on 19 June 1967, the representative of Sierra Leone introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1), sponsored by the delegations of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia,

which dealt with the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with regard to the colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee during its 1967 meetings in Africa. He recalled that each group of petitioners had spoken of the oppression in the Territories under colonial rule, of the countless injustices, the conditions of near-slavery and the restriction of the right of the indigenous peoples to free expression and citizenship in their own land. The Committee had heard of conditions in Ovamboland and Southern Rhodesia, and of the existence of military bases which represented a threat to independent African States, particularly in the Territories under Portuguese domination.

677. With that information in mind, the sponsors had prepared their text, to which they wished to add, after operative paragraph 10, a new paragraph 11 to read:

*"Urges the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance."*

The sixth preambular paragraph had been included because the question of Southern Rhodesia had played an important part in the Special Committee's deliberations and it was highly regrettable that the United Kingdom had not been represented at the meetings in Africa.

678. The seventh preambular paragraph had been included because the co-sponsors felt that the attitude of Portugal and South Africa must change. Other colonial Powers had once adopted the same attitude, but had had to change it. Pressure should be exerted on those countries through their friends. At present expanding trade relations seemed to indicate that encouragement rather than disapproval was the latter's policy.

679. Operative paragraph 2 had been included because the petitioners had shown that the continuation of colonial oppression, *apartheid* and racial discrimination constituted a threat both to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to those of neighbouring independent countries. Indeed, dogs were better treated than Africans in those Territories.

680. Operative paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 had been included as a corollary to paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI), which read:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"...*

*"Requests the Special Committee to apprise the Security Council of developments in any Territory examined by the Committee which may threaten international peace and security and to make any concrete suggestions which may assist the Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations."*

Friends of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portugal were finding constitutional methods of supporting those régimes on the pretext that their nationals who traded with and invested in those countries could not be controlled by their Governments. Foreign financial and economic interests were increasing their activities, exploiting cheap African labour and preventing the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Moreover, countries that disapproved of the *entente* between the three racist Governments should demonstrate their feelings by action.

681. Operative paragraph 7, reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence and urging all States to assist national liberation movements, had been included because, although most of the countries represented on the Special Committee had had to fight for their independence, some delegations had never supported the efforts of the freedom fighters in the Territories under colonial administration. The paragraph was intended to recognize the freedom fighters' right to fight for their independence.

682. Operative paragraph 8 had been included because many delegations had expressed the desire that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the specialized agencies should increase assistance to refugees from the Territories under colonial administration.

683. Operative paragraph 9 had been included because populations had been transferred and land annexed for purposes incompatible with the principles of the Charter. The annexed land should be returned to its rightful occupant.

684. Operative paragraph 10 requested the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases in the Territories under their administration, for the sponsors believed that such bases were being used to oppress the indigenous peoples, particularly in the Portuguese administered Territories. New operative paragraph 12, requesting all States to withhold assistance of any kind to Portugal, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, followed upon General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) which appealed to countries to discontinue giving help to those Governments. The paragraph included a reference to action through international institutions.

685. The draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414) dealt mainly with South Africa. That was because southern Africa had been the main topic discussed during the Committee's meetings in Africa; it was a chronic case and the sponsors considered that vigorous co-operative action was needed. They hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

686. The representative of *Mali* said that, since the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, his country had never faltered in making its contribution towards hastening the liberation of the Territories still under colonial domination. The Special Committee had repeatedly made concrete proposals to the General Assembly and the Security Council, drawing the attention of international opinion to the fact that the persistence of colonialism was a permanent source of tension, and consequently, a threat to international peace and security.

687. The Committee had heard numerous testimonies from petitioners from Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other Territories. It had been able to form an idea of the crimes committed by the colonialists and racists in southern Africa, Aden and the islands of the Indian Ocean. It might therefore be asked why the colonial system continued in existence despite the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, which reflected the views of the international community. The system was in fact perpetuated only through the collusion of the financial interests of certain great Powers which gave their support to reactionary régimes and favoured the exploitation of the human

and material resources of the colonial Territories. There were many facts and documents to show that only the financial and economic interests of the Western Powers, together with strategic considerations, prevented the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

688. Many petitioners had spoken of the military aid which Salazar received from certain of his NATO allies. The Committee had been able to ascertain the extent of such aid and it must therefore once again launch an appeal to the States concerned to cease violating the United Nations Charter, and to stop all deliveries of weapons to the Salazar régime and the racist settlers of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. In the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414), the Special Committee made certain suggestions and recommendations for asking the States Members of the United Nations to help in speeding the process of decolonization. The Committee deplored the fact that, six years after the adoption of the Declaration, it should still be discussing, in the absence of certain colonial Powers, the continuation of the colonial system despite the wishes of the peoples suffering under foreign domination. The Committee also deplored the attitude of certain States which had continually refused to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly and had given their support to the Portuguese in the war which they were waging in Africa. The Committee reaffirmed the right of the peoples to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and with the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination. The General Assembly had already condemned colonialism as a crime against humanity. The Committee reaffirmed that view and urged the abolition of the hateful colonial system.

689. With regard to the economic and financial interests of certain Western Powers which were obstructing the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the statistics compiled by the United Nations Secretariat had shown that the United Kingdom and the United States were deriving enormous profits from the Territories under foreign rule in southern Africa. Large concerns such as the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, the Angola Diamond Company, the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company and the Pan American International Oil Company were exploiting the natural wealth of these Territories. One must therefore be cautious in accepting the theoretical declarations in the representatives of the Western countries when they claimed to favour decolonization. The delegation of *Mali* would be happy if the representatives of those countries could put forward concrete proposals for abolishing colonialism throughout the world and particularly in Africa. The peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination, Zimbabwe and South West Africa had never been consulted regarding the exploitation of the riches of their countries. Of course, every country had the right to negotiate with private companies regarding the investment of capital in its national territory, but that had not happened in the case of the colonies. The Committee should therefore urge the suspension of such activities until the countries had become independent.

690. As to military bases, the problem was similar. Those bases had been imposed on the peoples of terri-

tories which were still dependent and they were a means of putting pressure on peoples demanding independence. There was another reason for dismantling them; they were a source of tension and insecurity for neighbouring countries. He would only recall in that regard the use which had been made of Ascension Island, and the raids of Salazar's armies on Senegal, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania. In other regions of the world military bases were used to stifle nationalist movements, particularly in the Persian Gulf and South-East Asia. In view of the existence of those bases, it was impossible for the peoples of the areas concerned to accede to self-determination and independence and to settle their own affairs alone. The draft resolution therefore contained an appeal to the administering Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

691. The representatives of the *Ivory Coast* reaffirmed the attachment of his Government to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States. His delegation wished once again to express reservations regarding operative paragraph 10 of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414), which related to military bases and installations. It supported the rest of the text and would vote for the draft resolution.

692. The representative of *Syria* said he had already explained at earlier meetings the views of his delegation on the colonial questions considered by the Special Committee during its African tour. He would therefore confine his remarks to certain particularly important paragraphs in the operative part of the general draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) submitted by the representative of Sierra Leone and supported by the representative of Mali.

693. He would like first to comment on operative paragraph 5, concerning the activities of foreign financial and other economic interests in colonial Territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination.

694. The testimony of the petitioners had clearly shown that the foreign monopolies were supporting the remaining colonialist régimes and that they constituted a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Those monopolies were managed principally by commercial firms of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. They were perpetuating the exploitation of the human and material resources of the colonial Territories, supporting the criminal repression of the liberation movements by the colonialists and retarding the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards freedom and independence. The fact that those foreign monopolies were an obstacle to the liberation of the peoples in question had been repeatedly stressed by the General Assembly in its resolutions. In that connexion he cited resolution 2074 (XX), operative paragraph 8, resolution 2107 (XX), operative paragraph 6, resolution 2151 (XXI), operative paragraph 5, and resolution 2184 (XXI), operative paragraph 4. In operative paragraph 6 of the last-named resolution the General Assembly appealed to all States to prevent their nationals from taking part in the reprehensible activities of those monopolies. The States which sincerely wished to help the colonial peoples achieve their independence and freedom, in accordance with resolu-

tion 1514 (XV), should take adequate measures to give effect to the repeated appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly.

695. In operative paragraph 10 of the draft resolution the Special Committee requested the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories. The existence of those bases and installations, established against the wishes of the local population, was a continual source of tension and posed a constant threat to international peace and security, whether they were in Angola, in so-called Portuguese Guinea, in Mozambique, in the Seychelles and Mauritius, or in the southern and south-eastern part of the Arabian peninsula. It could not be claimed that the question of dismantling those bases and installations fell outside the competence of the Special Committee, for it was at the very essence of the colonial problem; the existence of those bases permitted the colonialists to maintain their oppressive régimes and retarded the process of decolonization, which, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), should be speedy and unconditional. If the Western Powers sincerely wanted to contribute to decolonization they should respond to the repeated appeals of the General Assembly requesting them to dismantle their existing bases and to refrain from establishing new ones.

696. All the liberation movements should unite so that they could more quickly overcome the obstacles which the colonialists and their accomplices were increasingly placing in the way of the emancipation of peoples. The Special Committee in its decisions would do its utmost to serve the legitimate cause of those who were fighting for their freedom.

697. The representative of the *United Republic of Tanzania* said that his delegation fully supported the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) so ably presented by the representatives of Sierra Leone and Mali at the previous meeting. The meetings away from Headquarters had once again thrown light on the sad colonial problems which confronted the world, especially in the southern part of Africa. The adoption of resolution 1514 (XV) had given hope to many Africans that the United Nations had at last decided to come to the active aid of the millions of people suffering under colonial oppression, but to their great bewilderment, those hopes had not been fulfilled. The Tanzanian delegation therefore shared some of the disappointment expressed by the petitioners. The reason why, in spite of several resolutions, the solution of the terrible problems had eluded the Special Committee lay in the very evidence given by the petitioners. Colonialism and international imperialism had become one and the same thing; they were inherent in the theory of "kith-and-kin" in Southern Rhodesia and in the selfish economic exploitation in South West Africa and, above all, were being strengthened by military alliances in the case of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

698. Some of the Members of the United Nations which had voted for General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) were undermining its implementation. The United Kingdom, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and some other Western countries preached one policy in one part of the world and practised another in Africa. It was hard to reconcile the United Kingdom's policy in Aden with its policy in Southern Rhodesia or United States policy in the Far East with its policy in Africa. In



the Far East, the United States wished to make people believe it was defending so-called democracy, whereas in Africa the same Power was on the side of the fascist forces which were flouting democratic principles. Those Western countries appeared to have completely lost all sense of moral values and to be pursuing power for its own sake.

699. The Tanzanian delegation stressed once again that the march towards freedom and independence could not be halted. Whatever aid Portugal might receive from its allies, its colonial Territories would inevitably attain freedom. In spite of the United Kingdom's "kith-and-kin" policy in Southern Rhodesia, Zimbabwe would finally be free.

700. The Tanzanian delegation strongly appealed to the Western Powers not to allow the bloodshed to continue. They should know that power for its own sake was doomed to fail. It was in their interests to support the colonized people's fight for independence and to cease enriching themselves at their expense.

701. The Western Powers did not consider colonial oppression in Africa a crime against humanity simply because to them the oppressed people were merely chattels to be exploited, but the crimes committed by Portugal, South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia certainly constituted the most heinous crime of all. Those crimes were the same in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, but any country pointing them out was accused of cold war semantics.

702. The Tanzanian delegation strongly condemned all the countries which were aiding Portugal. It was not concerned with the official objectives of NATO but only with the fact that arms provided by that giant instrument of European defence were being used to kill the peoples of Africa.

703. It was well known that the capital flowing into those Territories was not only exploiting the African people but also contributing to the forces intended to exterminate them. The Tanzanian delegation was not interested in the laws governing that capital in its country of origin but only in the destruction it produced. While not sharing in the so-called global strategy of the Powers using the military bases, his delegation condemned the existence of bases which were used to exterminate the African people and appealed to the Powers not to frustrate the efforts of decolonization and thus cause more bloodshed.

704. The United Republic hoped that the draft resolution would be supported by all members of the Special Committee. Apologies were not required; what was required was definite action against colonialism.

705. He appealed to the freedom fighters to fight with all their might, for therein lay their hope. If they did so, it would not be long before their countries were welcomed into the family of free nations.

706. The United Republic would always be on the side of those who fought to the bitter end for the cause of liberation and the final liquidation of colonialism.

707. The representative of *Iraq* said that he would speak mainly on the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) but would also make short references to the other draft resolutions before the Special Committee. *Iraq* had co-sponsored all the draft resolutions because it felt that they were relevant to the requirements of each particular situation and based on the work and inquiries of the Committee as well as the United Nations as a whole, and on the petitioners'

testimony. *Iraq* continued to believe in the right of all peoples to free themselves from foreign rule and subjugation. It maintained that peaceful changes could and should take place in and out of the United Nations in order to achieve the complete liquidation of colonialism and foreign economic control. It was undeniable that the trading and colonial Powers had no intention of willingly accepting those peaceful methods. It was for that reason that they continued to arm their racist allies in Africa and other areas of the world under different guises, ranging from partnerships and alliances to mutual agreements and even what they called "the dictates of national security", which were merely manifestations of neo-colonialism. It was in the mutual interest of the trading nations to support and reinforce the racist régimes of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia and the dictatorial Portuguese rule in the African Territories. Vast amounts of capital and shiploads of arms and ammunition were continuously being made available, to those condemned régimes by the leading countries of NATO and by Israel, to be used against the African peoples and their brave freedom fighters. Military bases, the subject of paragraph 10 of the draft resolution, had played a leading part in the aggressive operations of the colonialist régimes in the past and were continuing to do so.

708. It was especially disheartening to listen to the elaborate statements made by the United States delegation in defence of the so-called "agreement of December 1965" between its Government and that of the United Kingdom, the administering Power in Mauritius, concerning the establishment of refuelling arrangements on the island. It sounded very fair and legal, but the people had not been consulted about whether they would accept the plan to refuel military and other aircraft on their islands. They had no assurance that the aircraft would not be used against their own people and against neighbouring nations in East Africa, Aden, Southern Arabia, Oman, the Indian sub-continent or even Viet-Nam. Such aggressive bases should be dismantled because they were a major handicap to the liberation of many oppressed peoples all over the world.

709. It was the Iraqi delegation's wish and hope that the trading Powers of the Western world would realize the dangers they were helping to foment in those parts of the world by their continued commercial and economic support to the aggressive régimes and would finally honour their international obligations to the family of nations. The day might then dawn when all men, regardless of colour, creed or national origin would live and co-operate together in mutual agreement and genuine understanding. The trading and colonial Powers had amassed wealth and built empires from the blood and sweat of oppressed peoples all over the world. They could still obtain a good return on their investments if they put a halt to their greed and tried to work out arrangements with the liberated peoples under which they could still continue, peacefully and with the consent of the other parties, to keep the profits of their skills and capabilities.

710. There was no need for the trading countries to depend so completely on the continued existence of the unpopular régimes in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia or the Territories under Portuguese domination: in fact, if they continued to do so, they would end by losing all their investments. The alternative was to implement various United Nations resolutions in the



colonial and subjugated areas by all possible means in order to re-establish sounder relationships, a better understanding and a more solid foundation for economic and other co-operation. The many leading African statesmen and dignitaries who had spoken before the Special Committee during its tour had emphasized that Africa was large enough, rich enough and wise enough to accommodate everyone who was willing to live and work with others without resorting to exploitation, discrimination or the illegal influence from outsiders.

711. It was in that spirit that the delegation of Iraq appealed to the specialized agencies which could render help to the oppressed peoples of Africa and elsewhere to do so generously without dwelling on technicalities which might hinder them from relieving human misery, hunger and pain. Such help was necessary as the Special Committee had seen in many places it had visited. The newly independent countries of Africa were doing their utmost to help, but their capabilities were limited. The refugee problem in particular was a major one and his delegation felt that the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned should play a bigger role in helping the victims of colonization, whose survival depended on such assistance, to see the day when their future would be decided by the United Nations or the responsible Powers.

712. The representative of the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* said that he would like to make a few observations on the substance of the general draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) concerning all the questions considered by the Special Committee at that session.

713. On the whole the work of the Special Committee had been in keeping with the objective which it had set for itself. The overwhelming majority of the Committee, as well as all the petitioners, had expressed the desire to put an end to the odious manifestations of colonialism and racism, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the implementation of which constituted one of the most important tasks of the United Nations.

714. The general draft resolution as a whole reflected the opinion of the petitioners and the majority of delegations that the administering Powers were directly responsible for the intolerable situation prevailing in the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the other colonial Territories and that the States members of NATO which were continuing to ignore the resolutions of the General Assembly were also in part responsible for the maintenance of racist and colonialist oppression. The Federal Republic of Germany, for example, had stepped up its technical, scientific and military assistance to the racist régimes. In recent years the political and cultural links between the Federal Republic of Germany and Southern Rhodesia had been strengthened and the resurgence of neo-Nazi activities in the latter country, where the anniversary of Hitler's birth was observed, could be noted. That demonstrated the connexion between racism and Nazi ideology. The support for the colonialist régimes in certain Western circles was explained by the stake which they had in the maintenance of those régimes. The statements of the Western countries to the effect that they were assisting the African countries and respecting the

decisions of the United Nations should not be allowed to obscure that fact.

715. The Special Committee had done well to include in the general draft resolution a paragraph concerning foreign monopolies, which were supporting the colonialist and racist régimes and were enabling them to continue exploiting the material and human resources of the colonized Territories. In South Africa, for example, it was the foreign monopolies which reaped the biggest profits. Those profits were increasing daily, as evidenced by increased investments. One had only to note the trend in the price of the shares issued by the companies in question to realize that such was the case. Those foreign monopolies exercised enormous political influence.

716. The racists and colonialists were arming feverishly. Political life was assuming an increasingly fascist character. The régimes were obviously seeking to establish a position of strength from which to negotiate with the liberated African countries. The Federal Republic of Germany was assisting South Africa even in the nuclear field. A uranium reactor had been built at Johannesburg and rocket tests had been made. All those symptoms were extremely disquieting and the Special Committee should examine closely the activities of the countries in question.

717. His delegation approved the draft resolution as a whole, the adoption of which would be a step forward in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, but it thought that some of its provisions should be worded in a slightly different way.

718. For example, it felt that the text did not condemn with sufficient vigour the countries which were members of NATO and the Western countries which were continuing to assist the colonialist and racist régimes. The Special Committee should make sure that those member States did not give any assistance to the colonialist and racist countries, or else take measures to put a stop to that assistance.

719. The Soviet Union would always support oppressed peoples who were fighting for their freedom. His delegation would do everything in its power to hasten the accession of those peoples to independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

720. The representative of *Madagascar* said that his delegation approved the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) as a whole, and considered it to be in conformity with the principles which the Malagasy Republic had always upheld. However, it felt that the question of military bases and installations did not fall within the Special Committee's competence. That was a question which the colonized Territories where such bases and installations had been established should decide for themselves when they became independent.

721. The representative of *Venezuela* said that he had carefully studied the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) which set out the conclusions reached by the Special Committee during its meetings away from Headquarters. His Government had supported and would continue to support the speedy implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). It noted with great regret that many areas were still under the colonial yoke. The task facing the Committee and the General Assembly was gigantic, and he reiterated the unswerving devotion of his Government and people to the cause of freedom and self-determination for all.

722. In his delegation's view, paragraph 4 of the draft resolution did not appear to make the necessary distinction between the various United Nations organs. His delegation would therefore abstain in the vote on that paragraph and also on paragraph 10 concerning the dismantling of military bases. He had repeatedly expressed his delegation's categorical opposition to the establishment of military bases in the colonial Territories, because they tempted the administering Power to perpetuate its presence in the Territory concerned, but the dismantling of existing bases was a matter for the General Assembly or the Disarmament Conference at Geneva rather than for the Special Committee.

723. His delegation would also abstain on paragraph 12 for the same reasons which had led it to abstain in the vote on paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI).

724. Although his delegation intended to abstain on those three paragraphs, it would vote in favour of the draft resolution as a whole. He therefore requested a separate vote on paragraphs 4, 10 and 12.

725. The representative of *Iran* said that it was unnecessary for him to dwell on his delegation's reasons for supporting the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1), the object of which was the speedy liquidation of colonialism everywhere. He wished, however, to make a reservation with regard to operative paragraph 10 for the reasons which his delegation had given at the time when a similar resolution was adopted by the Special Committee on 22 June 1966 in Algiers (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. II, para. 619). That reservation, based on a question of principle, in no way detracted from his country's unflinching support for the liberation of all peoples from colonial bondage.

726. During the consideration of the various agenda items, his delegation had emphasized that lasting peace could only be established in the world by eradicating all the social, economic and political ills created by colonialism and racialism. For those reasons his delegation had taken a firm and unequivocal stand against colonialism and fully supported the draft resolution despite its reservations on operative paragraph 10.

727. The representative of *Italy* pointed out that the operative part of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) consisted mainly of paragraphs taken from resolutions previously adopted and in particular from two adopted by the Special Committee in the past two days. He had already mentioned the question raised by operative paragraph 10 in his statement concerning Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena. Other points, such as those in operative paragraphs 2 and 4 were contained in General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) or in the Special Committee's resolution of 22 June 1966 (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. II, para. 619) on which the Italian delegation had abstained.

728. The provisions in some of the paragraphs reflected a sound approach to the remaining colonial problems and his delegation could support them. Unfortunately, the general wording of the draft resolution was such that it gave an over-all impression of unbalance and, as previously stressed in many of his delegation's statements on similar decisions, did not constitute a wholesome contribution to the search for the best ways and means of coping with the serious problems still confronting the Special Committee.

729. The Italian delegation noted with regret that such texts, though obviously inspired by the noble

and lofty motives of implementing the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), did not take into consideration the suggestions offered on many occasions by the Italian and other delegations on the best means of pursuing the search for the most effective and constructive measures for putting such principles into practice. That would not prevent his delegation from making a sincere contribution to the Special Committee's work on future occasions, since it was convinced that differences on methods and approach would not forever impede the common endeavour to achieve the ideals which it upheld.

730. For those reasons his delegation would abstain in the vote on the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1).

731. The representative of *Finland* said that it was unfortunate that there had been so little time to study the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1). He would therefore confine his remarks to some very brief and general comments.

732. Part of the text, as formulated, did not meet with the Finnish delegation's approval. A number of operative paragraphs were not in conformity with its beliefs and, in some cases, it felt that the competence of the Special Committee had been exceeded. A different or more precise wording would have been preferable in many instances. Moreover, the resolution as a whole appeared somewhat unbalanced. For those reasons the Finnish delegation would abstain in the vote.

733. In a recent statement the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland had stressed that Finland had always been against racial discrimination but that, like the other Nordic countries, it took the view that, in order to be effective, enforcement measures required the approval of the Security Council, as prescribed in the Charter. Finland had therefore never supported any General Assembly resolutions recommending sanctions or applied such sanctions unilaterally.

734. The remaining problems of colonialism were perhaps the most difficult and frustrating of all. Their solution required a joint effort by the permanent members of the Security Council as well as by the United Nations as a whole. The progress made might be slow, but all nations should maintain their confidence in the United Nations as a universal organ for peaceful co-operation between independent Member States.

735. The representative of the *United States of America* said that the United States delegation had numerous reservations with regard to the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1). It naturally joined in reaffirming the right of all peoples to freedom and independence. The search for a practical, speedy and peaceful means of making that right a reality, especially in southern Africa, was the essence of the Special Committee's mandate. His delegation had, however, found it necessary in the past, and continued to find it necessary, to register objections to some of the steps set forth in the general implementing provisions of resolutions both in the Committee and in the General Assembly.

736. His delegation believed that the draft resolution under consideration, like the one on the Territories under Portuguese administration, encroached in several places upon the responsibilities of the Security Council. Those incursions were contained in some very sweeping and inexact phrases, for example, operative

paragraph 4 which recommended that the Council should make obligatory against Portugal, South Africa and the Smith régime the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter. It also believed that the findings set forth in operative paragraphs 2 and 6 concerning threats to international peace and security were a matter not for the Special Committee but for the Security Council. Similarly, it considered the request concerning the dismantling of bases, contained in operative paragraph 10, an incursion into the Security Council's sphere of responsibility. Such a question, if it was to be considered at all, would most probably arise in the United Nations organ which had primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. His delegation did not share the view of some that the existence of a military installation in a dependent Territory automatically operated to the detriment of the people of that Territory, or prevented or delayed the exercise of their right to self-determination or their political, economic, social and cultural development.

737. Those objections left the United States delegation no choice but to vote against the draft resolution. It was as anxious as any other that the United Nations should act to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories and to help them advance as rapidly as possible towards self-government and freedom. It wanted to ensure for all the unfettered exercise of their right to self-determination and independence and had supported, and would continue to support, the responsible and practical actions which it considered designed to meet those objectives. It could not support the draft resolution, however, because it would not further progress towards those goals.

738. *The Chairman* drew the Special Committee's attention to paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI), because some members appeared to think that there were certain contradictions in the provisions of the draft resolution under consideration (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1). He thought that that paragraph was the one which the sponsors of the draft resolution had in mind.

739. The representative of *Australia* said that his delegation felt that little purpose was to be served by such resolutions as the draft under discussion. Its aim was clear enough, but it was an omnibus-type of resolution and, perhaps for that reason, was framed in general and therefore inevitably imprecise terms.

740. He had made it clear, in his statements on the resolutions on specific Territories, that Australia strongly supported the principle of self-determination but that it could not support several paragraphs some of which were repeated in the draft before the Special Committee. With regard to operative paragraph 4, for example, he reminded the Committee of the views he had expressed on the proposal to use force in Southern Rhodesia. As far as a number of others were concerned, his delegation would either have the strongest reservations or would be strongly opposed. It intended, for instance, to vote against operative paragraphs 10 and 12.

741. For those reasons the Australian delegation intended to vote against the draft resolution as a whole.

742. At its 541st meeting, the Special Committee voted on the revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) by roll-call vote. Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 16 votes to 4, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, Finland, Italy, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 10 was adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, Italy, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Finland, Iran, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Venezuela.

Operative paragraph 12 was adopted by 16 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, Italy, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Finland, Venezuela.

743. The revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.414/Rev.1) as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 17 to 2, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Finland, Italy.

744. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/252) adopted by the Special Committee on 20 June 1967 reads as follows:

*"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,*

*"Having held meetings from 29 May to 21 June 1967 at Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kitwe, Zambia and Dar es Salaam, the United Republic of Tanzania, and having heard the statements of the spokesmen for these Governments,*

*"Having heard the petitioners from Territories under colonial rule,*

*"Having considered the situation in various Territories still under colonial domination,*

*"Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,*

*"Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963, 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, and 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966,*

*"Regretting the failure of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to participate in the meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Im-*



plementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples away from Headquarters,

"*Noting with deep regret* that six years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial domination, and deploring the negative attitude taken by certain colonial Powers, and in particular the intransigent attitude of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa which refuse to recognize the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence,

"*Deploring* the attitude of certain States which, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, continue to co-operate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia which are continuing to repress the African populations,

"1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people in colonial Territories to freedom and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"2. *Further reaffirms* the declaration of the General Assembly<sup>10</sup> that the continuation of colonial oppression seriously threatens international peace and security and that the practice of *apartheid*, as also all forms of racial discrimination, constitutes a crime against humanity;

"3. *Deplores* the refusal of certain colonial Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee and their continued disregard of the relevant United Nations resolutions;

"4. *Recommends* once again that the Security Council make obligatory the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

"5. *Condemns* the activities of those foreign financial and other economic interests in colonial Territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, which support colonial régimes and thus constitute a serious obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and calls upon the Governments concerned to take the necessary measures to put an end to those activities;

"6. *Condemns further* the formation in the southern part of Africa of an *entente* between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and calls upon all States to withhold any support or assistance to this *entente*, whose existence and activities run counter to the interests of international peace and security;

"7. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination and independence, and urges all States to provide material and moral assistance to the national liberation movements in colonial Territories;

"8. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations to

increase, in co-operation with the liberation movements of all the Territories under colonial rule, their assistance to the refugees from these Territories;

"9. *Reaffirms further* that the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"10. *Requests* the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories which are an obstacle to the liberation of the peoples of these Territories and the exercise of their legitimate rights to freedom and independence, and to refrain from establishing new ones;

"11. *Urges* the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories under their administration and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance;

"12. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the international institutions of which they are members, including the specialized agencies, to withhold assistance of any kind to the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, and to the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of racial discrimination and colonial domination;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the continuous and large-scale publicizing of the Declaration and of the work of the Special Committee, including in particular the preparation, in consultation with the Special Committee, of publications covering the work of the Committee at its current session away from Headquarters, in order that world opinion may be sufficiently aware of the situation in colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation waged by colonial peoples."

745. The text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 20 June 1967.<sup>11</sup>

#### *Adoption of resolution expressing appreciation to host Governments*

746. At its 542nd meeting, the representative of India introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.415) co-sponsored by twenty-one members of the Special Committee. He said that it was a rare but happy event for the Special Committee to adopt a resolution unanimously. It was even more rare for all delegations present to join in sponsoring it. He was sure that the other three members of the Committee, had they been present, would have wished to support the resolution as well.

747. The resolution sought to express the feelings of gratitude which the Special Committee members felt towards the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania, for their generous invitations to the Committee to hold meetings in their respective countries, and for their warm reception, kind hospitality and enthusiasm for the Committee's work.

748. The second paragraph of the resolution referred to the statements made by the spokesmen of the host Governments, distinguished personalities who had

<sup>10</sup> See resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, operative paragraph 6.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967, document S/8024.*

provided valuable guidelines for the Special Committee in its work.

749. All members of the Special Committee felt that the mission to Africa had been very successful. The Committee had had the opportunity of hearing a number of petitioners, many of whom could never have travelled to New York. The Committee had visited refugee camps and the Mozambique Institute, which provided a glorious example of what determined freedom fighters could do to lay down a firm foundation for their country's future independence.

750. The impact made by the Special Committee's visit in Africa had been substantial and notable. It was regrettable that the remainder of the Committee's programme of visits could not be carried out because of unfortunate circumstances. The draft resolution was a general expression of appreciation on the part of all delegations, to the three Governments concerned for their generous hospitality and for the provision of facilities to help the Committee hold its meetings near the operations of the liberation movements.

751. At the same meeting the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.415) unanimously. The full text of the resolution (A/AC.109/253) adopted by the Special Committee at its 542nd meeting on 21 June 1967 reads as follows:

*"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,*

*"Having held meetings from 29 May 1967 to 21 June 1967 successively at Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kitwe, Zambia and Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, and having heard the statements by the spokesmen for those Governments,*

*"Expresses its profound gratitude to the Governments and people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania for inviting the Special Committee to hold meetings in Kinshasa, Kitwe and Dar es Salaam, for providing the Committee with the necessary facilities for its meetings, and for their generous and kind hospitality."*

#### ANNEX I

##### **Communiqué issued on 12 April 1967 by the Chairman of the Special Committee**

1. Availing itself of invitations extended to it by the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Syria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, the Special Committee has decided to hold a series of meetings this year in Kinshasa, Baghdad, Damascus, Dar es Salaam and Lusaka.

2. This decision, like the decisions taken by the Special Committee in previous years to hold meetings at various African capitals, was taken in the context of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 which in establishing the Special Committee authorized it "to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters, whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions". The Special Committee was also aware that the General Assembly in its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966 approved "the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1967, including... the possibility of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters".

3. In deciding to hold another series of meetings away from Headquarters this year the Special Committee was particularly

mindful of the constructive results achieved by its previous sessions in Africa. While it remains the desire of the Special Committee to visit the colonial Territories themselves, and to gain first hand experience of the realities of the situation there, this desire has regrettably been frustrated by the negative attitude of the administering Powers concerned. Nevertheless, by reason of the proximity afforded by its previous sessions in Africa and the availability of representatives of national liberation movements from the colonial Territories, the Special Committee was enabled to acquire more direct knowledge than before of conditions in these Territories and deeper understanding of the wishes and aspirations of their peoples. The knowledge and understanding thus obtained by the Special Committee were duly reflected in a number of concrete and important resolutions which were the basis of the relevant decisions taken by the General Assembly at succeeding sessions.

4. Also valuable to the work of the Special Committee during its previous sessions away from Headquarters was the co-operation it established with the Organization of African Unity through the participation of its Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa as well as of its Administrative Secretary-General and with the League of Arab States through the participation of its acting Secretary-General.

5. The Special Committee is increasingly concerned that progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has fallen far short of the expectations aroused by its adoption over six years ago. In particular, owing to the deliberate opposition or non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, the serious colonial problems that remain in southern Africa and in the Arabian peninsula have shown no perceptible movement towards peaceful solution within the context of the Declaration.

6. The forthcoming session of the Special Committee in the above-mentioned African and Arab countries will therefore serve not only to underline once again the active solidarity of the United Nations with colonial peoples in their legitimate struggle to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. In addition, the session will further enhance the capacity of the Special Committee to assist these peoples in realizing their aspirations, which are enshrined in the Charter, to freedom and independence. Finally, in the light of past experience the session will facilitate the appearance before the Special Committee of representatives of national liberation movements wishing to express their views regarding the future of their countries, who would otherwise find it impossible to travel to New York.

7. The programme of the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters is as follows:

	<i>Between</i>
Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo .....	26 May and 1 June 1967
Lusaka, Zambia .....	2 and 10 June 1967
Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania .....	11 and 20 June 1967
Baghdad, Iraq .....	21 and 26 June 1967
Damascus, Syria .....	27 June and 1 July 1967.

8. The items on the agenda of the Special Committee for these meetings will include all the colonial Territories in Africa, Aden, Oman, Mauritius and the Seychelles. The Special Committee will of course wish to hear all petitioners desiring to appear before it concerning these or other Territories. It envisages that at the capitals indicated below priority will be given to the hearing of petitioners concerning the following Territories:

Kinshasa

Territories under Portuguese administration (Angola, Cabinda and so-called Portuguese Guinea).

Lusaka

Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland and South West Africa.

Dar es Salaam

Territories under Portuguese administration (Mozambique),  
Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Mauritius and the  
Seychelles, French Somaliland.

Baghdad

Aden and Oman.

Damascus

Aden and Oman.

## ANNEX II

### List of representatives who attended the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters

#### *Chairman*

Mr. J. W. S. MALECELA, *United Republic of Tanzania*

#### *Rapporteur*

Mr. M. S. ESFANDIARY, *Iran*

#### *Members*

#### *Afghanistan*

Mr. M. A. SAMMAH

Mr. A. S. GHAS

#### *Australia*

Mr. H. D. WHITE

Mr. A. P. GODFREY-SMITH

#### *Bulgaria*

Mr. M. KARASIMEONOV

#### *Chile*

Mr. J. ILLANES

#### *Ethiopia*

Mr. A. G. MEKASHA

Miss K. SINEGIORGIS

Mr. F. TADESSE

#### *Finland*

Mr. M. CAWEN

Mr. T. BROTHIERUS

#### *India*

Mr. C. R. GHAREKHAN

#### *Iraq*

Mr. S. A. SALEEM

## ANNEX II (continued)

#### *Italy*

Mr. C. M. ROSSI-ARNAUD

#### *Ivory Coast*

Mr. K. KOUAME

#### *Madagascar*

Mr. R. G. RALISON

#### *Mali*

Mr. M. M. THIAM

#### *Poland*

Mr. K. SMIGANOWSKI

#### *Sierra Leone*

Mr. G. E. O. WILLIAMS

#### *Syria*

Mr. A. NACHABE

#### *Tunisia*

Mr. H. BEN AISSA

#### *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Mr. B. P. PROKOFIEV

Mr. V. K. FEDORINOV

Mr. G. I. VEKILOV

Mr. V. I. USTINOV

Mr. A. S. POKROVSKI

#### *United Republic of Tanzania*

Mr. C. Y. MGONJA

Mr. R. S. WAMBURA

Mr. R. D. SWAI

Mr. M. A. FOUM

#### *United States of America*

Mr. O. DEMING

Mr. R. JOHNSON

Mr. E. C. GRIGG

#### *Venezuela*

Mr. G. I. CARRASQUERO

#### *Yugoslavia*

Mr. D. PEJIC



**Agenda item 23: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**DOCUMENT A/6700/REV.1**

**Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples**

**Chapters XII - XXIV\*\***

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- I. Establishment, organization and activities of the Special Committee
- II. Meetings held away from Headquarters
- III. Southern Rhodesia
- IV. South West Africa

Part II contains chapters V to XI:

- V. Territories under Portuguese administration
- VI. Aden
- VII. Fiji
- VIII. Equatorial Guinea
- IX. Ifni and Spanish Sahara
- X. Gibraltar
- XI. Swaziland

\*\* The present version of chapters XII to XXIV is a consolidation of the text of the following documents as they appeared in mimeographed form: A/6700/Add.11, dated 27 November 1967; A/6700/Add.12, dated 15 November 1967; A/6700/Add.8, dated 11 October 1967; A/6700/Add.13, dated 24 November 1967; A/6700/Add.14 (part I), dated 29 November 1967; A/6700/Add.14 (part II), dated 1 December 1967; and A/6700/Add.15, dated 29 November 1967. For a check list of relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 23.*



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## CHAPTER XIV\*

## MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES AND ST. HELENA

**A. Action previously taken by the Special Committee and the General Assembly**

1. In 1964, the Special Committee adopted conclusions and recommendations concerning Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena (A/5800/Rev.1,<sup>1</sup> chap. XIV, paras. 154-159). The three Territories were considered at two meetings in 1966 by the Special Committee, which also had before it the report of Sub-Committee I concerning these Territories (A/6300/Rev.1,<sup>2</sup> chap. XIV, annex). At the second of two meetings, the Special Committee adopted the report without objection and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

2. In these conclusions and recommendations, the Sub-Committee stated that the administering Power had failed to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and expressed regret at the slow pace of political development in the three Territories. In particular, it noted that the complicated electoral arrangements devised for Mauritius had apparently been the subject of great controversy between the various groups and political parties, and that the people of Seychelles were still deprived of the right of universal adult suffrage. The Sub-Committee therefore recommended that the Special Committee should reaffirm the inalienable right of the peoples of the three Territories to self-determination and independence; that they should be allowed to exercise their right of self-determination without delay; that any constitutional changes should be left to these peoples themselves; and that free elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage should be conducted in these Territories as soon as possible with a view to the formation of responsible governments to which all power could be transferred.

3. Taking into account the creation of the British Indian Ocean Territory, composed of islands detached from Mauritius and Seychelles, and the reported activation of a plan to establish military bases in the three Territories, the Sub-Committee recommended that the administering Power should be called upon, in fulfilment of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly to respect the territorial integrity of Mauritius and Seychelles and to refrain from using all three Territories for military purposes. The Sub-Committee further recommended that the Special Committee should urge the Assembly to state categorically that any bilateral agreements concluded between the administering Power and other Powers affecting the sovereignty and fundamental rights of these Territories should not be recognized as valid.

4. Concluding that the economies of the Territories were characterized by diminishing revenue, increasing unemployment and consequently a declining standard of living, and that foreign companies continued to exploit the Territories without regard to their true interests, the Sub-Committee recommended that the administering Power should be called upon to preserve the right of the indigenous inhabitants to dispose of their national wealth and resources and to take effective measures for diversifying the economies of the Territories.

5. The General Assembly, at its twentieth session, adopted two resolutions, one on the question of Mauritius (resolution 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965) and the other concerning twenty-six Territories, including Seychelles and St. Helena (resolution 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965). At its twenty-first session, the Assembly adopted resolution 2232 (XXI) on 20 December 1966 concerning twenty-five Territories, including Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena. The resolution called upon the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. It reiterated the Assembly's declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It urged the administering Powers to allow visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance. It decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of the Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status. Finally, it requested the Special Committee to pay special attention to the Territories and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

**B. Information on the Territories<sup>3</sup>**

## 1. MAURITIUS

*General*

6. The Territory of Mauritius consists of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies, Rodrigues, Agalega and the Cargados Carajos. The island of Mauritius lies in the western Indian Ocean, about 500 miles east of Madagascar; Rodrigues, the main dependency, lies a further 350 miles to the east; and the Cargados Carajos 250 miles to the north and Agalega 850 miles to the north of Mauritius. Situated 1,200 miles north-east of Mauritius is the Chagos Archipelago, which according to the administering Power, is no longer part of Mauritius and is included in the "British Indian Ocean Territory".

7. The island of Mauritius is of volcanic origin; its total area is approximately 720 square miles. The northern part of the island is a flat plain rising to a fertile central plateau. There are several small chains of mountains, the principal peaks reaching about 2,700 feet. There are numerous short, swift rivers with waterfalls, some of which are used to generate hydro-electric power. Rodrigues, a mountainous island of volcanic origin, covers an area of about 40 square miles. All the island of Agalega and the Cargados Carajos are coral islands with an area of approximately 27.5 square miles.

8. The estimated population of Mauritius at the end of 1965, excluding the dependencies, was 751,421 (compared with 733,605 at the end of 1964), divided into a general population comprising Europeans, mainly

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/6700/Add.8.

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23.

<sup>3</sup> Section B of this working paper is based on: (a) information collected by the Secretariat from published sources; and (b) information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations by the United Kingdom for the year ending 31 December 1965.

French, Africans and persons of mixed origin, 220,093; Indo-Mauritians, made up of immigrants from the Indian sub-continent and their descendants, 506,552 (of whom 383,542 were Hindus and 123,010 Muslims); and Chinese, consisting of immigrants from China and their descendants, 24,776. According to the latest estimates (January 1967), the population is expected to rise to about 800,000 by the end of 1967.

9. The Territory, which is already very densely populated, is beset with a rapid growth of population resulting in a reduction of living standards among certain sections of the people and an increasing level of unemployment.

### *Constitution and Government*

10. Under the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964, the Government of the Colony of Mauritius is vested in a Governor, with a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Assembly. The Council of Ministers consists of the Premier and Minister of Finance, the Chief Secretary and not less than ten and not more than thirteen other ministers appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier from among the elected or nominated members of the Legislative Assembly. The Governor appoints to the office of Premier the member of the Legislative Assembly who appears to him likely to command the support of the majority of members. The Council is the principal instrument of policy and, with certain exceptions, the Governor is obliged to consult it in the exercise of his functions. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Chief Secretary, forty elected members and up to fifteen other members nominated by the Governor.

11. The status of the political parties in the Legislative Assembly has remained the same since October 1963 general elections: Mauritius Labour Party (MLP), which represents mainly the Indo-Mauritian and Creole (Afro-European) communities, 19; Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD), which traditionally represented the Franco-Mauritian land-owning class and the Creole middle class, and which now claims to draw support from all communities, 8; Independent Forward Bloc (IFB), which is to the left of the MLP, 7; Muslim Committee of Action (MCA), which has the support of a substantial proportion of Muslims, 4; and independent, 2.

12. The Government formed by Sir Seenoosagar Ramgoolam, leader of the MLP, is a coalition composed of all the parties represented in the Assembly, with the exception of the PMSD.

### *Recent constitutional developments*

13. As previously reported by the Special Committee (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. XIV), a Constitutional Conference attended by representatives of all the parties in the Mauritius Legislature was held in London from 7 to 24 September 1965. The main point at issue was whether the Territory should aim at independence or association with the United Kingdom. The MLP and the IFB advocated independence, and the MCA was also prepared to support independence, subject to certain electoral safeguards for the Muslim community. On the other hand, the PMSD favoured a continuing link with the United Kingdom. At the end of the conference, the Secretary of State for the Colonies announced the decision that Mauritius should go forward to full independence, subject to an affirmative resolution passed by a simple majority of the new Assembly after elections and a period of six months' full internal self-government.

He also hoped that the necessary processes could be completed before the end of 1966.

14. In January 1966, an electoral commission, with Sir Harold Banwell as chairman, visited Mauritius to formulate the electoral system and the method of allocating seats in the Legislature. The report<sup>4</sup> was published on 13 June 1966 and accepted by the parties participating in the present Government and the Opposition PMSD after certain amendments to the recommendations of the report had been made, following the visit of Mr. John Stonehouse, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Mauritius between 16 June and 4 July 1966.

15. Under the electoral arrangements now accepted by the four main parties, sixty members will be returned for the island of Mauritius by block voting (each elector being obliged to cast three votes) in twenty three-member constituencies, and two members returned for Rodrigues (the principal dependency of Mauritius) by block voting in a single constituency. The members elected for Rodrigues will also represent the interests of the two lesser dependencies, namely, Cargados Carajos and Agalega.

16. In addition, eight specially elected members will be returned from among unsuccessful candidates who have made the best showing in the elections. The first four of these seats will be reserved, irrespective of party, for the "best losers" of the communities that are under-represented in the Legislative Assembly after the constituency elections. The remaining four seats will be allocated on the basis of party and community. Parties or party alliances will be permitted to qualify for the "best loser" seats if registered with the Electoral Commissioner before nomination day.

17. The Constitution of Mauritius set out in the Mauritius Constitution Order, 1966, on 21 December 1966, incorporated the proposals agreed upon at the 1965 constitutional conference and the subsequent agreement on electoral arrangements. The Order in Council provides that the new Constitution will come into effect on a date to be appointed by the Governor. It also provides for the appointment of an Ombudsman, at a later date.

### *Election arrangements*

18. Subject to certain exceptions, such as convicted criminals and the insane, all Commonwealth citizens satisfying a two-year residence requirement who have attained the age of 21 years are qualified to register as electors. New registers of electors were prepared in 1966. They were published on 23 January 1967 and brought into force the following day. The total number of electors on the new registers is 307,908 for Mauritius and 7,876 for Rodrigues, making a combined total of 315,784. Four Commonwealth observers (with Sir Colin MacGregor of Jamaica as chairman) were appointed to observe the various processes involved in compiling the new registers; three of them arrived in Mauritius on 5 September 1966 and there was at least one observer present from then until 28 November.

19. Discussions took place in London in December 1966 between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Premier of Mauritius about the date for the forthcoming general elections in the Territory. In a statement published on 21 December 1966, the Commonwealth Office said that the United Kingdom Gov-

<sup>4</sup> *Mauritius: Report of the Banwell Commission on the Electoral System*, Colonial No. 362 (London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966).



ernment's view presented during the discussions was that it was most desirable that elections should be held at the earliest practicable time, bearing in mind that at the 1965 Constitutional Conference, the then Secretary of State had hoped that Mauritius could become independent before the end of 1966. Neither the United Kingdom Government nor the Government of Mauritius could avoid the subsequent delays, but the completion of the register of electors in the relatively near future would enable elections to be held in 1967.

20. The Commonwealth Office also said that the Secretary of State had expressed the hope that the Premier would share his wish to see early elections and that the Premier had confirmed that he would wish elections to be held in 1967.

#### *Recent political developments*

21. Following the issuance of the report of the Banwell Commission, the three parties participating in the present Government organized a common front, the Pro-Independence Front, under the leadership of the Premier, in protest against the Commission's proposals for electoral arrangements. Subsequently, the Front was reported to have been maintained for the forthcoming general elections.

22. On 5 September 1966, Mr. G. Duval, who later became the leader of the Opposition PMSD, was reported to have said that two important election issues were the constitutional future of the Territory and the inability of the Government to put the economy on a sound basis or to look after the destitute.

23. On the same day, Mr. Duval started a movement of passive resistance in Mauritius. Following the reported refusal by the Government to pay them the same amount of relief aid allocated to certain other categories of unemployed workers, some 200 unemployed licensees of the urban administration demonstrated in Curepipe and were arrested for the obstruction of traffic. Later, the Government took action to settle the issue in dispute.

24. At the end of October 1966, over 100 unemployed persons rejected an offer of work on sugar estates, alleging political discrimination. They demonstrated at various places between Mahébourg and Curepipe, and this culminated in the arrest of 105 persons on 29 October for obstructing the highway. On 4 November, they were tried and found guilty, but were discharged from prison after having received a warning from the Court of Curepipe.

#### *External relations*

25. During a visit to the United States of America early in December 1966, the Premier of Mauritius said that his Government was seeking to improve relations between the two countries, to raise the price of the two principal products of Mauritius, sugar and tea, and to secure aid for creating secondary industries, to increase the production of foodstuffs, notably rice and flour, to establish a new aerial link with Africa, Europe and the United States, to reduce population pressure and unemployment, and to set up a university. After discussions with the representatives of the United States Government and various private organizations, he expressed the hope that they would help Mauritius in finding solutions to many of its problems.

#### *British Indian Ocean Territory*

26. Reference is made in the last report of the Special Committee (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. XIV) to the

British Indian Ocean Territory which comprises certain islands formerly administered by the Governments of Mauritius and Seychelles, and which was created in 1965 for the construction of defence facilities by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States. As compensation for the transfer of these islands to the new Colony, the United Kingdom Government paid £3 million to Mauritius in March 1966 with no conditions attached, and will build an international airfield for Seychelles. On 16 November 1966, the Secretary of State for Defence stated, in reply to a question in the United Kingdom House of Commons, that no plan had been made for the creation of military bases in the British Indian Ocean Territory. Thus he could not give any figure for the cost of such a scheme.

#### *Economic conditions*

27. Mauritius is primarily an agricultural country. In 1960, it suffered a severe economic setback brought about by two disastrous cyclones. Subsequently, the economy made a good recovery, reaching a peak in 1963, which saw a bumper sugar crop combined with higher sugar prices. If these two years are not taken into account, the gross national product showed a steady growth, from Rs.681 million<sup>5</sup> in 1959 to Rs.799 million in 1965. During this period, the population increased from 637,000 to 751,000. There was a slight downward trend in *per capita* income and a rise in the level of unemployment.

28. In 1965, sugar was still the mainstay of the economy, although tea had become the second most important export product. The distribution of the total area of land under cultivation, in acres, is as follows: sugar, 214,400; tea, 6,600; tobacco, 1,000; aloe fibre, 900; foodcrops, vegetables and fruits, 10,000.

29. In September 1966, the Chamber of Agriculture of Mauritius estimated sugar output for the full year at about 575,000 metric tons, representing a considerable decrease from 1965, when a total of 665,000 metric tons had been produced. Cyclone "Denise" and drought accounted for the decline in output.

30. Sugar is disposed of primarily in accordance with the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which has been renewed until 1974. Under the Agreement, Mauritius exports a quota (380,000 tons per annum) to the United Kingdom at a negotiated price (£47.10s. a ton in 1966-1968). In addition, Mauritius may export to Commonwealth preferential markets (in fact the United Kingdom and Canada) a further agreed quota each year. The remainder of the sugar production is sold to non-Commonwealth countries at the world free market price, which in 1966 was substantially below the negotiated price. Exports of sugar to the United Kingdom, the Territory's principal customer, in the first ten months of 1967 totalled 307,786 tons (Rs.208.6 million), an increase of 59,350 tons (Rs.42.5 million) over the 1965 period. However, it was estimated that the gross income of the sugar industry might be moderately lower in 1966 than in 1965, when 569,400 tons of sugar (Rs.290.3 million) were exported.

31. Manufacturing is the second largest sector of the economy. The United Kingdom Central Office of Information reported in October 1966 that, since 1963, nearly fifty new secondary industries had been introduced on a small scale in the Territory. As previously noted (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. XIV), the number

<sup>5</sup> One Mauritius rupee is equivalent to 1s. 6d. sterling.

of such industries established in the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 was eight, eleven and twenty-five respectively.

32. Between the first and second quarter of 1966, imports increased from Rs.80.4 million to Rs.82.9 million, while exports decreased from Rs.56.7 million to Rs.6.3 million. No significant changes occurred in the structure of imports, but exports of sugar in the first quarter were Rs.47.3 million and in the second quarter Rs.0.5 million. The third quarter figure was Rs.134.6 million, making a total for the first nine months of Rs.182.4 million. As in the past, trade was conducted mainly with the United Kingdom, which received 73 per cent of the Territory's exports and provided 23 per cent of its imports in the first half of 1966.

33. In July 1966 the Government decided to increase both direct and indirect taxes in order to balance its budget.

34. Capital expenditure under the 1966-1970 Development Programme will be Rs.340 million and the fund will be allocated as follows: agriculture and industry, Rs.130 million; infra-structure, Rs.99 million; social services, Rs.82 million; administration, Rs.28 million; Rodrigues, Rs.1 million.

35. Premier Ramgoolam said in a recent address that an important economic problem for the Territory was that the price of sugar could not be stabilized at a remunerative level.

36. The Premier said that progress in the diversification of the Territory's economy had been slow. The Territory was putting 1,000 acres under tea cultivation annually, and its was the intention of the Government to extend this by a further 15,000 acres. The sugar industry had undertaken to provide capital out of its surplus for the erection of seven more tea factories. Businessmen were being encouraged to invest in Mauritius and, in recent years, a number of light industries had been established. Industrial expansion had been facilitated by the setting up of the Development Bank of Mauritius, the Advisory National Development Council and a marketing board. An East African Economic Community was under discussion and, if this were to materialize, it would give further encouragement to many smaller industries.

37. While aware that conditions such as the rapid rise in population, the scarcity of local capital and the paucity of technical knowledge had limited economic growth, the Premier nevertheless asserted that the Territory enjoyed a stability and prosperity unknown before in its history, through a better distribution of the national income. This was being achieved by a planned economy and a regulated fiscal policy. Recurrent and developmental annual expenditures totalled approximately over £22 million. The sum of £6 million was spent annually on the development programme alone, and 48 per cent of this was financed from local resources. Mauritius was a viable country and had never needed a grant-in-aid to balance its budget.

38. In December 1966, the Premier made a visit to the United States, the main purpose of which was to seek aid to tackle the economic and social problems confronting the Territory (see para. 25 above).

39. On 20 December 1966, Mr. John Stonehouse, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, stated, in reply to a question in the United Kingdom House of Commons, that during the period 1961-1966, the United Kingdom had provided Mauritius with financial aid totalling £8.1 million, in addition to the compensation of £3 million paid for the in-

clusion of certain of its islands in the British Indian Ocean Territory and to a £2 million loan raised by the Government of Mauritius on the London market. For the period 1965-1968, total Colonial Development and Welfare grants and loan assistance given or envisaged amounted to £4.4 million. Aid to Mauritius after 31 March 1968 would depend on the total resources the United Kingdom could make available for overseas aid at the time and the Territory's needs in relation to those of other recipients of British aid.

40. In response to another question, Mr. Stonehouse stated that, in order to combat chronic and widespread unemployment in Mauritius, his Government was examining various ways by which the Territory's economy could be diversified, but he added that the economy was almost completely dependent on sugar and that there were problems in arranging for any new industrial development. These questions were being studied.

### *Social conditions*

#### *Labour*

41. In recent years, the economy has not expanded fast enough to provide work for all the new entrants into the labour force. Between mid-1962 and mid-1965, the annual increase in the working-age population and unemployment was estimated at about 6,500 and over 4,000 respectively. During the period, the number registered as unemployed rose by 4,700 and that on relief work by 9,050, making a total of 13,750.

42. On 28 April 1966, the Government published the first of its bi-annual surveys of employment and earnings in large establishments.<sup>6</sup> The main purpose of these surveys was not to find out figures of total employment but to provide a continuous series of comparable data which would show changes in employment from year to year, from one part of the year to another and between the various sectors of the economy. The survey covered 822 establishments which in April 1966 employed 119,270 workers (including 34,210 on monthly rates of pay and 85,060 on daily rates of pay). Agriculture accounted for 55,200 (including 51,870 employed by the sugar industry), services 45,850, manufacturing 6,850, transport, storage and communications 4,100, commerce 2,960, construction 2,730, electricity 1,310, mining and quarrying 160, and others, 110. The average monthly rates of pay ranged from Rs. 273 for agricultural workers to Rs. 500 for electricians. The average daily rates of pay ranged from Rs. 3.2 for miners to Rs. 8.8 for those engaged in miscellaneous activities.

43. In 1965, there were seventy-nine associations of employees (one more than in 1964), with a membership of 48,349 (120 more than in 1964). There were ten trade disputes involving 1,660 workers and resulting in a loss of 3,860 man-days. The main cause of these disputes was dissatisfaction with conditions of employment.

44. Labour relations in the sugar industry formed a subject of discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 29 November 1966. A member of the Assembly, Mr. J. N. Roy, introduced a motion which would have the Assembly express the view that the widespread and defiant opposition to Indo-Mauritian workers in the sugar industry, if not checked by legislation, threatened to wreck the industry.

<sup>6</sup> Colony of Mauritius: *A Survey of Employment and Earnings in Large Establishments* (No. 1), 28 April 1966.

45. Commenting on the motion, another member of the Assembly, Mr. Jomadar, who was formerly the Minister of Labour, stated that it was very opportune and that a section of workers in the sugar industry were the victims of injustice. Having made an appeal for the elimination of all forms of discrimination and injustice, he proposed an amendment to the motion, which was then adopted unanimously.

46. Under this amendment, the Assembly expressed the view that a tripartite standing committee should be set up by the Government in co-operation with employers and employees in the sugar industry for the discussion of all matters of concern either to employers or employees or which could adversely affect the good relations between them or the efficiency of the industry. These would include steps to ensure equality of opportunity in recruitment and promotion, and especially the discussion and disposal of possible complaints of discrimination against any category of workers or employees for suspected political affiliation or for any other cause.

47. The Premier of Mauritius said in a recent address that the main problems confronting the Territory today were the rapid rise in population and widespread unemployment. For many years, the government machinery had been geared to tackle these problems at many levels of administration. However, time had been lost in the beginning because some people had opposed population control on religious grounds, but a change of attitude had come about. With the assistance of the Government and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, two voluntary associations were performing good work both in the urban and rural areas. Mauritius had also been promised considerable aid from the Swedish Government.

48. As to unemployment, the Premier stated, the Government was engaged actively in long-term development of the Territory and pursued a rationalized policy of emigration. It hoped to mobilize all local resources for the creation of more work and wealth. It had also decided not to place an embargo on the export of capital in order to attract foreign investors to Mauritius. But any Mauritian emigrating overseas was only allowed to remove his capital from the country over a number of years. At present, certain labour-intensive projects which included projects in tea, textiles and edible oils production were being undertaken, which would provide employment for a large number of people. By 1970, it was hoped to provide work for most of the labour force.

#### Public health

49. There are three systems of providing medical services in Mauritius, of which the largest is the government medical services, administered by the Ministry of Health. Other medical services are provided by the sugar estates for their employees, as required by the Labour Ordinance, while maternity and child welfare services are provided partly by the Government and partly by a voluntary body—the Maternity and Child Welfare Society.

50. Recently, some important changes have occurred in these systems. Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1964-1965 was Rs. 19.7 million (an increase of Rs. 0.5 million over the previous year) or about 9.6 per cent of the Territory's total expenditure. In 1965, there were 137

government and 74 private physicians (compared with 118 and 65 respectively in 1964). There was, thus, one physician for every 3,400 persons. A total of twenty-four hospitals was maintained by the sugar estates, representing a reduction of one from 1964. The number of beds available for in-patients in the Territory decreased by fifteen to 3,339 and the number of general beds by forty-five to 2,706, which represented a proportion of one general bed per 361 persons.

51. During 1966, the Government began to construct a 600-bed hospital at Pamplémousses, the total cost of which was estimated at £2.1 million. On 25 November 1966, the United Kingdom Ministry of Overseas Development announced that Colonial Development and Welfare allocations totalling £1.4 million had been made available towards this project. Early in 1967, the Ministry provided a gynaecologist to give instructions to medical, nursing and other staff in family planning work and a medical administrator to work in the Mauritius Ministry of Health; it is also supplying equipment to the value of approximately £4,000 for thirteen clinics. On 20 December 1966, Mr. Stonehouse said, in reply to a question in the United Kingdom House of Commons, that the number of family planning clinics in Mauritius had recently been increased from 98 to 124 and that the programme was very successful.

#### Educational conditions

52. Enrolment in primary, secondary, teacher training and vocational training schools in 1965 was as follows:

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
Primary education . . . . .	331 <sup>a</sup>	134,534 <sup>b</sup>	4,015
Secondary education . . . . .	135 <sup>c</sup>	34,121	1,484
Teacher training . . . . .	1 <sup>d</sup>	424	26
Vocational training . . . . .	4 <sup>d</sup>	234	19

<sup>a</sup> Comprising 160 government, 55 aided and 116 private schools.

<sup>b</sup> Representing over 88 per cent of all children of primary school age (5-6 to 11-12 years).

<sup>c</sup> Comprising 4 government, 13 aided and 118 private schools.

<sup>d</sup> Government schools.

53. In 1965, the Government opened seven new primary schools, extended one secondary school and established the John Kennedy College. This college provides full-time training in technical and commercial subjects and also a variety of part-time and evening courses. Full-time, post-secondary education is provided by the Teachers' Training College and the College of Agriculture. The latter is managed by the Department of Agriculture and most of its students obtaining their diplomas enter the sugar industry. During 1967, there were over 1,200 students following full-time courses in institutions of higher education overseas.

54. In December 1965, the University of Mauritius (Provisional Council) Ordinance became law. The United Kingdom Government has made an initial pledge of Rs. 3 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to finance a development plan for the University. Dr. S. J. Hale of the University of Edinburgh has been appointed Vice-Chancellor. The Premier of Mauritius said in a recent address that steps were being taken towards the establishment of the University, where students would be taught and trained in technology and science.

55. Government expenditure on education in the financial year 1964-1965 totalled Rs. 28.9 million (an



increase of Rs. 0.6 million over the previous year), of which Rs. 26 million was recurrent and Rs. 2.9 million capital expenditure. Education accounted for 12.7 per cent of the Territory's total recurrent expenditure.

**C. Consideration by the Special Committee<sup>10</sup>***Introduction*

122. The Special Committee considered Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena at its 535th to 539th meetings, held away from Headquarters between 15 and 19 June 1967. The Special Committee had before it the report of Sub-Committee I concerning these Territories (A/AC.109/L.398), which is annexed hereto.

*Written petitions and hearings*

123. The Special Committee had before it a written petition concerning Mauritius from Mr. A. H. Dorghoty, Second Secretary, Mauritius People's Progressive Party (MPPP) (A/AC.109/PET.689). It heard a petitioner concerning that Territory, Mr. T. Sibusrun, Secretary-General, MPPP, accompanied by Mr. Dorghoty.

124. Mr. Sibusrun (Mauritius People's Progressive Party) recalled that more than fourteen months had elapsed since the Special Committee had adopted certain resolutions and recommendations and had decided that the inalienable right of the peoples of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena to self-determination, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, should be reaffirmed. The most important of the recommendations were those to the effect that the administering Power should be urged to allow the population of the three Territories to exercise their right of self-determination without delay, constitutional changes being left to the people of the Territories themselves, who alone had the right to decide on the form of government they wished to adopt; that free elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage should be conducted as soon as possible; and that the administering Power should be called upon to respect the islands' territorial integrity and ensure that they were not used as military bases.

125. The United Kingdom Government had not made the slightest effort to accede to the people's demands. In March 1966, he had stressed to the Special Committee the prevalence of bribery and corruption by the imperialists during the pre-election period. Under Mauritian law, a candidate was allowed to spend up to about Rs.5,000 on his electoral campaign but in most cases vast sums were lavished on canvassing votes, and he had pointed out that the Government should take steps to ensure that the law was respected. The general election was to be held in September 1967 and nothing had yet been done by the Government to enforce such a law. History was obviously repeating itself and the poor people who were asking for nothing more than their rudimentary rights were being exploited.

126. He had asked at the same time that supervisors from African and Asian countries should be sent to conduct the general election but, in September 1966, before the United Nations had had time to appoint

<sup>10</sup> This section includes those portions of the statements made on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena in the Special Committee which relate to the question in general; those portions which refer specifically to the draft resolution are included in section D. It should be noted that additional comments on the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena were contained in the statements made at the opening of the Special Committee's meetings at Kinshasa, Kitwe and Dar es Salaam. These statements are included in chapter II (Part I) of this report.

them, the United Kingdom had dispatched observers from Commonwealth countries to supervise the registration of voters and the general election. It was evident that they would only be able to observe and could not investigate the true situation.

127. At the International Conference against War Danger, Military Pacts and Bases, Atomic Weapons and Colonialism, resolutions had been adopted calling for immediate and unconditional independence for Mauritius, with an immediate general election and moral, material, technical and financial support for a major propaganda campaign to rid Chagos Island of the nuclear military bases installed by the United Kingdom and the United States.

128. In February 1967, at its eighth session, the Council of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, meeting at Nicosia, had adopted a resolution on Mauritius asking that supervisors should be sent to conduct the general election which would lead to complete and unconditional independence for the island, that the United Kingdom and United States system of direct telecommunications, which had been transferred from Trincomalee to Vacoas, should be dismantled, and that moral support, and material, technical and financial aid should be provided in order to remove the United Kingdom and United States base on Chagos Island.

129. He had intended to ask the United Kingdom representative certain questions, but unfortunately he was not there to reply. It would have been interesting to know why the United Kingdom had decided to buy, without the consent of the Mauritian people, what it considered to be its own territory; why the reactionary Government had connived with the United Kingdom to deprive Mauritius of one of its dependencies; why the United Kingdom had always rejected, without explanation, all petitions for the holding of a referendum on the military bases. It was obvious that the United Kingdom wanted to grant the island independence, while maintaining a nuclear base on Mauritian soil. The Mauritians had always been a peace-loving people, had never been involved in any world war and did not want their innocent country blasted by a nuclear bomb. In the event of a third world war, Mauritius wished to remain neutral. No country could be truly independent if it remained linked with the great Powers, and the independence obtained years before by their African, Arab and Hindu brothers would also turn out to be illusory. He hoped the world would not witness such injustice without reacting against it.

130. The imperialists presented themselves as champions of human rights and democracy, yet challenged their subject peoples' rights to social, political and economic justice. The colonial countries would not flinch before the imperialists' impressive might and would demand their rudimentary rights.

131. The Special Committee should exercise its power and compel the United Kingdom and the United States to respect its decisions and resolutions. The nuclear base was a direct threat to Africa, Asia and the Middle East and to world peace. United Kingdom and United States experts were already in Mauritius putting the finishing touches to the Chagos Island base. Time was short; the general election was to be held on 17 September 1967 and he hoped the other countries would not turn a deaf ear to the justified pleas of Mauritius.

132. The reactionary Government had done nothing for the country; it had introduced illegal and exorbitant taxes to pay for the extension of Plaisance airport to enable it to accommodate the latest jet aircraft, to enable the Government to pursue its neo-colonialist policy after independence and to erect an imperialist bastion in the Indian Ocean to check the advance of socialism in Africa. It was not surprising, therefore, that, without the consent of the people, the same reactionary Government was supporting Israel in its war of aggression against the Arab States. He wondered how long the people of Mauritius were to be ignored.

133. The people had held a grand mass rally on world peace, organized by MPPP, on 11 June 1967, and had urged Prime Minister Wilson to reconsider the question of the Chagos Island base and accede to their demand that a referendum should be held on the matter, pointing out that they wanted to remain neutral in the event of a third world war.

134. In conclusion, he appealed to the Special Committee to ensure that the recommendations of the above-mentioned conferences were implemented.

135. In reply to questions concerning his Party's membership, strength and activities to date, the petitioner stated that MPPP had been formed in 1963 after the last general elections and had been affiliated with the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee Conference at Moshi. The other parties were the Mauritian Social Democrat Party, the Mauritius Labour Party, the Independent Forward Bloc and the Muslim Committee of Action. A new Party, the Hindu Congress, had been formed in 1966. MPPP was the only political party to have its own offices open every day and to have a register of members. The other parties had no membership lists and only opened their offices for the election campaign. MPPP had about 50,000 supporters out of a total population of 786,000 and sympathizers among the working class. It would present candidates for the first time at the forthcoming elections.

136. Although not represented in Parliament, MPPP had been actively opposing the Government and holding daily meetings throughout the country to explain to the people the gravity of the situation created by the military bases on the island.

137. When invited to London to discuss the new Constitution, the Mauritian Social Democrat Party, which was in favour of association with the United Kingdom, had dissociated itself from the coalition Government because the other parties represented wanted independence, although they were also in favour of retaining the military bases. In 1965, the Government had sold Chagos Island for £3 million to the United Kingdom, which, in conjunction with the United States, was building a military base on it. The United Kingdom now denied buying the island outright, saying that the money had merely been given as compensation.

138. MPPP attended not only the meetings of the Special Committee but also international conferences throughout the world, for instance, the New Delhi Conference on War Danger in November 1966 and the Afro-Asian Council in Cyprus in February 1966. On 11 June 1967, it had asked the Mauritian people to attend a mass rally in favour of peace, especially in Viet-Nam, the dismantling of the military base and unconditional independence for their country.

139. Asked to supply more details concerning the size, number and type of bases and the use made of them, the petitioner regretted that he was unable to state the exact size of the bases. The base at Vacoas was used to house the direct telecommunications system which had been transferred from Trincomalee. The United States Government was providing funds to enlarge Plaisance airport so that jet aircraft could land there. The United Kingdom had always realized the strategic importance of Mauritius; it had taken the bases from France and had granted independence to the country only on condition that it could continue to use the key bases in the Indian Ocean. During the past year, the United States Air Force had been using Plaisance airport continuously. It had also been reported in the newspapers and confirmed by the United Kingdom itself that the United Kingdom and United States navies would continue to use the naval bases in Mauritius.

140. The petitioner was asked whether or not the administering Power was implementing the United Nations decisions, and whether he was in a position to give details regarding the establishment of a base by the United Kingdom and the United States on Mauritius. Replying, he stated that the United Kingdom had not implemented the 1966 resolution any more than it had many others adopted by the United Nations. The construction of the military bases was well advanced under the supervision of experts from the United Kingdom and United States, who were to stay until the completion of the bases.

141. In reply to a further question, the petitioner said that the election was to be held on 17 September 1967. The Prime Minister, fearing trouble in a multi-racial country, had asked the United Kingdom to send troops as well as observers to supervise the general election. The opposition was divided into too many small parties and did not present a united front. Although all were in favour of complete independence, some were willing to retain the military bases, whereas MPPP demanded that independence should be unconditional. The Mauritian Social Democrat Party, on the other hand, wanted a continued association with the United Kingdom.

#### *General statements*

142. At the 536th meeting, the Chairman of Sub-Committee I (the representative of Ethiopia), presenting the Sub-Committee's report on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena (see annex below), said that the Sub-Committee had considered the situation in these Territories during the period 5 April to 10 May 1967. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon by the Special Committee, the United Kingdom representative had participated in the Sub-Committee's consideration of the three Territories.

143. The Sub-Committee had been guided by paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, which requested the Special Committee "to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully the right to self-determination and independence". The Sub-Committee had also taken into account paragraph 15 of the resolution which invited the Special Committee "whenever it considers it appropriate

to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence to each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration". Further, the Sub-Committee was aware that, as recognized by the Special Committee in paragraph 322 of chapter I of its 1966 report (A/6300/Rev.1), "their small size and population as well as their limited resources presented peculiar problems". However, the Sub-Committee was firmly of the opinion that the provisions of the Declaration were applicable to those Territories, and had examined the situation there within that context.

144. The report of the Sub-Committee consisted of four chapters. The Chairman drew special attention to the conclusions and recommendations of the report, contained in paragraphs 124 to 129 and paragraphs 130 to 139, respectively. The report had been adopted by the Sub-Committee at its 39th meeting on 10 May 1967. The representative of Finland had stated that since certain parts of the conclusions and the recommendations were not in accord with and did not reflect the views expressed by his delegation, it could not support all the conclusions and recommendations.

145. The representative of India said that the Indian delegation had carefully studied the valuable and instructive report of Sub-Committee I. It unreservedly supported its conclusions and recommendations and congratulated the Sub-Committee.

146. His delegation deeply regretted the slow progress towards the self-determination and independence of the Territories in question. In spite of repeated appeals, the administering Power had not taken steps to expedite decolonization. Progress in the Seychelles and St. Helena had been particularly slow. He hoped that the United Kingdom Government would respect the people's wishes and grant them the political status of their choice without further delay.

147. The United Kingdom Government's policy with regard to Mauritius was to delay independence as much as possible. For several years much had been heard of impending independence, but the United Kingdom Government had found one pretext or another to postpone the inevitable, giving the impression that it found parting with that rich colony extremely difficult. The Constitutional Conference had been held as early as September 1965, yet the country was not expected to become independent until about the middle of 1968. That long interval seemed totally unjustified. Considerable time had been wasted by the appointment of the Banwell Commission, whose recommendations had been unacceptable to the Mauritian political parties. They had had to be modified substantially following Mr. Stonehouse's visit, thus wasting more than six months. The electoral system under the modified Banwell proposals seemed unduly complicated; if, however, it was acceptable to the political parties in the island, his delegation would respect it, its only desire being that the people of Mauritius should become independent without further delay.

148. The independence of Mauritius was essential not only for the emotional satisfaction of its people but also to enable them to devote their energies to raising their level of living. Without political independence, real economic progress was impossible. Colonial Powers were not interested in doing anything for the people of their colonies that would not at the same time be in their own strategic or other interests. Mauritius pro-



vided an excellent example of that policy. It had an economy almost wholly dependent on the production and export of sugar. The United Nations had been urging the administering Power since 1964 to take effective measures to diversify the economy, but the United Kingdom Government's only response had been to take some half-hearted and haphazard steps without really trying to work out a well-co-ordinated programme. Its failure to develop other sectors of the economy had resulted in shortage of capital, a downward trend in *per capita* income and increased unemployment. The little progress that had been achieved had been due mainly to the efforts of the Government of Mauritius headed by Premier Ramgoolam, who was reported to have said that Mauritius was a viable country which had never needed a grant-in-aid to balance its budget. His delegation had no doubt that, once the country achieved its independence, progress in the diversification of its economy would be accelerated.

149. The administering Power in Mauritius, as in other colonies, such as Fiji, had been taking advantage of the differences in the Territory in order to maintain its own dominant position and protect foreign vested economic interests. Fortunately, the different communities had successfully resisted the administering Power's attempt to divide them. They had realized that their common interest lay in ridding themselves first of the colonial administration. His delegation wished Mr. Ramgoolam and his associates all the success they deserved in leading their country to independence as a unified nation.

150. His Government had been greatly perturbed at the reports of the establishment of military installations in the British Indian Ocean Territory that had been created artificially by detaching certain islands from Mauritius and Seychelles. That was a clear violation of General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) and 2232 (XXI) which asked the administering Power not to take any action that would dismember the Territory or violate its territorial integrity. Such dismemberment was also a clear violation of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and of the United Nations Charter. The creation of the new colony also ran counter to the declared wishes of the peace-loving peoples of Africa and Asia and must be regarded as contrary to the interests of those peoples in the immediate vicinity of the military installations. In that connexion, he quoted from a statement made by the Indian Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Indian Parliament on 6 April 1967, as follows:

"The Indian Government's position has been made clear in the past and there is no change in our stand. We have subscribed to the Bandung Declaration of 1955. We have also signed the Cairo Declaration of 1964 on the subject of establishment of bases in the Indian Ocean, and we stand by those Declarations.

"We have also subscribed to resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, dealing with this subject. Resolution 2066 (XX) notes with deep concern that 'any step taken by the administering Power to detach certain islands from the Territory of Mauritius for the purpose of establishing a military base would be in contravention' of resolution 1514 (XV). It further invited 'the administering Power to take no action which would dismember the Territory of Mauritius and violate its territorial integrity'.

"We are opposed to the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean area, since it might lead to an increase in tensions in this region. We hope that, in the largest interest of peace, the British authorities will bear in mind our feelings and feeling of the countries in this region and desist from setting up a military base in this area."

151. The representative of Poland expressed his appreciation of the work of Sub-Committee I and, in particular, of the concise and objective manner in which its report was drafted. He also thanked the Sub-Committee's Chairman for her able presentation of the report.

152. In all three Territories, progress towards the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) had been extremely slow. Though almost seven years had elapsed since the adoption of the Declaration on decolonization, the people of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena had not yet achieved the objectives sought by the United Nations, and the administering Power was still delaying the transfer of authority to the democratically elected representatives of the peoples of the three Territories.

153. As pointed out in paragraph 125 of the report, the United Kingdom, through the Governor, continued to exercise vast powers, particularly in the constitutional and legislative fields. Contrary to General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the administering Power was insisting on an even longer constitutional process in Seychelles than in Mauritius, on the pretext that the people lacked political experience. In Mauritius, the elections had still not been held, and the United Kingdom Government, though well aware of the people's wishes for independence, was attaching conditions to the granting of it: for example, that there should be an interval of six months between self-government and independence, and that the demand for complete independence should be reiterated by the vote of a majority elected at the future general elections to be held under complex and controversial electoral arrangements.

154. Furthermore, the United Kingdom was openly violating the principles of the United Nations Charter and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) by dismembering Mauritius and the Seychelles for military purposes, with the help of the United States. The Polish delegation fully shared the concern expressed by the Special Committee at the establishment in 1965 of a new colony—the British Indian Ocean Territory—and at reports that it would be used as a military base. In its resolutions 2189 (XXI) and 2232 (XXI), the General Assembly reiterated its earlier declaration that any attempt to disrupt the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and to establish military bases and installations in those Territories was incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Despite the warning of the non-aligned countries, at their Conference at Cairo in 1964, that such military bases would create tension and would be used to bring pressure against independent States in their vicinity and against national liberation movements, the United Kingdom had refused to give any assurance that the islands detached from Mauritius and Seychelles would not be used under any circumstances for military purposes. The Polish delegation firmly endorsed paragraphs 126 and 127 of the report of the Sub-Committee (see annex below) and strongly believed that the attitude

of the United Kingdom was incompatible with its obligations as the administering Power.

155. The data contained in the Secretariat working paper (see paras. 1-121 above) clearly indicated the administering Power's failure to diversify the economies of the three Territories, which were still dependent on a single crop, and, to an increasing extent, on external aid. Mauritius had to import 90 per cent of its needs for essential goods and foodstuffs. It was also clear from the document that unemployment was increasing in Mauritius and Seychelles and the *per capita* income in those Territories was tending to fall.

156. In the Polish delegation's opinion, the administering Power should take vigorous measures to assist the peoples of those Territories by grants-in-aid and development programmes to diversify their economy and create employment and opportunities for the growing populations. It should likewise take steps, without further delay, to ensure that the peoples of those Territories achieved independence in the best possible conditions.

157. The representative of Bulgaria said that his delegation had studied the report very carefully and associated itself with the conclusions and recommendations. He expressed his appreciation of the valuable work performed by the Sub-Committee. The administering Power was continuing without restraint to use the Territory for its own requirements, to behave as its undisputed colonial master, to disregard completely the inalienable rights of its population to freedom and independence, to exploit their natural resources, to dismember the Territories and to establish military bases with the participation of another great Power.

158. It was unbelievable that, seven years after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the colonial Power could show such complete disregard for its provisions and for the United Nations as a whole. Bulgaria shared the concern of the neighbouring nations which considered the military bases established on the Territories to be detrimental to their security and were demanding the dismantling of all military installations and the discontinuance of military activity.

159. The representative of Madagascar said that he had carefully studied the report of Sub-Committee I on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena. His delegation like the Sub-Committee, considered that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) should be speedily implemented in those Territories. Indeed, it had already supported in the Committee many of the ideas and principles set forth in the Sub-Committee's report. Madagascar, in view of its geographical situation, was certainly the country which was closest to Mauritius, a fact which had enabled it to maintain normal and cordial relations with that Territory. His delegation was particularly well placed to speak of the situation now prevailing in that island. It had noted the statements made by the United Kingdom representative in Sub-Committee I and had been pleased to learn that the United Kingdom Government had taken the necessary steps to enable the people of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. The statements of the United Kingdom representative were in accord with the actual facts in the three Territories concerned. The Malagasy delegation therefore welcome the attitude of the United Kingdom regarding the islands in the Indian Ocean and could not support all the conclusions

and recommendations contained in the report of Sub-Committee I.

160. The representative of Finland said that, as a member of the Sub-Committee, he had already had the opportunity of expressing his Government's views on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena. As he had said in the Sub-Committee on 13 April 1967, although the three Territories might have certain elements in common, there were striking differences between them in many important respects and it was difficult to visualize any common pattern for their future. He had added that Mauritius was well on the road towards full independence. That view had been substantiated by the Mauritian Prime Minister's statement of 13 May 1967 that elections would take place at the very latest before the end of September of the current year. The political development of the Seychelles seemed to be somewhat slower and it seemed not unlikely that some form of special constitutional arrangements might be advisable in the interim.

161. He re-emphasized that, whatever future course might be chosen by the three Territories, it was essential that the final choice should be made by the freely elected majority. Although there had been some regrettable delays, it appeared to him that the majority of the people in question had, in fact, the opportunity of deciding the future of their own countries.

162. A number of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Sub-Committee's report were not in accordance with the views his delegation had expressed in the Sub-Committee, nor did they accurately reflect the progress towards self-determination which had taken place in the Territories in question.

163. The representative of Italy said that his delegation had not only examined with great care the report of Sub-Committee I, but had followed with close attention the political development of the Territories in question. It had noted with great satisfaction that significant steps had been taken to ensure for their populations the right and the means freely to express their preferences concerning their future status. In the case of Mauritius, it was noteworthy that the Prime Minister intended to organize elections not later than the end of September 1967.

164. Italy's chief concern was that the people of the islands should have the right to determine their future status by democratic means, and such appeared to be the case. Under the circumstances, he viewed with some misgivings the conclusions contained in the report which did not seem to coincide with his delegation's assessment of the situation.

165. The representative of Venezuela said that he had studied with interest the report of Sub-Committee I on the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena. Unquestionably, the report gave a very complete account of the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in those three Territories. His delegation was in general agreement with the recommendations and conclusions of the Sub-Committee.

166. He did not, however, share the view expressed in paragraph 127 of the report (see annex below) concerning military bases and installations. There was insufficient proof of the existence of such bases to warrant the claim that they created international tension and aroused concern in neighbouring countries. Nor could it support paragraph 137 of the report, in which the Sub-Committee prejudged the question of

future military activities and claimed that they would constitute an act of hostility towards the peoples of Africa and Asia and a threat to international peace and security.

167. The representative of the United States of America said that he wished to comment on the sweeping and unsubstantiated statements made by a petitioner and some representatives with respect to his country. He wished to state categorically that his country had no plans to construct military bases in the British Indian Ocean Territory. In that connexion, he pointed out that a United Kingdom spokesman had recently given a similar assurance. Although there was an agreement between his country and the United Kingdom to permit the utilization of the British Indian Ocean Territory for refuelling or communications facilities, no decision had been taken to establish any such facilities.

168. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that his delegation had no intention of disputing the statement made by the United States representative. He wished, however, to know whether the statement had the approval of the United Kingdom also. Had it in fact been made on behalf of that country?

169. The representative of the United States of America replied that he had made no statement on behalf of the United Kingdom; he had simply referred to a similar statement made by a United Kingdom spokesman.

#### ***D. Action taken by the Special Committee***

170. The representative of Ethiopia introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.411/Rev.1) on the three Territories co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

171. The draft resolution was based on the report of Sub-Committee I (see annex below) and expressed the serious concern felt by the co-sponsors at the fact that, as stated in paragraph 124 of the report, the administering Power had still not implemented General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions concerning Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena. The co-sponsors urged the administering Power to expedite the process of decolonization in those Territories.

172. The representative of Iraq said that he seconded the draft resolution and urged all members of the Special Committee to vote for it. He drew attention to the operative paragraph concerning military bases which the administering Power, in co-operation with the United States, was proposing to establish in Mauritius and Seychelles which constituted a serious threat to the area, to the peace and security of Africa, Asia and the Middle East and to the national liberation movements operating in those areas.

173. The representative of Poland said that while his delegation supported the draft resolution in general, it regretted that the preambular paragraphs contained no reference to the Sub-Committee's concern that the administering Power was continuing to violate the territorial integrity of the Territories and to defy General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) and 2232 (XXI) and that the steps it was taking in the economic and social sectors to safeguard the interests of the peoples of the Territories were inadequate.

174. At the next meeting, the representative of Ethiopia submitted on behalf of the co-sponsors, an oral revision to the revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.411/Rev.2), in which, in operative paragraph 7, the phrase "to dismantle such military installations" was replaced by the phrase "to desist from establishing such military installations". The co-sponsors considered that the revision would make it quite clear that the resolution also applied to existing military bases.

175. The representative of Bulgaria said that the draft resolution submitted by the African and Asian countries and Yugoslavia reflected the main recommendations of the Sub-Committee's report and contained the necessary requests to the administering Power to implement fully the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The delegation of Bulgaria had hoped that the original draft resolution would contain a reference such as that included in the Sub-Committee's report to the activities of the United Kingdom and to the demands addressed to it by the United Nations. It was therefore pleased that the sponsors had accepted the amendment proposed by the delegation of Poland to include a new introductory paragraph to express the Special Committee's deep regret that the administering Power had failed to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The General Assembly should pay particular attention to that matter and his delegation thought that, before the opening of the twenty-second session, the Special Committee should have another opportunity to examine the attitude of the administering Power. That had probably also been the sponsors' reason for drafting paragraph 8, requesting the United Kingdom to report to the Special Committee on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

176. The representative of the Ivory Coast said that he would have preferred, as a representative of an African country, not to make any comment on a draft resolution submitted by the Afro-Asian group, which regarded colonialism as a kind of cancerous tumour in the centre of Africa. His delegation was ready to give its full support to the Special Committee's efforts to deal with the last vestiges of the crumbling colonial system. The climate in the Special Committee must be such that all representatives without exception, and particularly the members of the Afro-Asian group, could associate themselves with the Committee's decisions, decisions which, in a general way, expressed the desire of all to help the peoples of the remaining dependent Territories. Such a spirit of co-operation and understanding was the vital factor which would enable the Committee to obtain the results expected of it.

177. His delegation would therefore have liked to be among the sponsors of the draft resolution, which, as a whole, reflected the aspirations of the international community as expressed in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the basic resolution on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Regrettably, however, it had been unable to join the sponsors because its request for a compromise on operative paragraph 7 relating to military installations had been rejected. The statement appearing in that paragraph was not necessarily in accordance with the facts. Moreover, even if bases existed in certain dependent countries, it was for those countries, when they obtained independence, to negotiate the removal of the bases with the former administering Power, as had happened in all the African countries which had



become independent. The question was within the exclusive competence of the countries concerned. The Ivory Coast, which had subscribed to the doctrine of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, could not go back on the principles which it had endorsed and to which it intended to remain loyal.

178. There should be no misunderstanding of the significance of that reservation, for the Ivory Coast, which had fought against colonialism for many long years and would continue to do so, remained faithful to the principles of decolonization. It was aware that military activities created tensions in the world. It understood the concern of certain delegations and respected their position. The purpose of the Special Committee, however, was to promote decolonization, and it should make sure that its decisions could be applied. It should seek the most objective way of bringing the countries under foreign domination to self-determination and independence and not choose courses which, on the contrary, would tend to harden positions and delay the solution of the problem of decolonization. The Ivory Coast delegation, while expressing reservations on operative paragraph 7, supported the other provisions of the draft resolution and would vote for it.

179. The representative of Italy said that operative paragraph 7 of the draft resolution was extraneous to the colonial issue and involved considerations outside the Special Committee's purview. His delegation would, therefore, abstain from voting.

180. The representative of Venezuela noted with regret that the draft resolution did not take into account the recommendation of Sub-Committee I that the General Assembly should set a time-limit for the granting of independence to Mauritius and accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in respect of Seychelles and St. Helena. There was no reference either to the recommendation concerning the sending of a visiting mission to the Territories to ascertain the extent of the progress made in the direction of self-determination and independence. Although his delegation would have preferred a text which took greater account of realities, it would nevertheless vote for the draft resolution.

181. The representative of Chile said that he approved of the general lines of the draft resolution despite certain doubts about the wording. Although the language was somewhat exaggerated, his delegation was, nevertheless, able to support the draft resolution as a whole, in line with its constant policy of supporting any measures designed to further the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), irrespective of the size of the Territory concerned or its distance from world markets. The latter considerations could not, however, be entirely overlooked.

182. The representative of the United States of America said that he intended to vote against the draft resolution, which did not constitute a realistic and balanced appraisal of the situation in the Territories in question. The issue of Mauritian independence would be decided in the coming elections to be held this fall. If the population desired independence, it was possible that the Territory would become independent in early 1968. The Seychelles were also moving steadily and impressively in the direction of self-determination. Despite, therefore, his delegation's full approval of operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, he was unable to accept later operative paragraphs which were

not consistent with the actual situation. It also had reservations concerning the Sub-Committee's report.

183. At its 539th meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.411/Rev. 2), as orally amended, by a roll-call vote of 17 to 2, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

*In favour:* Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

*Against:* Australia, United States of America.

*Abstaining:* Finland, Italy, Madagascar.

184. The representative of Australia said, in explanation of his vote, that the normal approach in such a matter would have been to ask the administering Power to explain anything that was not readily apparent in current developments. Not only had no such approach been made, but a statement by a representative of the administering Power had been completely ignored, as had the many practical steps which had been taken in the direction of independence for the Territories in question. Self-determination meant that a Territory was perfectly entitled to decide, by a majority vote, whether or not it desired independence. Operative paragraph 7 was completely unacceptable, especially in view of the statements that had been made by representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States that there was no intention of establishing military installations on the island. Appeals had been launched to the administering Power to grant immediate independence to the Territories on the principle of "Heads I win; tails you lose". If immediate independence were granted, without proper preparation, the administering Power would be blamed. That gambling attitude was not one which should be adopted where the future of nations and populations was at stake. Under the circumstances, his delegation had had no alternative but to vote against the draft resolution.

185. The representative of India remarked that he had been both surprised and disappointed that the delegations of Australia and the United States had voted against the draft resolution. He failed to realize what they had found in the text so obnoxious that they were forced to vote against it. It had reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination, freedom and independence; it had urged the administering Power to hold free elections and to grant to the Territories whatever political status their peoples should freely choose. It had deplored any dismemberment of the Territories and had declared that the establishment of military installations would be a violation of General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI). He failed to understand that anything in those provisions could cause a freedom-loving country to vote against the resolution.

186. He particularly regretted the unfortunate "gambling" analogy used by the representative of Australia. The sponsors of the draft resolution had made a serious appraisal of the problems facing those Territories and he deplored the fact that the attitude of responsible representatives of responsible Governments should be described as "gambling".

187. The Chairman added that he was deeply disappointed that the representative of Australia should have used such an analogy, after all the work that Sub-Committee I had put into its report. It was regrettable that the administering Power had seen fit to be absent

from the Special Committee's deliberations, but that did not justify the use of such intemperate language.

188. The representative of the United States of America said he had made a statement explaining his vote and had been very much surprised by the unprecedented request of India for further explanation. He considered that the statement he had already made fully explained the position of his delegation and Government.

189. The representative of Yugoslavia said that some representatives had explained their abstentions on or opposition to the draft resolution on the grounds of operative paragraph 7. It was denied that either the United States or the United Kingdom had any intention of establishing such bases. In that connexion, he pointed out that *The New York Times* had reported a story to the effect that the United Kingdom was in the final stages of negotiations to purchase three islands in the Indian Ocean for defence purposes. Another paper had stated that the United States and the United Kingdom were planning to build an airstrip on one of those islands. Those two articles constituted sufficient proof for his delegation that the two Powers in question were intending to construct a military base and that operative paragraph 7 was fully justified.

190. The representative of Mali thanked all who had voted for the draft resolution which was directed towards speeding the process of decolonization in a particularly sensitive region of the world. He regretted that cold war considerations should have been introduced and he associated himself with the statements of the Chairman and the representatives of India and Yugoslavia. He was surprised that colonial Powers which claimed to support the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should change their attitude when it came to taking concrete measures to give effect to that Declaration. He was particularly astonished by the words of the representative of Australia, a country which had exterminated its indigenous inhabitants and was sending troops to Viet-Nam to prevent the people of that country from enjoying their most elementary rights.

191. The representative of the United States of America said, in reply to the representative of Yugoslavia, that, excellent paper though it was, *The New York Times* was not an official organ of the United States Government and its reports in no way reflected the policy of his Government.

192. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that the vote against the draft resolution by two delegations had demonstrated, beyond all reasonable doubt, the true position of their countries and their attitude towards the principle of self-determination. In view of the repeated statements by representatives of the United States Government that their country supported the cause of decolonization, that vote had come as a disagreeable surprise. As the representative of the United States had referred to the British Indian Ocean Territory, he pointed out that the United Nations had refused to recognize that Territory, the establishment of which was no more than a colonialist manoeuvre.

193. The representative of Australia, exercising his right of reply to the representatives of India and Mali, explained that his reference to gambling had been a strictly personal reaction. He had not meant to suggest that the Sub-Committee or the Special Committee approached its work in the spirit of a gambler. The representative of Mali had also referred to the

indigenous inhabitants of Australia. That was a matter within the domestic jurisdiction of the Australian Government. Although Australia could not claim that it had no reason for self-reproach, the indigenous inhabitants were not being assassinated as the representative of Mali had stated. He added that the question of Viet-Nam was not within the Special Committee's terms of reference.

194. The text of the resolution on Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/249), adopted by the Special Committee at its 539th meeting on 19 June 1967 reads as follows:

*"The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,*

*"Having examined the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena,*

*"Having heard the statement of the petitioner,*

*"Noting with regret the absence of the representatives of the administering Power,*

*"Noting with deep regret the failure of the administering Power to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,*

*"Having examined the report of Sub-Committee I concerning these Territories,<sup>11</sup>*

*"Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions concerning Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, in particular General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965 and 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966,*

*"1. Approves the report of Sub-Committee I concerning Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena and endorses the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;*

*"2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena to self-determination, freedom and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;*

*"3. Urges the administering Power to hold, without delay, free elections in the Territories on the basis of universal adult suffrage and to transfer all powers to the representative organs elected by the people;*

*"4. Further urges the administering Power to grant the Territories the political status their peoples freely choose and to refrain from taking any measures incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;*

*"5. Reaffirms that the right to dispose of the natural resources of the Territories belongs only to the peoples of the Territories;*

*"6. Deplores the dismemberment of Mauritius and Seychelles by the administering Power which violates their territorial integrity, in contravention of General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX) and 2232 (XXI), and calls upon the administering Power to return to these Territories the islands detached therefrom;*

*"7. Declares that the establishment of military installations and any other military activities in the Territories is a violation of General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI), which constitutes a source of*

<sup>11</sup> See annex below.

tension in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and calls upon the administering Power to desist from establishing such military installations;

"8. *Requests* the administering Power to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

"9. *Decides* to maintain the question of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena on its agenda."

## ANNEX

[A/AC.109/L.398]

### Report of Sub-Committee I

*Rapporteur*: Mr. Rafic Jouéjati (Syria)

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Sub-Committee considered Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena at its 35th to 39th meetings held on 5, 13, 18, 20 April and 10 May 1967.

2. The Sub-Committee had before it the working papers prepared by the Secretariat (see paras. 1-121 of chap. XIV).

3. In accordance with the procedure agreed upon by the Special Committee, the Chairman invited the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to participate in the consideration of the three Territories. Accordingly, the representative of the United Kingdom participated in the 35th to 39th meetings of the Sub-Committee.

## CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

### A. Statements by members

4. The representative of the United Kingdom gave an account of developments which had occurred since the twenty-first session of the General Assembly in the three Territories under consideration.

5. In Mauritius, constitutional discussions between the United Kingdom and representatives of the different political parties in the Territory had already set the stage for independence. At the end of the constitutional conference of September 1965, Mr. Greenwood, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, had announced that Mauritius would achieve independence if a resolution asking for it was passed by a simple majority of the new Assembly resulting from a general election to be held under a new electoral system. In the course of 1966, a special commission had studied the question of the future electoral system and had recommended that the island should be divided into twenty three-member constituencies and one two-member constituency plus five extra "corrective" seats. In that way, the interests of the main sections of the diversified population of Mauritius would be fairly represented. As those recommendations had given rise to disagreements among the political parties, the number of "corrective" seats had been raised to eight and the arrangements for such seats modified to take account of both party and community considerations; and an agreement had been reached between all concerned.

6. Thereafter, in September 1966, the preparation of new electoral registers had been initiated in the presence of a team of Commonwealth observers drawn from India, Malta, Jamaica

and Canada. The registers had been published in January 1967 and included one-third more voters than previous lists. The matter now rested with the Government of Mauritius and general elections would be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage at a date still to be set. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies had said in the House of Commons in December 1966 that it was desirable that elections should be held at the earliest practicable time. Since the 1965 Constitutional Conference had agreed on a six-month interval between full internal self-government and independence, it would be possible, if a majority elected at the future general elections favoured such a step, for Mauritius to achieve independence six months after the elections. There were differing views among the political parties about the ultimate status of Mauritius, but it was for the people to express its views by democratic means. As stated in the Sub-Committee's report for 1966 (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. XIV, annex, para. 21), a team of observers from Commonwealth countries would observe the elections.

7. With regard to the Seychelles, he recalled that following an initiative by the Legislative Council about the Territory's future relationship with the United Kingdom, a constitutional adviser had recommended the establishment of a single Council of twelve to fifteen members with both executive and legislative functions, elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage, as a major step towards full internal self-government. The next elections were to be held in October 1967, and the legal instruments, including the new Constitution, required to implement the various proposals were being prepared.

8. The labour disputes which had occurred in 1966 had been resolved by a general wage increase of 20 per cent. A Government Labour Officer and a Trade Union Officer had also been appointed with the aim of improving labour relations.

9. Substantial progress had been made in St. Helena. On 1 January 1967, the former Advisory Council had been replaced by a Legislative Council, and a system of committees giving the members of the Legislative Council departmental responsibilities had been established; the Executive Council had also been reformed to include the chairmen of those committees in place of the former official members. Elections to the new Legislative Council would take place, as before, on the basis of universal adult suffrage, not later than 1 January 1968. The Council would consist of twelve elected members out of a total of fourteen, instead of eight out of a total of sixteen as at present.

10. The three Territories under discussion had certain features in common: they all were small, had limited resources and were far from the main lines of communication. In other ways they were different: Mauritius had 750,000 inhabitants and St. Helena only 4,600. These differences were bound to be reflected in the type of political institutions the Territories developed and also perhaps in their ultimate status. He emphasized that since the last session of the Special Committee, each of the three Territories had made substantial progress towards self-government and a final decision on their eventual status.

11. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that the situation in the Seychelles recalled the arrangement proposed by the United Kingdom for certain Caribbean Territories: the administering Power was contemplating a procedure which violated the legitimate interests of the population and contradicted the various pertinent General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

12. The working paper showed that the colonial Power was reluctant to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. A colonial Governor had been sent to the Territory to advise on the future colonial status of the Seychelles and had recommended three possible courses: (a) that the Territory should achieve only nominal independence guaranteed by treaty relations with a suitable Power; (b) some form of free association with the United Kingdom; and (c) some form of close association or integration with the United Kingdom (chap. XIV, para. 67). In the first case, it was clear that the colonial Power was not prepared to withdraw from the



Seychelles and to concede unfettered independence. The second course would constitute a direct violation of the inalienable right of the people to achieve the independence it demanded. Finally, integration would be a violation of the territorial integrity of the Seychelles, as stated in General Assembly resolution 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965.

13. The economic situation in the Seychelles remained gloomy and was accentuated by the Territory's colonial status. In a Territory in which there had been a continued decline in agriculture and industry, it was highly regrettable that most of the arable land was being given to foreign monopolies in the form of concessions. He recalled that that aspect of the situation was to be the subject of special study by the Sub-Committee.

14. In Mauritius, too, there had hardly been any progress. At the twenty-first session, the Tanzanian delegation had stated that the United Kingdom Government was endeavouring to delay the attainment of independence and circumvent the wishes of the people. By its resolutions 2066 (XX) and 2069 (XX) of 16 December 1965, the General Assembly had called upon the administering Power to dismantle the existing military bases and refrain from establishing new ones in the Territories under its domination. It had also invited that Government to take no action which would dismember the Territories or violate their territorial integrity. The United Kingdom Government had, however, completely ignored the Organization's decisions. On 25 March 1967, *The Times* of London had reported the measures adopted by the United Kingdom in its new Indian Ocean colony created in November 1965, which was to be used for military purposes by the United Kingdom and the United States Governments.

15. He protested against the creation of the new colony, which constituted a violation of the legitimate interests and inalienable rights of the inhabitants. It also showed how the colonial Powers were trying to impede independence by such devices as the concessions they granted to foreign monopolies. It was through such monopolies that the new colony had been set up and military installations established. The dismemberment of a Territory violated the express provisions of operative paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and those of the United Nations Charter. Moreover, the creation of the new colony and the establishment of military installations also ran counter to the declared wishes of the peace-loving peoples of Africa and Asia. It could be regarded as a hostile act against those peoples who were in the immediate vicinity of the military installations in the Indian Ocean.

16. It must be recognized that with regard to Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena, the administering Power had maintained a negative attitude and had refused to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly calling upon it to speed decolonization in accordance with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Furthermore, the United Kingdom Government was continuing its economic exploitation of the Territories, and more and more foreign monopolies were establishing themselves there, to the detriment of the people's legitimate interests. Lastly, the United Kingdom was openly violating the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly by dismembering Mauritius and the Seychelles and building military installations there with the help of the United States.

17. It was not enough to reaffirm the right of peoples to self-determination and independence; immediate measures should be taken to ensure that those rights were respected. The colonial Power should without delay hold elections on the basis of universal suffrage, transfer all powers to the peoples and restore to them the land and natural resources which it had subjected to extensive exploitation. It must also desist from selling to private companies whole islands detached from the Territories and must instead preserve territorial and national entities. The United Kingdom's political manoeuvres to impose upon the peoples the political status it preferred must be condemned, and it must be called upon to refrain from taking any measures incompatible with the Charter and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Sub-Committee should also recommend the sending of a visiting mission, especially to the Seychelles.

18. The representative of Syria said that the administering Power's statements had failed to answer a number of very important questions. Had the United Kingdom implemented without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly in Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena, as it had been called upon to do by Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966? If not, why not? The Sub-Committee must also know whether the administering Power had changed its attitude with regard to the sending of a visiting mission and whether it was prepared to co-operate with the Sub-Committee in the matter.

19. The General Assembly had expressed some concern regarding the preservation of the territorial integrity of colonial Territories. Did the administering Power still harbour its intentions, and did it realize that the establishment of military bases ran counter to the resolutions of the General Assembly and could not but create international tension and conflict?

20. The United Kingdom had stressed the poverty of Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena and the inadequacy of their resources. But what was it doing to utilize their hydro-electric potential or to remedy the growing unemployment or the balance-of-payments deficit? Had it endeavoured to diversify the economy of Mauritius, as the Prime Minister of Mauritius had repeatedly asked it to do, or was it adhering to the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement? It was surprising that the United Kingdom, a technologically advanced country and a great source of capital, should permit the Territories under its administration to suffer from shortages of capital and technical skills, as indicated in the Secretariat working paper.

21. The Mauritius Legislative Assembly had called for an end to the discriminatory practices to which the workers in the sugar industry were being subjected. What measures had been taken to protect those workers? He would like particularly to have full information on the role of the Taxpayers and Producers Association.

22. The Sub-Committee should be better informed concerning the new electoral system in Mauritius and the coming elections. Would they be based on universal suffrage, and when would they take place? It was also desirable to know the role of the parties, to determine the extent to which they genuinely represented the people or, on the contrary, represented special interests. Most important of all, the elected representatives of the people should have adequate powers and the Governor should no longer play an unduly large role.

23. In conclusion, he hoped that the United Kingdom would stop giving the impression of wanting above all to safeguard the privileges of the settlers and to serve strategic interests which were of no concern to the people and that it would display a readiness to help the peoples under its administration to free themselves from discrimination and subjection.

24. The representative of the United Kingdom said that he wished to reply at once to some of the questions asked by the Tanzanian and Syrian representatives and that he would comment on other points later.

25. The Tanzanian representative had said that the three courses envisaged in paragraph 28 of the constitutional adviser's report (nominal independence, "free association" and close association or integration) would be imposed on the population of the Seychelles and excluded any real independence. Page 3 of the document on the Seychelles, however, contained a statement by the Secretary of State for the Colonies noting that the adviser had wished to consider not final solutions but the progressive establishment of constitutional machinery aimed precisely at permitting the people to decide their ultimate status. The adviser himself stated in paragraph 27 that he had concerned himself with immediate measures. As to the elections in Mauritius, he referred the Syrian representative to paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Secretariat working paper, which indicated *inter alia* that, in the view of the United Kingdom Government, it was most desirable that the elections should be held at the earliest practicable time and that neither the United Kingdom Government nor the Government of Mauritius had been responsible for the fact that it had been impossible to keep to the time-table

originally planned. The completion of the register of electors should in principle make it possible to hold elections in 1967.

26. He would have to consult his Government concerning the sending of a visiting mission if that was in accordance with the Special Committee's views.

27. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that, according to the United Kingdom representative, the proposals in paragraph 28 of the constitutional adviser's report on the Seychelles were not final. Inasmuch as the people of the Seychelles had expressed a wish to achieve independence rapidly, the solutions outlined in that paragraph could only create confusion and were, in fact, an insult to the people of the Territory. As to the "political inexperience" of the electorate and the candidates, which the adviser noted with regret in paragraph 34, he wondered if it was not attributable to the fact that the United Kingdom was preventing the people from exercising their rights. Moreover, paragraph 47 shows clearly that the "free association" formula was regarded as final.

28. The possible solutions envisaged by the United Kingdom revealed the latter's neo-colonialist intentions. The administering Power had never shown any willingness to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and had taken care, in its statement, to make no mention of complete independence.

29. The representative of Syria asked whether the Legislative Assembly to be chosen in the elections which, according to the representative of the administering Power, were to be held in 1967, would really be in a position to decide the future of Mauritius by adopting a constitution and leading the Territory to independence if that was the wish of the population, or whether, on the contrary, it would be a passive body, content to pass minor legislation under the control of the Governor.

30. The representative of the United Kingdom, replying to the Syrian representative, said that the Legislature could lead Mauritius to independence, if the majority of its members so desired, after six months of self-government. The forthcoming elections would therefore be more than a mere formality.

31. The "free association" formula which the Tanzanian representative had criticized could not, in any case, be imposed. It was for the people of the Seychelles, acting through their representatives, to choose their ultimate status. However, it should not be forgotten that the people were divided, some wanting independence, some association, and others integration, and that the Territory's two political parties, the Seychelles Democratic Party and the Seychelles People's United Party, had different programmes in that regard.

32. The representative of Syria said that the current debate was enabling the Sub-Committee to form a clearer idea of the situation. He asked the United Kingdom representative whether, if most of the representatives opted for independence, Mauritius would become independent in 1968. The forthcoming elections were of the greatest importance, and it seemed advisable that United Nations observers should be present.

33. The representation of the United Kingdom confirmed that, under the present arrangements, not more than six months would elapse between the general election and the attainment of independence, if that was what the newly elected legislature wanted. On this basis independence could take place by 1968, subject to the views expressed by a majority of the Legislature after the general election. The Government of Mauritius had agreed to the presence of Commonwealth observers to verify the electoral registers and supervise the voting procedures. If a formal request were made that the Sub-Committee should also send observers, he would have to consult his Government before replying.

34. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania observed that the United Kingdom representative had still not stated definitely whether his Government's policy was one which would permit the Seychelles and Mauritius to achieve full independence. Study of the documents as well as information available to him indicated that the people wanted full independence at an early date. He also wished to know when the machinery referred to in the documents, the operation of which had already been explained, would be set up. His Government did not wish to be confronted with a fait accompli or to see the administering Power impose a point of view which was at variance with the people's desires. He also noted that

the United Kingdom representative had carefully avoided mentioning the dismemberment of Territories, which was a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). A specific reply on that point would enable the Sub-Committee to make definite recommendations to the Special Committee and the General Assembly.

35. The representative of Syria said that if the new elections in Mauritius were to be held in 1967, after which there was to be a six-month delay, the island would presumably attain independence in 1968. As to the question of observers, he hoped that the United Kingdom Government would appreciate the need for a United Nations presence during the elections. Like the Tanzanian representative, he hoped that the United Kingdom delegation would clarify the question of the dismemberment of Territories.

36. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out to the Tanzanian representative that, as the United Kingdom Government's report indicated, it was for the members of the future legislature of the Seychelles, elected by universal suffrage, to consider the Territory's future, and that there had been no decision as to its ultimate status. As to the content of the new constitutional proposals which were to be implemented in Seychelles, all relevant details were given on page 4 and in chapter V of his Government's report on the recommendations of the constitutional adviser, and in chapter V of the adviser's report. The proposed changes would take effect when the general elections were held, which would be in October 1967 at the latest.

37. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that his delegation would take note of the United Kingdom representative's explanations. The paramount question of sovereign rights had not, however, been clarified. The documents referred to gave no definite indication as to whether the United Kingdom planned to grant complete independence to the Territories in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). On the contrary, it appeared that the proposals in chapter IV, paragraph 28 (a), (b) and (c), of the United Kingdom Government's report would be implemented and that a solution involving independence would be discarded, as it had been in the case of the Caribbean Territories.

38. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the discussion of the situation in Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena by the Special Committee in 1966 had clearly shown that the administering Power had not yet implemented the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, that the political development of the Territories was proceeding very slowly, that the electoral arrangements devised for Mauritius had been the subject of serious controversy among various groups and political parties and that universal suffrage had still not been introduced in the Seychelles. The Special Committee had also expressed concern at the establishment of the new British Indian Ocean Territory and the reports that it would be used as a military base, and had called upon the administering Power to respect the territorial integrity of Mauritius and Seychelles and, in keeping with operative paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, to refrain from using the three Territories for military purposes. It had also called upon the administering Power to recognize the right of the indigenous inhabitants to dispose of the natural resources and to take measures to diversify the economy of the Territories. Those conclusions and recommendations had been confirmed by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session. In resolution 2232 (XXI) the General Assembly had, *inter alia*, urged the administering Power to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories to study the situation and make appropriate recommendations, and had reiterated its earlier declaration that any attempt to disrupt the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and to establish military bases and installations in them was incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In its resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, the General Assembly had requested the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.



39. All three Territories were, however, still under United Kingdom domination and United Kingdom Governors still had wide powers: in Mauritius, the Governor still appointed the Premier and most of the Ministers, and in the Seychelles and St. Helena he presided over both the Executive Council and the Legislative Council. The people of Mauritius had long been asking for independence, but it seemed as if the administering Power still intended to delay granting it by imposing certain conditions such as that the people should first gain experience of managing their own affairs. A study of the new "Proposals for Constitutional Advance" in the Seychelles showed that they were not intended to prepare the people for independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), but rather to perpetuate United Kingdom control of the Territory, and that independence was ruled out as a solution. Under the suggested "committee system of government", the Governor, in addition to his general reserved powers, would have direct responsibility for law and order, the public service and external affairs, and it appeared that he would retain the power to appoint the non-elected members of the Legislative Council and to nominate three other members. As the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania had indicated, the proposed new arrangement would impede the full exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by the population in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV). Of the three possible courses suggested for the Territory, the one recommended was not even "nominal independence" but some form of "free association with the United Kingdom", which indicated that the administering Power did not wish to relinquish control of the Territory. That had been confirmed by the fact that the United Kingdom representative had given no positive reply to the question of whether it did indeed intend to grant complete independence to the Seychelles. It was thus clear that the administering Power was impeding the political development of the three Territories.

40. As to the economic situation in the Territories, it was still as serious as before, if not worse. They remained a source of primary commodities and cheap labour for the metropolitan country, which prevented them from developing economic relations with other countries. According to the Secretariat working paper, as much as 73 per cent of Mauritius exports went to the United Kingdom, including most of the sugar produced, and, as the Premier of the Territory had said, progress in the diversification of the Territory's economy had been slow. A similar situation prevailed in the Seychelles and St. Helena. All three Territories depended on a single crop, and that made economic progress very difficult. They also depended increasingly on external aid. After the prolonged domination of foreign capital, the people of Mauritius were still without the means of production required to satisfy more than 10 per cent of their needs.

41. The social situation in the three Territories also continued to be distressing. There was chronic unemployment in all the Territories and the *Christian Science Monitor* of 23 January 1967 described the unemployment problem in Mauritius as "hopeless". The gulf between the planters and the peasants in the Seychelles had even been admitted in the document on the proposals for constitutional advance. Furthermore, there were still no facilities for higher education in the Territories.

42. The explanation for London's constitutional manoeuvres and the delay in granting independence appeared to be that the administering Power intended to turn the Territories into military bases. In spite of the United Kingdom representative's assurances during the twenty-first session of the General Assembly that the British Indian Ocean Territory would not be used for military purposes, there was continuing evidence that the United Kingdom and the United States did not wish to abstain from using the new colony as an important link in their "East of Suez" policy aimed at preserving the position of the British and other foreign monopolies which exploited the natural wealth of the Middle East, southern Africa and other regions. The military installations which the United Kingdom was planning to construct in the British Indian Ocean Territory would be a direct threat to the countries of Asia and Africa, as the Conference of Non-Aligned States at Cairo had pointed out. *The Economist* of 14 January 1967 had reported that the immediate aim was to station a mobile striking

force in the new Territory. The United States still maintained military personnel to operate rocket-tracking stations on Mahé, in the Seychelles, and on Ascension Island, which had gained lamentable notoriety as a base for United States and Belgian intervention in the Congo in 1964. There was also evidence that the United States intended to establish a communications relay station on the island of Diego Garcia.

43. The United States was therefore acting as an accomplice of the United Kingdom in violating the General Assembly resolutions relating to the Territories. The Sub-Committee must condemn the militarist activity of the imperialist Powers, which was delaying independence, and which was clearly the reason for the United Kingdom's refusal to allow a visiting mission to go to the Territories.

44. He strongly supported the proposals made by the representatives of Syria and Tanzania at the previous meeting. Since the administering Power had failed to respond to the repeated appeals of the General Assembly and the Special Committee to grant immediate independence to Mauritius, the Sub-Committee should ask the Special Committee to recommend the General Assembly to set a time-limit for the granting of independence without any conditions or reservations. In view of the continuing use of Mauritius and Seychelles for military purposes and the creation of the "British Indian Ocean Territory" in violation of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI) and 2232 (XXI), the Sub-Committee should recommend that a visiting mission be sent to the Territories to study the situation and make recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. Lastly, the administering Power should be asked to inform the Special Committee before the opening of the twenty-second session on how the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee were being implemented, especially those concerning the immediate exercise of the right to self-determination by the population, the prompt holding of elections on the basis of universal suffrage in order to create representative organs in Seychelles and St. Helena, and the safeguarding of the people's right to dispose of their own resources and create a diversified economy. Such action would help the people of the Territories towards self-determination and independence and would show them that they had the moral support of the United Nations.

45. The representative of Yugoslavia said that, once again, the Sub-Committee must take note of the fact that the administering Power had done very little in the direction of allowing the peoples of the three Territories to decide their future status and form of government freely and democratically. The administering Power had shown that it was still not prepared to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of General Assembly resolutions 2066 (XX), 2069 (XX) and 2232 (XXI).

46. Not only had there been no positive changes in the political and constitutional fields but all three Territories were also characterized by a steadily deteriorating economic situation. The Secretariat working paper spoke of a downward trend in *per capita* income and a rise in unemployment in Mauritius and Seychelles. The administering Power issued warnings about the deterioration in the economic and social situation but took no measures to remedy it. The chief reasons for the negative economic trends had been noted by the Sub-Committee on previous occasions: the single-crop economy, the large areas of arable land in the hands of a small number of plantation owners, and the concessions that continued to be granted to foreign monopolies under conditions which disregarded the interests of the Territories.

47. Another problem which was of extreme concern to his delegation was the violation of the territorial integrity of the Territories. The establishment of the British Indian Ocean Territory was contrary to the basic principles set forth in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and was an indication of neo-colonialist plans mentioned in the Cairo Declaration of non-aligned countries. On 10 November 1965, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies had confirmed in the House of Commons that the new Territory was to be used by the United Kingdom and the United States for the erection of defence facilities. The statement on 16 November 1966

by the Secretary of State for Defence that no plan had been made for the creation of military bases in the Territory had done little to remove the apprehensions regarding the future plans of the two Governments concerned. The fact that the reports concerning military bases had not been categorically denied, especially when it was known that certain military installations were already being constructed, was an indication to his delegation of the existence of plans which might have dangerous consequences for the whole area. According to *The Baltimore Sun* of 7 April 1967, a spokesman for the Indian Government had stated that that Government was strongly opposed to the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean and would raise the matter at the United Nations. The same paper stated that the United Kingdom, in co-operation with the United States, was planning to build an air strip in the Territory in order to assist in the movement of troops and aircraft from Europe to Asia.

48. The establishment of military bases could only be intended to check the process of decolonization and threaten the independence of African and Asian countries. The argument that the Governments of Mauritius and Seychelles had agreed to the transfer of the islands concerned to the new Territory was without substance because Mauritius and Seychelles were still not independent. The fact that the United Kingdom had been in a hurry to detach the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius prior to the proclamation of independence spoke for itself.

49. With regard to recent constitutional developments in Mauritius and Seychelles, he could not accept the United Kingdom's contention that measures leading to the transfer of powers to democratically elected representatives of the people were being taken. In Mauritius, elections had once again been postponed. The statement published by the Commonwealth Office on 21 December 1966 was clearly intended to give the impression that responsibility for the delay did not rest with the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, it was his view that the administering Power alone was responsible for delaying the process of self-determination and independence.

50. In Seychelles, the situation was even more disturbing. There, the administering Power was insisting on a longer constitutional process on the pretext that the inhabitants lacked political experience. Sir Colville Deverell's proposals for constitutional advance, contained in the document which had been made available to members by the United Kingdom representative, were inconsistent with the provisions of relevant United Nations resolutions. Sir Colville complained that the political parties were primarily preoccupied with the question of the ultimate status of Seychelles rather than with constitutional evolution, but that was quite understandable. Sir Colville also stated that the question of the Territory's status could not be an immediate issue. Why not? Sir Colville went on to suggest three kinds of ultimate status which he said were the only possible kinds for a small, isolated island such as Seychelles. All three proposals involved some form of association or integration with the United Kingdom. In his delegation's view, the advancing of such suggestions was inadmissible in that it prejudged the people's decisions.

51. The United Kingdom apparently wished it to be believed that the measures proposed would significantly improve the constitutional situation. He could not agree with such a contention. It seemed that, under the new system, the ratio of elected to appointed members of the Executive and Legislative Councils would be eight to seven. That means little, however, in view of the influence exercised by the Governor in the councils. The administering Power was clearly delaying the transfer of power to the democratically elected representatives of the people.

52. The following conclusions could be drawn with regard to the three Territories: (a) the administering Power had failed to implement the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions; (b) it was endeavouring to delay the transfer of power to elected representatives of the people; (c) it had created a new colony out of islands detached from Mauritius and Seychelles, thus directly violating the principle of territorial integrity; (d) it was putting into effect its plans for the establishment of military

bases on the so-called British Indian Ocean Territory; (e) the economic and social situation in the Territories continued to deteriorate and concessions were being granted to foreign monopolies.

53. He believed that the Sub-Committee should, on the basis of these facts, recommend that concrete measures should be taken to guarantee the rights of the peoples of the Territories to self-determination and independence. The sending of a United Nations visiting mission should be recommended, particularly to Seychelles, so that the Special Committee would not be faced with the situation it had been confronted with in the case of the British Caribbean islands.

54. The representative of Finland said that, in view of the striking differences between the three Territories under consideration in terms of political development, economic conditions, and the ethnic background and size of population, it was hard to envisage any common pattern for their constitutional advancement. The largest of the Territories, Mauritius, seemed to be well on the road to full independence. Elections were to take place in the relatively near future at a date set by the Government of Mauritius, and if the newly elected Assembly decided in favour of independence, it could be attained after a six months' transitional period. After some regrettable delay, the people of Mauritius would thus be able to express their views regarding the future status of the Territory, and it seemed that, although there were some differences among the political parties, the majority favoured progress to full independence. As it neared independence, Mauritius faced certain difficult problems. Further action was needed to diversify its economy, and the problems resulting from the rapidly expanding population needed to be tackled, perhaps through an expanded family planning programme.

55. Political development in Seychelles seemed to be proceeding more slowly. There had been little demand for full independence and, in view of the smallness of the Territory in size and population and of its economic situation, some special constitutional arrangement might be called for, perhaps as an interim solution. He noted with satisfaction that elections were soon to be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage and that a new constitution was being prepared. It was important, however, that plans for constitutional advance should not in any way exclude the possibility of full independence. Economic development was a problem also for Seychelles and it was obvious that the Territory needed outside help.

56. Whatever future course might be chosen by the three Territories, it was essential that the choice should rest with the freely elected representatives of the people. It was equally important that the people should retain the right in the future to choose an alternative political status.

57. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the Sub-Committee had heard many familiar assertions from the representatives of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and his delegation had had to reply to them on past occasions. They ranged from the inaccurate to the fantastic. Since the general debate was not yet concluded, however, his delegation would prefer to defer its comments on the various statements which had been made to a later meeting.

58. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his delegation had always given close attention to factual material supplied by the administering Power and derived from other sources. If the United Kingdom representative wished, he could produce the sources on which he had based his statement; they consisted mainly of United Kingdom newspapers, such as *The Times* and *The Observer*. The United Kingdom representative would find that the Soviet delegation's statements were confirmed by dispatches in such newspapers.

59. The representative of Yugoslavia said that, if his assertions were "familiar", the reason was that the colonial Power had repeatedly postponed the accession of the people to self-determination and independence. As long as that remained the case, his delegation would be obliged to repeat its arguments.

60. The representative of Tunisia pointed out that, although General Assembly resolution 2066 (XX) concerning



Mauritius had invited the administering Power to take steps to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), to take no action to violate the territorial integrity of Mauritius and to report to the Special Committee and the General Assembly on the implementation of Assembly resolution 2066 (XX), and although General Assembly resolution 2069 (XX) concerning a number of Territories, including Seychelles and St. Helena, had called upon the administering Power to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories with its full co-operation and assistance, it appeared from the information provided by the United Kingdom representative that no progress along those lines had been made in the three Territories under consideration. He had asserted that the changes which had taken place or which were planned were such as to hasten the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), but that was open to question since the administering Power had not complied with the General Assembly's request to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories. The colonial period was still too fresh in the minds of many representatives for them to believe everything an administering Power said about the administration of Territories under its control. If the United Kingdom believed that it had fulfilled the obligations imposed on it by the international community, why did it refuse to allow representatives of the United Nations to visit the Territories and ascertain the truth of its statements? It was necessary for the United Kingdom to permit the entry of visiting missions if the present deadlock was to be broken. Everything that had been said during the current debate, including the statements of the administering Power, had already been said in previous years. All that the Sub-Committee could do, therefore, was to recommend the adoption of another resolution, reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of the Territories to self-determination and independence and request the administering Power once again to comply with United Nations resolutions. That represented no progress and it was the administering Power which was to blame. If United Nations representatives were allowed to ascertain conditions in the Territories, it would perhaps be easier to achieve a just and equitable solution of their complex problems.

61. The representative of the United Kingdom, replying to questions which had been raised during the debate, said—with regard to the problem of unemployment in Mauritius and the need to diversify the country's economy—that it was the policy of the Mauritius Government to do everything possible to encourage the establishment of new industries and, to that end, a number of incentives had been provided in the shape of tariff concessions and financial assistance by the Government Development Bank. A number of new industries had already been established or were being considered; these included factories for the production of soap, margarine and edible oil, textiles and fertilizers, for the manufacture of stationery and watches and for the processing of synthetic jewels. Discussions had been held with representatives of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on strengthening the local machinery for industrial production. In agriculture, the United Nations Special Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations were conducting a joint survey of land and water resources and were expected to recommend various projects which should lead to the improvement and greater diversification of agricultural production. An Agricultural Marketing Board had been in operation for the preceding three years and the Mauritius Government had just approved a number of new schemes for agricultural co-operative credit. It was clear, therefore, that the Mauritius Government was determined to do everything possible to diversify the economy of the Territory and reduce its dependence on the production of primary commodities.

62. Inevitably, the Mauritius Government, like most other developing countries, had sought, in promoting local industrialization, to attract foreign capital. It was unrealistic to regard such policies as continued concessions to foreign monopolies. His delegation knew of no arrangements for foreign investment in the Territory which were intended to

operate on a monopolistic basis or in a manner contrary to the interests of the people of Mauritius.

63. The representative of Syria had referred to allegations of discrimination in the sugar industry and had asked about steps being taken to protect the workers. Conditions of employment in the sugar industry were regulated by wage councils appointed by the Mauritius Ministry of Labour and there was no discrimination among workers in any form of employment. As to the matter of hydro-electric installations, there were at present eight hydro-electric power stations operated by the Central Electricity Board of Mauritius and a ninth was to be completed by 1969. With regard to the Seychelles Taxpayers and Producers Association, he said that that organization, as indicated in paragraph 62 of the Secretariat working paper (chap. XIV), had for some time ceased to exist.

64. The representative of Finland had invited attention to the problems of a rapidly expanding population and the desirability of an expanded family planning programme. There was now a much wider acceptance among all shades of religious opinion and communities in the Territory of the need for family planning and, with government support, certain voluntary agencies had already made a start.

65. With regard to the so-called dismemberment of Mauritius and Seychelles resulting from the establishment of the British Indian Ocean Territory, as alleged by the representatives of Syria and the United Republic of Tanzania, the new Territory was made up of a number of small scattered islands separated from both Mauritius and Seychelles by many hundreds of miles. The Chagos Archipelago, for instance, although previously administered as part of Mauritius, was geographically much nearer to the Seychelles. For nearly 100 years, all the islands, including Mauritius and Seychelles, had formed a single dependency, and thereafter, beginning about sixty years previously, the islands forming the new British Indian Ocean Territory had been attached either to Mauritius or Seychelles purely as a matter of administrative convenience. They could not be considered as a homogeneous part of either of those Territories in ethnic, geographical, economic or any other terms. The islands had no indigenous population, since they had been uninhabited when originally acquired by the United Kingdom Government and virtually all persons now living there were migrant workers. The administrative rearrangements which had been worked out freely with the Governments and elected representatives of the people of Mauritius and Seychelles and with their full agreement, in no sense, therefore, constituted a breach in the natural territorial and ethnic integrity of those Territories.

66. Some representatives, including the representative of the Soviet Union, had implied that there was a conspiracy to delay independence and impede political development in the Territories in order to turn them into military bases. The clear assurances given by the United Kingdom Government concerning independence for Mauritius and the information provided on constitutional progress in the Seychelles spoke for themselves. The steady progress towards full self-government and decolonization was irrefutable evidence against such allegations.

67. Some delegations had also made familiar allegations that the United Kingdom Government was planning to establish bases in the British Indian Ocean Territory. The allegations had been based exclusively on press reports, which were often highly speculative, since the role of the Press in the United Kingdom was not restricted to that of a subservient reflection of government policies. Those delegations should ignore such speculative comment and accept the clear statement made by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defence on 16 November 1966 that his Government had no programme for creating bases in the British Indian Ocean Territory. Although the United Kingdom Government had announced as long ago as November 1965 that the islands might provide potential sites for defence purposes such as refuelling or communications facilities, no decision had in fact been taken to establish any such facilities. Such possible uses were very far removed from the fears of military bases

threatening the independence of African and Asian countries which some delegations had sought to raise.

68. On the question raised by the representative of Syria concerning a United Nations presence during the forthcoming elections in Mauritius, his delegation would be prepared to seek instructions on any specific request which the Committee might make, but he pointed out that the Banwell Commission's report had recommended that a team of Commonwealth observers should be present during the elections and that that recommendation had been accepted by all political parties in Mauritius.

69. The representative of Syria had also asked about the need to take special account of the interests of the communities in the electoral arrangements in Mauritius. He pointed out that the Territory's population was of several different ethnic origins and that, among the political groupings and parties, there were bodies which claimed to represent the Hindu and Moslem communities. Under the previous system, it had been possible for as many as fifteen out of sixty-five members of the Legislature to be nominated by the Governor in order to protect under-represented sections of the community. Since it had been impossible at the Constitutional Conference in 1965 to reach agreement on an alternative procedure, the Banwell Commission had been appointed to make recommendations which would ensure that the main sections of the population should have an opportunity to secure fair representation of their interests. It was not the United Kingdom Government which had demanded that such special arrangements should be made, but the local political parties and especially the minority communities. Under the new electoral arrangements, there would be eight "best loser" seats out of a total of seventy. Four of those would be reserved for under-represented communities irrespective of party considerations, and the other four were intended to restore the balance of party representation in so far as it had been disturbed by the previous award of four seats on a purely communal basis. The arrangement was essentially a compromise. The United Kingdom Government had throughout not wished to impose any solution and the arrangements now in operation had been generally accepted by all sides. His Government had, however, while paying every regard to local wishes, sought to discourage political parties in the Territory from appealing exclusively to particular communities. Sixty out of the seventy members in the new Legislature would be elected in three-member constituencies in which each voter was obliged to cast his full three votes and the result of such an arrangement should be to minimize communal influences. There had, of course, been universal adult suffrage in Mauritius since 1958.

70. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that he would like to make some preliminary comments on the United Kingdom representative's statement. The United Kingdom representative, in attempting to justify the dismemberment of Mauritius and Seychelles, had spoken of distances of many hundreds of miles, but it might be pointed out that the islands in question were many thousands of miles from the United Kingdom. That fact showed the extent to which the United Kingdom regarded geographical proximity as a prerequisite for the existence of a nation. At any rate, the islands in question had always been treated as part of Mauritius and Seychelles. If the facts were as the United Kingdom presented them, one could only assume that the United Kingdom had been systematically misleading the United Nations in the information it had been submitting. If that was not the case, the United Kingdom must admit that it was now pursuing a policy incompatible with the United Nations Charter as well as contrary to the wishes of the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples of Africa and Asia.

71. The United Kingdom representative had said that military bases were not now being built on the Indian Ocean islands, but the Tanzanian delegation would like to hear it stated that the United Kingdom Government did not intend to place any military installations, equipment or personnel on the islands, since any such installations and personnel could only be intended for aggressive purposes. The establishment by

the United Kingdom of military installations in the Indian Ocean must be seen as part of the military strategy of imperialism. The installations were undoubtedly intended for use against people engaged in the legitimate struggle for liberation. The United Kingdom had refused to use force where it was justified, to oust Ian Smith's régime in Southern Rhodesia, but was using all the military means at its disposal against the struggling peoples of Aden and other areas. He would like to be told whether or not the United Kingdom had any military personnel or installations, including military transportation facilities, on the islands.

72. With regard to the reliability of press reports, the question was whether the United Kingdom Government had denied the reports. *The Times* of London had reported on 25 March 1967 that the United Kingdom was in the final stages of negotiations to buy three privately owned islands in the area for defence purposes. If the United Kingdom Government did not formally deny such reports, his delegation would assume that they were true.

73. The United Kingdom representative had dwelt at length on the need for the representation of the various communities in Mauritius. The United Kingdom, ever since it had controlled Mauritius, had pursued a systematic policy of isolating one group from another in accordance with the principle "divide and rule". Now, when the nationalists called for independence, the colonial Power claimed that the people were divided. The electoral system under which each voter would be obliged to cast three votes was one which had been tried in Tanganyika prior to its independence and had since been discarded. Such a system actually amounted to a denial of the right of vote, as he would show in more detail at a subsequent meeting.

74. With regard to Seychelles, the United Kingdom had still not indicated that it would accede to the people's demand for independence. "Decolonization" could mean anything, and the Special Committee had seen how the United Kingdom interpreted that term in the case of six Territories in the Caribbean. He would like to be told that under the policy of the United Kingdom Government the people's demand for independence would be granted.

75. The representative of the United Kingdom, replying to the remarks of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, said that that representative had claimed that the islands forming the British Indian Ocean Territory were part of Mauritius and Seychelles, but the only evidence he had adduced was that the islands had formerly been treated as part of Mauritius or of Seychelles for administrative purposes. That was true, but, in his view, irrelevant.

76. He formally repudiated the Tanzanian representative's unsubstantiated charge that the United Kingdom had misled the United Nations in the information it had provided on the Territories under discussion. The United Kingdom had never withheld any information relevant to the Special Committee's work, and had indeed gone much further than was strictly required by criteria of relevance. The Tanzanian representative might disbelieve the statements of official United Kingdom spokesmen if he wished, but his counter-assertions had no basis in fact. The matter referred to in *The Times* report cited by the Tanzanian representative had been dealt with in a statement by the Secretary of State for Defence on 12 April 1967, who had said that the freehold of the islands in question, which were part of the British Indian Ocean Territory, had been acquired by the Government in order to ensure that they would be available for any facilities, such as refuelling or communications, which the Government might wish to establish there. The United Kingdom had provided full information on the Territories every year from 1964 onwards. There was little purpose in continually furnishing information if it was to be continually ignored.

77. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that he would like to comment on a number of matters touched on by the United Kingdom representative. That representative had asserted that the administering Power was making efforts to diversify the economy of the Territories under discussion. It was clear, however, that any such efforts had been inadequate. There was

chronic unemployment on the islands, and skilled workers were obliged to emigrate to find work. In a survey carried out by Barclays Bank, it had been stated that the United Kingdom had not been vigorous enough in its efforts to help the people of the Territories to help themselves. Basic goods required to meet the essential needs of the people had to be imported.

78. The United Kingdom representative's claim that his Government's military activities in the area were not impeding the progress of the Territories to independence could not be substantiated. Preparation for self-determination must include efforts to build up the economy, and the Secretariat paper showed that military activities were impeding economic development. In paragraph 113, for example, it was stated that, from 1965, the major single source of income in St. Helena had been employment in "communication stations" on Ascension Island which is a military base. Five flax mills which had been in operation in 1965 had been closed down, clearly because the labour force had been lured to the bases by advantages offered to them and diverted from normal activities essential for economic independence.

79. The administering Power had denied that it was dismembering the Territories of Mauritius and Seychelles. Clearly the United Kingdom was ignoring General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI), which stated unambiguously that any attempt aimed at the disruption of the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in those Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

80. The representative of the administering Power had cast doubt on the veracity of reports quoted from the United Kingdom Press. He did not think, however, that the United Kingdom delegation could dispute the fact that, on 15 June 1966, the British Prime Minister had indicated that it was his Government's policy to avoid establishing large bases in populated areas and instead to rely on staging posts such as those available in the Indian Ocean, where there was virtually no local population, so that United Kingdom forces could get speedily to where they were needed at minimum cost. That statement spoke for itself.

81. The assertion that the islands in question had no population of their own was questionable. The United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies had stated in 1965 that there were 1,400 people living on the islands. The inhabitants certainly did not wish to see their islands handed over to the United Kingdom for use as military bases.

82. It was asserted that the United Kingdom's military activities were not slowing progress towards independence, and that the local governments had agreed. But the agreement of governments which were not independent could not be considered valid. Under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), self-determination must not be subject to any conditions, and no form of pressure must be exercised on the people. Once independent, the new nations could enter into whatever arrangements they wished.

83. The representative of Yugoslavia recalled that his delegation was one of those which had raised the question of the establishment of United Kingdom military bases in the Territories. The United Kingdom representative had once again referred to the statement made on 16 November 1966 by the Secretary of State for Defence that no plan had been made for the creation of military bases in the British Indian Ocean Territory. The Yugoslav delegation did not regard that statement as a categorical denial by the United Kingdom Government, since it left open the possibility of the establishment of such bases in the future. According to the United Kingdom representative, members were basing their views on press reports, which were often highly speculative. He pointed out, however, that when he had said at the Sub-Committee's 36th meeting that the Indian Government was strongly opposed to the establishment of military bases in the Indian Ocean, he had relied on a statement by a spokesman for that Government.

84. He regretted that the United Kingdom representative had not deemed it necessary to discuss the points raised in

his statement regarding the preoccupation of the political parties in Seychelles with the question of the ultimate status of the Territory. In his delegation's view, that preoccupation meant that the people of Seychelles were not interested in a prolonged process of constitutional evolution. Furthermore, his delegation considered that the changes in the ratio of elected to appointed members of the Executive and Legislative Councils did not represent a significant improvement in the constitutional situation.

85. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, speaking in exercise of his right of reply, said that the United Kingdom representative's second statement had served to confirm what he himself had said earlier. The United Kingdom representative had informed members that his Government has been providing information on the new colony only since 1964. However, the Sub-Committee had been in existence for some time before that year. What the Tanzanian delegation wished to call into question, however, was not the transmission of information but the type of information transmitted. If the Territory in question had been a United Kingdom colony, why would that country pay £3 million to Mauritius as compensation for the inclusion of certain of its islands in the British Indian Ocean Territory? Colonialism under any guise was a crime against humanity and military aggression was even worse.

86. At a previous meeting, the United Kingdom Government had been called upon to indicate whether its policy was to lead the Territories to independence. The United Kingdom Government had ignored the demand of the people of Seychelles for unfettered independence. In his delegation's view, it was important that the United Kingdom Government should co-operate with the Sub-Committee and the Special Committee and agree to the sending of a United Nations visiting mission to Mauritius and Seychelles. It was essential that that Government should renounce its colonial policy in those Territories.

87. The representative of Tunisia recalled that a recent resolution of the General Assembly had called upon the administering Power to make it possible for the United Nations to send a visiting mission to the Territories under consideration. He stressed that the question of United Nations visiting missions was a matter of primary importance and the United Kingdom representative had not given a satisfactory reply in that regard. It was necessary for members to have a clear idea of the United Kingdom Government's position on the possibility of the sending of a United Nations visiting mission to Mauritius and Seychelles for the purpose of ascertaining the situation in those Territories. With regard to Mauritius, the United Kingdom representative had said that a group of observers from the Commonwealth would be invited to be present during the forthcoming elections. But he had said nothing about the Seychelles or St. Helena. In any event, what was of concern to members was the role of the United Nations.

88. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that the statement made in Parliament by the Secretary of State for Defence on 16 November 1966 had been in reply to a question concerning the estimated cost of establishing military bases in the British Indian Ocean Territory. The Secretary had said that as no plan had been made for the creation of such bases, he could not give any figure for the cost of such a scheme. The Soviet Union representative had referred to a statement made by the United Kingdom Prime Minister on 16 June 1966. However, a careful reading of that statement would not reveal any inconsistency, since the Prime Minister had spoken of the possibility of establishing facilities for refuelling and communications purposes.

89. With regard to the question of population, he had pointed out that there was no indigenous population in the British Indian Ocean Territory and that most of the people living there were migrant workers. The Soviet Union representative had again claimed that military activities in the area impeded constitutional development. He himself did not think that that view would be shared by the inhabitants of Malta or Singapore. In any event, his Government was not conducting any military activities in any of the Terri-



tories under consideration. The United Kingdom Government had provided a grant of £3 million to Mauritius and, in the case of the Seychelles, had undertaken to build an international airfield, which would contribute greatly to the economic development of the Territory. The Soviet Union representative had referred to figures in the Secretariat working paper and had claimed that the solution of unemployment in St. Helena was dependent on military activities. The United Kingdom delegation wished to point out that a total of 342 St. Helenians—as against 323 in 1964—had worked on Ascension Island in 1965 and that of that total, 150 had been employed by British Government Cable and Wireless, Limited, and 68 by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works for the construction of a British Broadcasting Corporation relay station.

90. With regard to the Tanzanian representative's remarks concerning the transmission of information by the United Kingdom delegation, he wished to point out that his delegation had always provided full information on the Territories and that it was his understanding that the Sub-Committee had first begun to consider Mauritius, the Seychelles and St. Helena in 1964. Since then, his delegation had provided information on those Territories to the Sub-Committee and the Fourth Committee in 1965 and 1966.

91. His delegation took note of the comments of the Tunisian representative, and his Government would consider any request made by the Sub-Committee as a whole concerning the sending of visiting missions.

92. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said, with regard to British Government Cable and Wireless, Limited, that its activities were not solely concerned with civilian operations. The United Kingdom newspaper, *The Observer*, had said that the cable was likely to become the main channel for relaying data back to Cape Kennedy. It was obvious that such data would be of a military nature. With regard to St. Helena and Ascension Island, he noted that the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa had recently held negotiations concerning the Simonstown naval base. According to a report in *The Times*, it had been agreed that the United Kingdom would continue to enjoy the right to fly over South Africa in the event of trouble in the Middle East. It was thus clear that those negotiations had been designed to serve the interests of the United Kingdom and to enable that country to hinder the progress of the peoples of the Middle East towards independence.

93. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said it was obvious that the representative of the United Kingdom and he were not speaking the same language. The representative of the United Kingdom had said that his Government had made a grant to Mauritius. Yet, according to paragraph 39 of the Secretariat working paper (chap. XIV), on 20 December 1966, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies had said that the United Kingdom had provided Mauritius with financial aid totalling £8.1 million, in addition to the compensation of £3 million paid for the inclusion of certain groups of its islands in the British Indian Ocean Territory. That showed clearly that the United Kingdom had had to pay for those islands.

94. The representative of Yugoslavia said that his delegation continued to hold the view that the statement made by the Secretary of State for Defence did not constitute a denial of any intention on the part of the United Kingdom to establish military bases in the new colony.

95. The representative of Mali noted that, in his initial statement at the 35th meeting, the United Kingdom representative had said that, in Mauritius, constitutional discussions between the United Kingdom and the representatives of the various political parties had already set the stage for independence—thus implying that there was no need for the Sub-Committee to consider whether General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) was being implemented. That was an over-simplification of the situation. Indeed, if one examined the political and economic situation in Mauritius, as in the other two Territories under discussion, one found that General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) was not being implemented and that basic United Nations principles were being disregarded.

According to those principles, peoples had a right to self-determination and independence, decisions on constitutional changes must be left in the hands of the peoples themselves, territorial integrity must be respected and—a principle which was vital to genuine independence—the right of peoples to sovereignty over their natural resources must be guaranteed. All those principles were being flouted. In addition, military bases were being established in the Territories, despite the General Assembly decision that the establishment of such bases in colonial territories was incompatible with the United Nations Charter and Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

96. The United Kingdom representative had gone on to say that, at the end of the Constitutional Conference held in 1965, the Secretary of State for the Colonies had announced that Mauritius would achieve independence if a resolution asking for it was passed by a simple majority of the Legislative Assembly resulting from a new general election. He found that condition surprising. He would have thought that a constitutional conference would represent the last step before independence; the requirement for new elections constituted a barrier in the path to independence. It was hard for him to conceive of a people deciding against independence, but apparently the United Kingdom hoped to ensure that the complexion of the new Assembly was favourable to it.

97. With regard to the arrangements for the elections he noted that, according to paragraph 18 of the Secretariat working paper (chap. XIV), the total electorate was about 315,000 or 48 per cent of the population. Since the rate of population growth was high and the population was predominantly young, the minimum voting age of twenty-one had the effect of excluding a large part of the population, and giving the electorate an unrepresentative character. That illustrated the danger of allowing the United Kingdom to organize the elections to a body which was to vote on the question of independence.

98. Paragraph 16 of the Secretariat paper (chap. XIV) revealed that a number of seats were to be filled by the "best losers" in the elections. He found such an arrangement extraordinary, since it meant seating people who had been rejected by the electorate and thus reversing the democratic decision of the people.

99. It was clear from the Secretariat paper that there had been no economic progress in any of the Territories and that no attempt was being made to alter the structure of the economy in order to ensure economic progress in the future. Mauritius depended essentially on the production of sugar and coffee. In view of the world market situation with regard to coffee, with severe fluctuations in prices and low price levels, coffee-producing countries were trying hard to redirect their production. It was clear that coffee provided no basis for economic development, and the situation was similar with regard to sugar. As far as employment was concerned, economic growth was not keeping pace with the rapid rise in population and chronic unemployment and underemployment resulted. No real solution to that problem was yet in sight.

100. The representative of Ethiopia said that very little had been accomplished towards implementing the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions in Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena. The Special Committee and the General Assembly had repeatedly reaffirmed the right of the people of those Territories to freedom and independence and had invited the administering Power to take effective measures to implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Yet the Sub-Committee was obliged to take up the question once again. In September 1966, the United Kingdom delegation had informed the Sub-Committee that registration for the purpose of the new elections had been due to begin on 1 September 1966 but, because of Ramadan, the elections could not be held before February 1967; it had added that Mauritius could thus achieve independence during the summer of 1967.

101. At the 35th meeting, however, in reply to a question from the representative of Syria, the United Kingdom representative had said that independence would probably be obtained in 1968. For certain reasons, the elections due to be

held in February 1967 had been postponed. She regretted to have to say that her delegation was not satisfied with the reasons given for the delay. The Ethiopian delegation urged the United Kingdom Government to hold the promised elections at an early date. The people of Mauritius had expressed their wish for independence in 1965 at the London Constitutional Conference, but they were still waiting for the day of independence to arrive. Her delegation appealed to the administering Power to implement fully the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People.

102. With regard to Seychelles and St. Helena, developments were still very slow; hardly any progress had been made in either the political, economic or social situation. As could be seen from Sir Colville Deverell's report, the situation in Seychelles remained serious. Sir Colville had expressed the opinion that, in view of the political inexperience of the people, constitutional evolution should proceed "with reasonable deliberation", and had complained that the preoccupation of the political parties with the question of the ultimate status of Seychelles was distracting attention from the more immediate matter of the next steps along the path of constitutional evolution. Whatever Sir Colville's views on the people's preoccupation with the question of the Territory's ultimate status might be, her conclusion was that the people of Seychelles were anxiously awaiting full independence. She would therefore like to see the administering Power comply with the people's wishes on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions.

103. As to economic conditions, Seychelles had been unable to balance its budget without external aid since 1958, unemployment was increasing, the rate of population growth was rising and agricultural production remained static. That was a sad situation in a country soon to become independent, and her delegation urged the United Kingdom Government to take immediate steps to help Seychelles cope with its economic and social problems.

104. She also noted that very little progress had been made in St. Helena in the economic, social and political fields. Her delegation appealed to the administering Power to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant General Assembly resolutions in respect of St. Helena. Most particularly, as far as all three Territories were concerned, it recommended that the administering Power should do its utmost to solve the educational, social and economic problems with which they were faced.

105. The representative of Syria, referring to the answers given to his questions by the representative of the United Kingdom, thought he was justified in asking what was the potential economic wealth of the Territories and to what extent that potential had been realized for the benefit of the population. There were indications that Mauritius had considerable potential in hydro-electric power, yet, according to the representative of the administering Power, there were only eight hydro-electric stations now in operation and a ninth under construction. He would be interested to know what the production was in kilowatts, to what use it was put and whether it was helping to raise the economic standard of the population.

106. The representative of the administrative Power had indicated that unemployment was decreasing, but he wondered why there was any unemployment at all in a place which was apparently so rich in natural resources and when a relatively extensive economic development project might absorb all available manpower, and even require more. The United Kingdom had both the capital and technical knowledge for such a project.

107. The representative of the United Kingdom had dwelt on the benign nature of the strategic installations on the islands, claiming that they were only refuelling stations. He wondered whether they had been constructed on Mauritian land with the express free consent of the people. If not, were they not impeding self-determination and independence?

108. He welcomed the assurance given that there was no discrimination in the sugar or other industries, but asked what were the salary scales for Europeans and indigenous

employees and whether the latter had access to managerial positions.

109. He urged the administering Power to give replies that provided a comprehensive picture of the islands under its administration and not merely partial answers. What was important was that the people should freely exercise their right to self-determination, that there should be social, economic and political progress and that the sovereignty of the people and the territorial integrity of their land should be respected. The Sub-Committee should not base its conclusions on the opinion of the administering Power as to what was reasonable.

110. The representative of the United Kingdom, replying to the comments made by the representative of Mali concerning the delay in granting independence to Mauritius following the Constitutional Conference in 1965 and the requirement that a new Legislature should approve a request for independence, referred him to the report of that Conference, which had made it very clear that there had by no means been agreement as to whether the issue of independence had been fully considered at previous general elections and that it had been decided by the parties represented at the Conference that steps should be taken to review the electoral arrangements before new elections were held. Two points of view had been expressed: one had been that there was no need to consult the people regarding the future status of Mauritius since their desire for independence had been demonstrated by their support in three general elections for the parties favouring independence, but that it would be appropriate to hold general elections before independence so that the newly elected Government could lead the country into independence; the opposing argument advanced had been that the question of independence had not been a prominent issue in previous general elections and it was therefore doubtful whether the voters really desired it.

111. Those had been the views not of the United Kingdom Government, but of the parties represented at the Conference. Agreement had therefore been reached on the procedure he had described and, if a majority of the newly elected Legislature so decided, independence could be granted within a period of six months. The reasons why the approval of a majority in the Legislature was required were perfectly clear to anyone familiar with democratic procedures. As he had made clear in earlier statements, the delay in holding general elections had been caused by the process of reviewing the electoral system and the initiative now lay with the Government of Mauritius. In December 1966, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies, after discussions with the Prime Minister of Mauritius, had expressed the hope that the latter would share his wish for early elections and the Prime Minister of Mauritius had confirmed that he wished elections to be held in 1967. The United Kingdom could do no more; the initiative for holding elections lay with the Mauritians themselves.

112. On the question of the voting age, which had also been raised by the representative of Mali, the franchise arrangements had been reviewed at the Constitutional Conference in 1965 and the leaders of the parties represented had agreed to leave it unchanged. It had therefore been the decision of the Mauritian representatives themselves. There was, moreover, nothing unusual in a minimum voting age of 21; that was the case in many countries.

113. With reference to the salary scale in the sugar industry, he assured the representative of Syria that no sections of the population of Mauritius could be regarded as indigenous in the sense valid in other parts of the world. No distinction was made in the sugar industry between the Europeans and other sections of the population.

114. He repeated that no refuelling facilities had so far been constructed in the British Indian Ocean Territory and no decision had yet been taken to do so.

115. The representative of Mali said that he had been surprised by the United Kingdom representative's answer to his question concerning the delay in granting independence. In paragraph 19 of the Secretariat working paper (chap. XIV), it was stated that neither the United Kingdom Government

nor the Government of Mauritius could avoid the subsequent delays. Internal political difficulties alone could not be the cause for the delay; one cause appeared to be the requirement that a newly elected Legislature should first approve a resolution asking for independence. He believed that after the Constitutional Conference in 1965 the path to independence had been wide open. There was some doubt in his mind as to the United Kingdom's willingness to move towards the emancipation of the Territory.

116. On the question of the minimum voting age, it should be recognized that the population of Mauritius was a somewhat special case because of the age pyramid and the rapid growth of population. To give the franchise only to those over the age of twenty-one would favour the population of mixed and French descent who mainly supported the Parti mauricien social démocrate (PMSD), which was in favour of preserving the links with the administering Power. That indicated what the outcome of the proposed popular consultation would probably be. In many countries the minimum voting age was eighteen. If that were adopted in Mauritius, 75 per cent of the population, instead of 48 per cent, would be entitled to vote and the majority would then consist of young people who did not belong to the land-owning class. The situation presented complex problems which should be studied carefully since the future of a nation was at stake.

117. He was deeply concerned over the strict dependence of Mauritius on coffee and sugar. A country which was about to become independent should not depend on those two products alone. Mauritius, for instance, was entirely dependent on Madagascar for rice. If something could be done to make the Territory less dependent on the fluctuating prices for coffee and sugar, the United Kingdom should inform the Sub-Committee. It should also diversify agricultural production so that the Territory, which had a rich soil, could satisfy more of its own needs.

118. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the requirement that a request for independence should first be approved by a majority of the newly elected Legislature of Mauritius was no more than a guarantee of the democratic expression of the wishes of the people. It was true that the PMSD did not support full independence, but he pointed out that that party represented not only those of European or mixed descent but also many of African descent who were resident in the Territory. It was hoped, however, that the new electoral arrangements would cut across such communal or racial considerations.

119. In his statement at the Sub-Committee's 37th meeting, he had mentioned the various efforts being made to promote new industry and diversify the economy of Mauritius. Both the Governments of the United Kingdom and Mauritius fully realized the need for diversification.

120. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed with the representative of Mali that the administering Power should give some thought to lowering the minimum voting age, especially since the population of Mauritius did not have a long life expectancy. The explanation given by the United Kingdom representative was not convincing. What was good for other countries was not necessarily good for Mauritius. Some countries recognized that people already had opinions by the age of eighteen and were in a position to decide how to vote.

121. He had been glad to hear from the representative of the administering Power that there were at present no plans to establish military bases in the Territories, especially in the new colony. That would have been satisfactory if there had not been reports to the contrary. There was considerable concern in Africa and Asia on that point and there had even been discussion in the United Kingdom Parliament. He understood that the United Kingdom representative in New Delhi had been handed a statement pointing out that military preparations in the Indian Ocean were contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter. The spokesman for the Indian Government, to whose statement the Yugoslav representative had referred, was very well informed about the discussions in the Special Committee and in the United Nations in general; and was reported to have expressed the hope that the United

Kingdom Government would take those discussions into account and would give up any plans to establish military bases in the Territories. He still did not consider the United Kingdom statement definitive; but if it was, he welcomed it.

122. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that it was the elected representatives of the people of Mauritius themselves who had decided to retain a minimum voting age of twenty-one. What was more important was that in Mauritius the voters had a free choice between various political parties and a free choice of candidates.

123. He had noted the USSR representative's comments concerning India's views. No doubt, when the question was discussed at a later stage by the plenary Special Committee, the Indian representative would make clear his Government's position on the matter.

### B. Conclusions

124. The Sub-Committee notes with regret that the administering Power has still not implemented the provisions of resolution 1514 (XV) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena, and is still unduly delaying the achievement of independence by these Territories.

125. The Sub-Committee notes with regret the inadequacy of political progress in these Territories. The administering Power, through the Governor, continues to exercise vast powers, particularly in the constitutional and the legislative fields. In Seychelles, the administering Power is insisting on a longer constitutional process under the pretext that the people of the Territory lack political experience. Moreover, the new "proposals for constitutional advance" do not accelerate but, in fact, delay the transfer of power to democratically elected representatives of the people as provided for in resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly.

126. By creating a new territory, the British Indian Ocean Territory, composed of islands detached from Mauritius and Seychelles, the administering Power continues to violate the territorial integrity of these Non-Self-Governing Territories and to defy resolutions 2066 (XX) and 2232 (XXI) of the General Assembly.

127. The Sub-Committee notes with concern that, notwithstanding the denials by the administering Power, there is still evidence to indicate that the United Kingdom intends to use portions of these territories for military purposes in collaboration with the Government of the United States of America. The Sub-Committee is of the firm opinion that such military installations create international tension and arouse the concern of the peoples of Africa and Asia, especially those in the vicinity of the installations.

128. The economic situation in Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena remains unsatisfactory. The Territories suffer from shortage of capital and depend entirely on few crops and external aid. Efforts by the administering Power to diversify the economy of the Territories have been inadequate. Concessions to foreign companies continue and the interests of the peoples are not safeguarded.

129. The social situation in the Territories continues to arouse concern. There is a downward trend in *per capita* income and a rise in unemployment in Mauritius and Seychelles. In Mauritius, the workers in the sugar industry rightly complain of discriminatory practices. There are still no facilities for higher education in the Territories.

### C. Recommendations

130. The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee take concrete measures to insure that the right of the peoples of Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, is respected by the administering Power.

131. The Special Committee should urge the administering Power to grant the Territories the political status their peoples freely choose. The administering Power should consequently refrain from taking any measure incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Declaration

on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

132. The Special Committee should once again reaffirm that any constitutional changes must be left to the peoples of the Territories themselves, who alone have the right to decide on the form of government they wish to adopt.

133. The administering Power should without delay hold free elections in the Territories on the basis of universal suffrage and transfer all powers to the representative organs elected by the people.

134. The Special Committee should recommend that the General Assembly set a time limit for the granting of independence to Mauritius and accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) regarding Seychelles and St. Helena.

135. The Sub-Committee recommends that a United Nations visiting mission should be sent to the Territories to ascertain the extent of the progress achieved towards the goal of self-determination and independence.

136. The administering Power should once again be called upon to respect the territorial integrity of Mauritius and Seychelles and to return to these Territories the islands detached from them.

137. The Special Committee should urge the administering Power to refrain from any military activity in the Terri-

tories, especially in the islands detached from Mauritius and Seychelles and in Ascension Island. Such activity would constitute an act of hostility against the peoples of Africa and Asia and a threat to international peace and security.

138. The administering Power should once again be called upon to safeguard the right of the peoples of the Territories to dispose of the natural resources of their countries and to undertake effective measures for creation of a diversified economy.

139. The administering Power should be asked to inform the Special Committee before the opening of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly concerning the implementation of the recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

#### *D. Adoption of the report*

140. This report was adopted by the Sub-Committee at its 39th meeting on 10 May 1967. The representative of Finland stated that certain parts of the conclusions and the recommendations were not in accord with and did not reflect the views expressed by his delegation at the Sub-Committee's meeting on 13 April 1967. His delegation therefore could not support all the conclusions and recommendations of the report.



## CHAPTER XXIV\*

## INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED QUESTIONS

## INTRODUCTION

1. In operative paragraph 5 of its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee *inter alia* to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. In order to discharge its functions under the above resolution, the Special Committee, at its 315th meeting on 17 November 1964, approved certain procedures which had been suggested by the Secretary-General (A/5800/Rev.1,<sup>1</sup> Chap. II, appendix I). These proce-

dures were later also approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

3. According to these procedures, the latest information transmitted by administering Powers is used in the preparation by the Secretariat each year of working papers on the individual Territories for the Special Committee. This information is taken into account by the Committee in its consideration of the Territories concerned and is reflected in the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with each of the Territories. In addition, the Special Committee considers each year, as a separate item on its agenda, a report by the Secretary-General on the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and on the action taken during the year in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII).

4. At the conclusion of its consideration of this item in 1966, the Special Committee, on 19 October 1966, adopted a consensus in which it deplored the fact that

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/6700/Add.15.

<sup>1</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (part I).

whereas some administering Powers had transmitted information under Article 73 e of the Charter, others had not done so, or had done so insufficiently or too late.

5. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly, on 20 December 1966, adopted resolution 2233 (XXI), operative paragraphs 2 to 4 of which read as follows:

"2. *Expresses its profound regret* that, despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly, including the most recent recommendation contained in resolution 2109 (XX), some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter or have done so insufficiently or too late;

"3. *Once again urges* all Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development;

"4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) in accordance with the procedures referred to above."

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

##### General

6. In accordance with the procedures outlined above, the latest information transmitted by administering Powers under Article 73 e of the Charter was used in the preparation by the Secretariat of working papers for the Special Committee in 1967 and was taken into account by the Committee in its consideration of the Territories concerned. As in previous years, this information is reflected in the chapter of the Special Committee's report dealing with each of the Territories.

7. Also in accordance with the said procedures, the Special Committee, at its 557th to 559th meetings, on 12 and 13 September 1967, considered a report by the Secretary-General (see annex to the present chapter) on the information which had been transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 13 September 1967, and on the action which had been taken in implementation of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII).

##### Statements by members

8. The representative of the United Kingdom observed that, according to the Secretary-General's report (see annex below), the United Kingdom had transmitted information on six of its Territories. He pointed out that his delegation had provided information on six further Territories—the Bahamas on 11 September, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands on 11 September, Mauritius on 8 September, and New Hebrides, St. Helena and Swaziland on 11 September—although the information had been sent too late for inclusion in the Secretary-General's report. He proposed that, in accordance with the procedure followed in previous years, the information in question should be included in the Committee's report to the General Assembly. His delegation expected to be able to transmit information on Bermuda, British Honduras, Hong Kong, the Seychelles and the Turks and Caicos Islands in the very near future, before the Com-

mittee finally adopted its report to the General Assembly; the Committee might therefore incorporate the relevant references and dates in its report.

9. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania noted that certain colonial Powers had a negative attitude towards the efforts of the Committee in particular, and the United Nations as a whole, to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He deplored the fact that certain colonial Powers had transmitted information in a manner which was inadequate and had done so too late for it to be of real use in the Committee's work.

10. He observed that the United Kingdom, the colonial Power administering Southern Rhodesia, had not yet transmitted any information on that Territory—by which he meant information relating solely to the activities of the United Kingdom Government in connexion with Rhodesia. The United Kingdom should transmit all the necessary information, for it was well known that several members of the United Kingdom administration had been sent to Southern Rhodesia to communicate with the illegal racist régime of Ian Smith. That was something that should be brought to light, but, of course, the colonial Power was seeking to hide it.

11. In addition, since its work was paralysed when the information it needed did not reach it in time, the Committee should consider the possibility of setting a time-limit for the submission of such information. In that way, those colonial Powers which were always complaining that certain members of the Committee were not informed about the situation would no longer be able to do so.

12. The Portuguese Government, once again, had refused to submit any information. In 1966, he himself had said that no condemnation could be too strong for a Government which mocked the rules recognized by the entire international community and was carrying out a policy of extermination in the Territories under its administration. That comment was still valid. The fascist colonial régime in Portugal was continuing its criminal war against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau). Many countries, in particular the members of NATO, were contributing materially to its efforts to maintain its domination over the peoples of those Territories. The activities of foreign monopolies in the Territories were well known, as was the fact that the African inhabitants possessed nothing. All such information should be submitted to the United Nations for consideration by the Committee.

13. It was now September 1967 and neither the United States of America nor France had so far submitted information on the Territories under their colonial domination. The Committee should bear that fact in mind. For its part, his delegation would seek, with other delegations, to prepare a text which would enable the Committee to conclude its discussion of the item in a constructive manner.

14. The representative of India observed that he was glad the United Kingdom representative had announced that his Government had just transmitted information on six further Territories and would soon provide information on other Territories for which it was responsible. He was not, however, completely satisfied with the way in which the United Kingdom Government and other Governments were discharging their responsibilities under Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter. Like the Tanzanian representative,

he thought that the administering Powers should expedite the transmission of information on their colonies so that the Secretariat working papers for the Committee could be as up to date as possible.

15. The most glaring culprit in that respect was the Portuguese Government, which constantly defied the United Nations. The Territories, which Portugal euphemistically called overseas provinces, had been declared Non-Self-Governing Territories by the General Assembly in resolution 1542 (XV). Portugal therefore had an obligation to transmit information on them.

16. The United Kingdom delegation had taken an active part in the Committee's discussions on the question of Southern Rhodesia; he therefore could not understand why the United Kingdom Government was providing no information on that Territory, since it recognized it as a Non-Self-Governing Territory under its administration. It would seem that the United Kingdom delegation owed an explanation to the Committee, and he hoped that the United Kingdom Government would recognize that it was its responsibility to transmit information to the Committee on Southern Rhodesia.

17. In conclusion, he endorsed the suggestion made by the Tanzanian representative regarding the need to prepare a text to permit the Committee to conclude its consideration of the item constructively.

18. The representative of the United States pointed out that her Government regularly reported on the Territories for which it was responsible. The information which it had available had been transmitted to the Secretariat and had already been discussed by the relevant sub-committees of the Committee. Moreover, paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's report (see annex below) indicated that the United States had submitted more information than Article 73 e of the Charter required, particularly concerning political and constitutional developments in the Territories. The information which had not yet been submitted for 1966 would be available to the Committee before the end of the week; thus, the delay would be negligible.

19. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics observed that whenever the Committee considered the question of the information which administering Powers were required to transmit under Article 73 e, it always found that several colonial Powers provided no information or provided information which was of no value to it.

20. The representative of the United States had asserted that her country had transmitted more information than was required; the question was, however, whether that additional information really added anything.

21. The United Nations Charter clearly stated that the basic obligation of Administering Authorities was to promote the economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories and their development towards self-government or independence. Information on constitutional development must therefore be regarded as coming under the heading of information which should normally be provided. In any case, the information transmitted by the administering Powers was totally inadequate and was actually designed to disguise the real situation in the Territories. From what the Committee knew about the activities of international monopolies and the military activities of certain Powers in colonial Territories, it was clear

that certain facts had been hidden from the Committee and from world public opinion. It was therefore quite reasonable to say that the information available to the Committee was not so valuable that it could not do without it.

22. Since Article 73 e of the Charter was not being complied with, he supported the Tanzanian representative's proposal that a time-limit should be set for the submission of information. He himself thought that the Secretariat should, in preparing documents for the Special Committee, use not only the information provided by the colonial Powers but also all information from other sources which might be of interest to the Committee.

23. Lastly, the Committee should indicate how United Nations decisions were being carried out and how the resolutions of the Special Committee were being implemented by the colonial Powers.

24. The representative of Tanzania had spoken of the assistance given by certain NATO members to Portugal. The Committee should not wait for the administering Powers to provide information on that matter and for them to recognize that as members of NATO they were helping Portugal to crush national liberation movements but should request the Secretariat to obtain any information which would throw light on the machinations of the colonial Powers and to include such information in its reports instead of relying solely on information transmitted by the colonial Powers.

25. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the critical remarks made by certain delegations about the adequacy of the information supplied by administering Powers could not apply to his Government, since it had always conscientiously fulfilled its responsibilities as administering Power. Moreover, he had the impression that the Secretariat did not rely exclusively on the information provided by administering Powers but drew widely on other reliable sources.

26. With regard to the timing of the transmission of information, he recalled that in 1964 the Committee had established and approved a time-limit of six months from the termination of the administrative year applying to the Territories in question. That time-limit was 30 June for the Territories under United Kingdom administration.

27. He also recalled that the procedures approved by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories had provided for the transmission of information every three years. In the intervening years, the administering Powers had been required to provide supplementary information only. The year 1966 was one of the years for which full and detailed information was required.

28. The United Kingdom was doing its best to adhere to the target date of 30 June. However, since assembling the large volume of information requested in the questionnaire approved by the General Assembly required substantial administrative effort and imposed a considerable financial burden on small Territories with limited resources, the United Kingdom could not invariably undertake to meet the deadline.

29. The submission of information on Southern Rhodesia was a complex question which had many ramifications. His delegation would certainly report the comments made by certain delegations, in particular those of India and Tanzania, to his Govern-

ment, and he could assure the Committee that the United Kingdom Government would give them consideration.

30. The representative of Sierra Leone noted that the information for 1965 in respect of some Non-Self-Governing Territories had been transmitted in 1967. He supported the view that administering Powers should try to submit the information more promptly, so that the data available to delegations were up to date. He also noted that France had not provided any information on French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago; Portugal, of course, had supplied no information at all. That failure to co-operate was to be deplored. The United Kingdom continued to provide no information on Southern Rhodesia. His delegation wished that the United Kingdom would find it possible to supply information on that Territory.

31. With regard to the adequacy of the material supplied, Article 73 e of the Charter had been interpreted in various ways, but it seemed to him essential that complete information should be supplied indicating what political progress had been made in the direction of independence. He therefore associated himself with previous speakers in urging the administering Powers not only to co-operate in supplying information, but to assist the Committee and the Secretariat by supplying fuller information and by recognizing that the kind of information required at the present day differed from the type of information which had been required in 1945.

32. The representative of Uruguay thought that a clear distinction should be made between obligations under Article 73 e and any other obligations that might arise. There were some administering Powers—notably Portugal—which had defied the United Nations by refusing to submit any information at all. France must unfortunately be included in the same group in view of its policy regarding French Somaliland. It was sad that France had refused to recognize the competence of the United Nations and withheld the information it required.

33. There was another group of Powers whose position was different. The United Kingdom, for example, according to the Secretary-General's report, had provided information for 1966 on only six Territories, but the United Kingdom representative had indicated that reports were being prepared on the other Territories. He had offered some explanations which might not be accepted by all but which at least revealed the United Kingdom's desire to co-operate. The Committee should not therefore adopt a resolution criticizing all the administering Powers equally. There was perhaps a case for a resolution directed against those States which had denied their obligation to submit information.

34. He considered that the representative of Tanzania had made a very pertinent suggestion concerning the fixing of a time-limit for the submission of information. It appeared from what the United Kingdom representative had said that there was already a time-limit which had been fixed by the General Assembly some years previously. All that seemed needed was to ask administering Powers to comply with the terms of the relevant General Assembly resolution—with the understanding that supplementary information covering additional developments could always be submitted later.

## **B. Action taken by the Special Committee**

35. At the 558th meeting, on 13 September 1967, the Chairman stated that on the basis of the statements of representatives and informal consultations with delegations, he wished to suggest the following consensus:

"The Special Committee takes note of the report of the Secretary-General. The Special Committee also takes note of the fact that some administering Powers have transmitted information under Article 73 e of the Charter but have done so too late and in some cases insufficiently.

"In this connexion the Committee recalls that in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, resolution 142 (II) of 3 November 1947 and resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the administering Powers are requested to send to the Secretary-General annually the most recent information at their disposal as early as possible and, at the latest, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

"The Committee calls upon the administering Powers to comply with this decision. The Committee regrets that some administering Powers have not submitted any information under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee deeply deplores the fact that, in spite of the numerous decisions taken by the General Assembly, Portugal for all these years has not submitted any information with regard to its colonial Territories as required under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee also deplores the consistent refusal by the United Kingdom to submit information on Southern Rhodesia in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter."

36. The representative of Uruguay said that he was in general agreement with the draft consensus; however, he thought that, before considering it, the Committee should hear a further statement from the United Kingdom representative clarifying its position regarding Southern Rhodesia. It was true that the Committee had not received information on Southern Rhodesia in the ordinary way in pursuance of Article 73 e, but the question of Southern Rhodesia had been discussed in the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the United Kingdom had made it clear that it would in no circumstances support the racist minority in Southern Rhodesia and ignore the wishes of the majority. Perhaps the Chairman could consult the United Kingdom representative as to the possibility of his informing the Committee on the measures being taken by the United Kingdom to put down the rebellion of the racist minority. If the United Kingdom was willing to provide such information, the Committee could consider whether Southern Rhodesia should be mentioned in the consensus.

37. The Chairman said that what the Committee was concerned about was the formal submission of information to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e. The United Kingdom Government had never submitted information on Southern Rhodesia, having always contended that Southern Rhodesia could not be regarded as a Non-Self-Governing Territory. Should the United Kingdom decide, in the present circumstances, to change its mind and submit information in the future, that would be a welcome move, but the Committee would still have a right to regret what had happened up to the present moment, and he therefore



thought that it would be best to keep the wording of the consensus as it stood.

38. The representative of Australia said he did not think that the criticisms which had been levelled at administering Powers regarding the submission of information applied to Australia. Australia had submitted information as required under the Charter and, as indicated in paragraph 2 of the Secretary-General's report (see annex below), had also provided additional information in the annual reports of the Territories, and during meetings of the Special Committee. Consequently, his Government had fulfilled its Charter obligations conscientiously, and had gone beyond those obligations. The consensus suggested by the Chairman stated that some administering Powers had transmitted information but had done so too late and in some cases insufficiently. The word "insufficiently" hardly applied to Australia, and whereas information had sometimes been submitted later than Australia would have wished, that had been due simply to the physical difficulties of assembling, processing, printing and transmitting the detailed statistical information. He thought that it was generally understood that the compilation of statistics sometimes took more time than the six-month period mentioned in some resolutions adopted at early sessions of the General Assembly.

39. The Chairman said, that, if the administering Powers had the right to defend themselves on the grounds that they had not had sufficient time to submit the necessary information, then they should have done so when the relevant resolutions on the transmission of information had been adopted by the Assembly. It was the task of the Special Committee to see that those resolutions were implemented and to adhere to the decisions it had taken in the past.

40. The representative of the United Kingdom said it was certainly the position of his Government that until the time of the illegal declaration of independence in November 1965 Southern Rhodesia did enjoy a full measure of self-government and therefore fell outside the scope of Article 73 e. The illegal declaration, however, created a situation which was both transitional and complex. His delegation did not wish at the present stage to go beyond that observation. The matter would be given full and careful consideration by the United Kingdom Government. Of course, his delegation could not at present accept the paragraph of the consensus referring to Southern Rhodesia and therefore could not be associated with the consensus as a whole.

41. The representative of the United States entered a general reservation concerning the consensus. Although it was within the Committee's province to express itself on the question of the deadline, it should be made clear that the United States Government also encountered considerable delays in the process of collating, analysing and checking information from remote areas and in preparing it for distribution. His delegation had sought to remedy those delays by presenting information on request in the Sub-Committees. Such information was up-to-date and generally went beyond the scope of the topics required under Article 73 e of the Charter.

42. The representative of Uruguay said that the Special Committee was not discussing the fulfilment of the obligation to submit information under Article 73 e of the Charter but the legal position taken by the United Kingdom in the specific case of Southern

Rhodesia. The United Kingdom had formally stated that since the illegal assumption of power by the Smith régime it did not consider itself bound to submit information under Article 73 e. The Special Committee must consider that legal position, but it was improper to condemn the United Kingdom because it had not submitted information. His delegation was therefore bound to enter a legal reservation about that paragraph of the consensus dealing with Southern Rhodesia.

43. The Chairman said the representative of Uruguay was fully entitled to enter a reservation but he would remind him that in 1962 the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1747 (XVI) affirming that Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom Government had not submitted information, as could be seen from paragraph 3 of the Secretary-General's report (see annex below). The real position of the United Kingdom was that it had not submitted information in the past because, in its view, Southern Rhodesia had obtained a large measure of self-government. That position had been contested by the majority of the Members of the United Nations. Since the unilateral declaration of independence the situation was extremely complex and discussion of it in the Committee might perhaps be unduly prolonged.

44. The representative of the United Kingdom said it was not the position of his Government that because of the existence of a *de facto* régime in Rhodesia the United Kingdom was no longer bound to transmit information. Up to the time of the illegal declaration of independence in November 1965 it had been the consistent position of the United Kingdom Government that Southern Rhodesia enjoyed a full measure of self-government and therefore fell outside the scope of Article 73 e. The illegal declaration clearly created a new situation and there were now in any case obvious practical obstacles to the provision of information.

45. The representative of Uruguay said that his delegation had voted for the 1962 resolution affirming that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory and in its view Southern Rhodesia had certainly not achieved autonomy. The position of the administering Power in the light of the illegal declaration of independence was that it was powerless to act. It now stated that it no longer possessed the means to obtain the information required from Southern Rhodesia. In other words, the Committee could not place the United Kingdom in the same position as those countries which could submit information but refused to do so. With the legal reservation he had entered, he would be able to support the consensus.

46. At the 559th meeting, the representative of Venezuela suggested that the second sentence of the draft consensus should be replaced by the following paragraph:

"The Special Committee takes note of the fact that some administering Powers have transmitted information in conformity with Article 73 e of the Charter. The Special Committee also takes note that some administering Powers have transmitted this information too late. The Special Committee takes note furthermore that in some cases the information supplied was not sufficient."

In his opinion that text dealt more accurately with all aspects of the problem and thus correctly reflected the understanding arrived at by the members of the Committee.

47. The representative of Chile supported the Venezuelan representative's suggestion. He felt that the proposed changes brought out more clearly the various situations existing with regard to the transmission of information.

48. The representative of the United Kingdom said that since the proposed changes related only to the first paragraph of the text, he maintained the reservations which he had expressed at the previous meeting.

49. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania asked whether the other delegations which had expressed reservations at the previous meeting also maintained them.

50. The representative of the United States said that he appreciated the efforts made by the Venezuelan and Chilean representatives to improve the proposed text; however, since the changes in question did not relate to the main problem, namely that of setting a time-limit for the transmission of information, his delegation was compelled to maintain its reservations.

51. The representative of Uruguay maintained that while the paragraph proposed by the Venezuelan representative was useful in providing clarification, the text did not accurately reflect the situation. Certain administering Powers were not complying with their obligations under Article 73 e of the Charter, and they had been mentioned by name during the discussion. However, the proposed text referred specifically to only one Power which was not providing information on the Territories under its administration and one other Power which refused to provide such information on one particular Territory. Since Portugal and the United Kingdom were mentioned in the text, another administering Power, France, should also be mentioned, since it was refusing to comply with the rules of decolonization in the case of French Somaliland. Rather serious accusations had been made against France in connexion with the referendum which it had recently held in French Somaliland. Information from the administering Power might—and, it was to be hoped, would—show that the accusations were without foundation. In his opinion, all administering Powers, including France, should co-operate with the United Nations in ensuring decolonization and in dealing with the difficulties involved in integrating the various peoples of the colonial Territories. In conclusion, he wished to state that he agreed to the changes suggested by the Venezuelan representative with regard to the beginning of the text but maintained the reservations he had expressed at the previous meeting as far as the remainder of the text was concerned.

52. The representative of Australia reiterated that his Government had more than met its obligations with regard to the information to be provided on the Territories under its administration and that only technical difficulties had prevented it from submitting the requested information on time. He therefore maintained his reservations regarding the text of the proposed consensus.

53. The representatives of Finland and Italy wished to make it clear that they had not actually expressed any reservations at the previous meeting but had merely asked for an opportunity to study the text before taking a position. They could now inform the Committee that they accepted the text as well as the amendment suggested by the Venezuelan representative.

54. The Chairman, referring to remarks made earlier in the discussion, explained that, in preparing working

papers, the Secretariat was continuing to use all the information it could gather, including that transmitted to it by administering Powers under Article 73 e of the Charter. The working papers on the Territories under Portuguese administration and on Southern Rhodesia were entirely based on information assembled directly by the Secretariat.

55. At the 559th meeting, on 13 September 1967, the Special Committee decided, in the absence of objection, to adopt the text of the consensus suggested by the Chairman with the amendment suggested by the representative of Venezuela, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would appear in the records of the meetings. The text adopted by the Special Committee reads as follows:

"The Special Committee takes note of the report of the Secretary-General. The Special Committee takes note of the fact that some administering Powers have transmitted information in conformity with Article 73 e of the Charter. The Special Committee also takes note that some administering Powers have transmitted this information too late. The Special Committee takes note furthermore that in some cases the information supplied was not sufficient.

"In this connexion, the Committee recalls that in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 66 (I) of 14 December 1946, 142 (II) of 3 November 1947 and 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the administering Powers are requested to send to the Secretary-General annually the most recent information at their disposal, as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned. The Committee calls upon the administering Powers to comply with this decision.

"The Committee regrets that some administering Powers have not submitted any information under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee deeply deplores the fact that, in spite of the numerous decisions taken by the General Assembly, Portugal for all these years has not submitted any information with regard to her colonial Territories as required under Article 73 e of the Charter. The Committee also deplores the consistent refusal by the United Kingdom to submit information on Southern Rhodesia."

#### ANNEX\*

#### Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

##### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

##### *Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter*

1. The Secretary-General's previous report on this subject (A/6300/Rev.1,<sup>a</sup> chapter XXIII, appendix), listed the dates on which information was transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 29 September 1966. The table at the end of the present report shows the dates on which such information in respect of the years 1965 and 1966 was transmitted up to 13 September 1967.

2. The information transmitted under Article 73 e follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population, economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of

\* Previously reproduced under the symbols A/AC.109/269 and Add.1.

<sup>a</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23.

Territories under the administration of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, the annual reports of the Territories, which also include information on constitutional matters, were transmitted. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in Territories under their administration was also given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America during meetings of the Special Committee.

3. No information has been transmitted to the Secretary-General concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, which, by resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly considered were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. Nor has the Secretary-General received information concerning Southern Rhodesia which, the Assembly affirmed by resolution

1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter.

*Study of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter*

4. In compliance with the provisions of operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965 and operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2233 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, which requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e, and in accordance with the procedure approved by the Special Committee in 1964, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee.

*Dates of transmission of information under Article 73 e for 1965 and 1966*

This table includes all Territories listed in annex II of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session,<sup>a</sup> with the exception of Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Guiana, Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zanzibar.

	1965	1966
UNITED KINGDOM (Calendar year):		
Aden .....	6 July 1966	
Antigua .....	6 December 1966	
Bahamas .....	5 August 1966	11 September 1967
Bermuda .....	13 September 1966	
British Honduras .....	29 December 1966	
British Virgin Islands .....	10 March 1967	
Brunei .....	20 September 1966	
Cayman Islands .....	13 June 1966	21 August 1967
Dominica .....	9 December 1966	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) .....	17 August 1966	28 August 1967
Fiji .....	12 August 1966	5 July 1967
Gibraltar .....	1 September 1966	24 August 1967
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	26 August 1966	11 September 1967
Grenada .....	29 September 1966	
Hong Kong .....	1 June 1966	12 September 1967
Mauritius .....	22 July 1966	8 September 1967
Montserrat .....	6 December 1966	
New Hebrides .....	22 July 1966	11 September 1967
Pitcairn Island .....	18 April 1966	2 June 1967



	1965	1966
UNITED KINGDOM (Calendar year) ( <i>continued</i> ):		
St. Helena .....	1 August 1966	11 September 1967
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	22 September 1966	
St. Lucia .....	1 September 1966	
St. Vincent .....	23 September 1966	
Seychelles .....	6 December 1966	
Solomon Islands .....	1 August 1966	14 July 1967
Southern Rhodesia .....	—	—
Swaziland .....	29 September 1966	11 September 1967
Turks and Caicos Islands .....	19 February 1967	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1 July-30 June): <sup>b</sup>		
American Samoa .....	29 March 1967	
Guam .....	8 June 1966	13 September 1967
United States Virgin Islands .....	8 June 1966	13 September 1967

<sup>a</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 14, part I.

<sup>b</sup> Period extends from 1 July of previous year to 30 June of year listed.

<sup>c</sup> On 27 March 1959, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that this Territory had attained internal autonomy and consequently the transmission of information thereon had ceased as from 1957.

<sup>d</sup> Period extends from 1 April of the year listed to 31 March of the following year.

<sup>e</sup> In operative paragraph 5 of resolution 2064 (XX), adopted on 16 December 1965, the General Assembly considered that since the Cook Islands had attained full internal self-government, the transmission of information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter was no longer necessary.

## ANNEX

### List of Delegations

#### AFGHANISTAN

##### Representative:

Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus

##### Alternate Representative:

Mr. Mohammad Mirza Sammah

##### Alternate Representatives:

Mr. B. C. Mishra

Mr. C. R. Gharekhan

##### Adviser:

Miss Shivaraman

#### AUSTRALIA

##### Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Patrick Shaw, C.B.E.

Mr. Kenneth Rogers

##### Alternate Representative:

Mr. B. B. Hickey

#### IRAN

##### Representative:

H.E. Mr. Mehdi Vakil

##### Alternate Representatives:

Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary

Mr. Farrokh Parsi

##### Adviser:

Mr. Kambiz Ahy (until June)

#### BULGARIA

##### Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Milko Tarabanov

Mr. Dimitar Sabev

#### IRAQ

##### Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Adnan Pachachi (since August)

H.E. Mr. Kadhim Khalaf (until July)

##### Alternate Representative:

Mr. Salim A. Saleem

##### Advisers:

Mr. Burhan M. Nouri

Mr. Riyadh T. Ali

Mr. Abdul Hussein Alisa

#### CHILE

##### Representative:

H.E. Mr. José Piñera

##### Alternate Representative:

Mr. Javier Illanes

##### Adviser:

Mr. Jorge Hunecus

#### ETHIOPIA

##### Chief Representative:

H.E. Lij Endalkachew Makonnen

##### Representative:

Mr. Kifle Wodajo

##### Alternate Representative:

Miss Konjit Sinegiorgis

#### ITALY

##### Representative:

H.E. Mr. Piero Vinci

##### Alternate Representatives:

Mr. Ludovico Carducci-Artenisio

Mr. Massimo Castaldo

Mr. Alessandro Grandi

#### FINLAND

##### Representatives:

H.E. Mr. Max Jakobson

Mr. Matti Cawén

Mr. Paavo Keisalo

#### IVORY COAST

##### Representative:

H.E. Mr. Siméon Aké

##### Alternate Representative:

Mr. Kouamé Koffi

#### INDIA

##### Representative:

H.E. Mr. Gopalswami Parthasarathi

#### MADAGASCAR

##### Representative:

H.E. Mr. Louis Rakotomalala

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Gabriel Rakotonina  
Mr. Raymond Raelina

## MALI

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Moussa Léo Keita  
Mr. Mamadou Moctar Thiam  
Mr. Yaya Diakité  
Mr. Mamadou Diarra

## POLAND

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Bohdan Tomorowicz  
Mr. Jan Slowikowski

*Adviser:*

Mr. Franciszek Czajkowski

## SIERRA LEONE

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Christopher O. E. Cole

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Gustavus E. O. Williams  
Mr. Ambrose P. Genda (until March)  
Mr. Malcolm O. Cole (since September)  
Mr. Frank Karefa-Smart

## SYRIA

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. George J. Tomeh

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Rafic Jouéjati  
Mr. Adnan Nachabe  
Mr. Abdallah El-Attrash

## TUNISIA

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri  
Mr. Ahmed Chtourou  
Mr. Mohamed Fourati (since May)  
Mr. Hamdan Ben Aissa (until July)  
Mr. Hédi Drissi

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. N. T. Fedorenko

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. P. F. Shakhov

*Advisers:*

Mr. F. D. Popov (until May)  
Mr. V. I. Ustinov  
Mr. A. V. Grodsky (until July)

## UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

*Representative:*

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Caradon, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. C. P. Hope, C.M.G., T.D.  
Mr. J. D. B. Shaw, M.V.O.

*Adviser:*

Mr. Brian L. Barder

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. J. W. Malecela  
Mr. M. A. Foun  
Mr. I. Mtingwa (until July)

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mrs. Eugenie M. Anderson  
H.E. Mr. Seymour M. Finger (9 February)  
H.E. Mr. H. Garcia (5 December)

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Richard Johnson

*Advisers:*

Mr. William R. Brew  
Mr. Ernest C. Grigg, III  
Mr. Harry Roberts Melone

## URUGUAY

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Pedro P. Berro

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Mateo Marques Seré (until August)  
Mr. Felipe Montero

## VENEZUELA

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Manuel Pérez-Guerrero  
Mr. Germán Nava Carrillo

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Gilberto Carrasquero

## YUGOSLAVIA

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Anton Vratuša (from July)  
H.E. Mr. Danilo Lekić (until June)

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Dragoslav Pejić

*Specialized Agencies*INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Federico Consolo

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Mr. William James Knight

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Mr. Donald W. Woodward

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. Al Noor Kassum  
Miss Ruth Barrett

## WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Mrs. Sylvia Meagher

UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



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Agenda item 24

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE  
IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING  
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN SOUTHERN  
RHODESIA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE  
DOMINATION AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL  
DOMINATION

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation  
with Regard to the Implementation of the  
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to  
Colonial Countries and Peoples

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. During 1964, the Special Committee, in accordance with operative paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), considered the implications of the activities of the mining industry and other international companies having interests in South West Africa, in order to assess their economic and political influence and their mode of operation, and submitted a report thereon to the General Assembly at its nineteenth session.<sup>1/</sup> Further, during 1965 and 1966 the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the General Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions.<sup>2/</sup> Moreover, during 1966 the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session.<sup>3/</sup>
2. In the chapters of its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session concerning the two last-named items, the Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly should inscribe on its agenda for that session, as a matter of urgency, an item entitled:

"The activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese administration and other colonial territories".

3. On 12 December 1966, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly by resolution 2189 (XXI) decided, inter alia, to include in the provisional agenda of the twenty-second session an item

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes. (A/5840).

<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., Twentieth Session, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1), chapter V, section D; A/6300/Add.3 (Part II).

<sup>3/</sup> A/6300/Add.1 (part II).

entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination".

4. At its 488th meeting on 20 February 1967, the Special Committee decided to request Sub-Committee I to undertake a study of this question.

5. Sub-Committee I first considered this question in May 1967 and again during August and September 1967. At the Sub-Committee's request, the Secretariat prepared for its consideration working papers on economic conditions in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, Fiji, Mauritius, Papua and New Guinea and the Bahamas, as well as one paper containing excerpts of statements by petitioners. The working papers on the Territories in southern Africa were supplementary to the studies the Sub-Committee had previously considered in 1964, 1965 and 1966.<sup>4/</sup> On 27 September 1967 Sub-Committee I adopted its report on this item which is annexed hereto.

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<sup>4/</sup> See A/6868/Add.1, Annex, paragraph 1.

II. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE REPORT  
OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

6. The Special Committee considered the report of Sub-Committee I at its 565th to 568th meetings from 6 to 18 October 1967.

7. At the 565th meeting of the Special Committee, Mr. Rafic Jouejati (Syria), Rapporteur of Sub-Committee I, introduced the report of the Sub-Committee on this question (see A/6868/Add.1, Annex).

8. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland said that his delegation had received the report, which provided a considerable amount of factual material, only a few days earlier and had not yet been able to obtain instructions from his Government. He noted that almost half the report consisted of conclusions and recommendations, which were purportedly based on a large volume of statistical and factual material. Some members of the Sub-Committee had thought that the evidence presented had not been sufficiently convincing and other members had said that they had not had sufficient time to consider the material. Some of the Territories had been studied by the Sub-Committee since 1961, namely South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration, but it was only in 1967 that the Sub-Committee had concerned itself with the other four Territories. The assertion that all the necessary information had been available for years would thus seem to mean that the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations concerning southern Africa could readily be applied to other parts of the world. His delegation could not accept that contention.

9. The Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations included so many unsubstantiated generalizations that his delegation could not possibly accept the report. Both the language and the substance of the conclusions and recommendations showed that they were inspired by a set of assumptions which were themselves based on an abstract theory that pre-selected or ignored facts. The report could not be made acceptable to his delegation by amendment, for its whole approach was contrary to his Government's views. The activities of foreign economic interests might, in certain circumstances, affect the decolonization process but, they were only one of the many factors influencing that process. It was unrealistic and misleading to suppose that valid conclusions

of universal application regarding the reasons why some Territories had not yet become independent could be drawn from a study restricted to the activities of foreign economic interests. Political factors and the inexorable facts of geography, size and natural resources must also be taken into account.

10. His Government's policy regarding decolonization was clearly demonstrated by the succession of former United Kingdom colonial Territories which had become independent States Members of the United Nations during the past ten years.

In his view there was no evidence to support the theory that the presence of foreign economic interests impeded the colonial peoples' progress towards independence. On the contrary, the determining factor in the decolonization process was the people's political will to attain independence and the administering Power's political will to grant it. For example, the fact that foreign interests had exploited important mineral resources in most of the thirteen former United Kingdom colonial Territories in Africa had not prevented those Territories from becoming independent.

11. The report contended (para. 132) that the profits of foreign economic interests were used in ways detrimental to the interests of the indigenous people. The fact was, however, that without the foreign capital, which in most cases could only be provided on the required scale by private interests, the natural resources of many former and actual colonial Territories could never have been developed. In that connexion it was significant that foreign enterprises often remained in private hands after independence and that the Governments of newly independent States continued to make every effort to attract further private foreign investment.

12. In general, the report was superficial and ignored many important factors such as government policies on company taxation, minimum wages, legislative guarantees against racial discrimination and freedom of association. Consequently, his delegation could not endorse its conclusions and recommendations, and would vote against the adoption of the report.

13. The representative of the United States of America said that after examining the report of Sub-Committee I his delegation could not but express shock and dismay at its tendentious and doctrinaire terminology as well as its substance. His delegation could only wonder how the Sub-Committee had arrived at its



sweeping generalizations on the economic activities of foreign companies in all dependent Territories, when it had studied only eight Territories in a relatively short period and in a relatively cursory manner. The United States delegation was forced to conclude that the report's conclusions and recommendations were based on preconceived and unsubstantiated concepts.

14. The Sub-Committee had refused to take into account the fact that conditions in each of the Territories considered were widely different and that it was difficult to make strict comparisons. Such a comparison had been made, however, and conditions in the Pacific Territories, for example, had been equated with those in the Territories in southern Africa. Political, economic and social differences had been ignored, with the clear implication that they did not exist. The failure to recognize such differences often led to a distorted and biased analysis of the actual economic impact of foreign investments on those Territories and of the role that such investments played in the process of decolonization.

15. It was interesting to note that at least two members of the Sub-Committee had suggested that economic experts might be called in to assist the Special Committee in its difficult task. Others had mentioned the need for more factual and statistical data concerning wage trends, cost-of-living indices and so forth on which to base conclusions. Nowhere in the report, however, was it indicated that the Sub-Committee had called on the services of such experts or that the suggested type of statistical data had been furnished. The use of such sources could have provided for a more comprehensive analysis of the facts, which would have enabled the Sub-Committee to produce conclusions and recommendations more in conformity with the facts. No attempt had been made to examine fully all the policies guiding the activities of the companies. Nor had any attempt been made to examine the policies pursued by administering Powers with regard to economic activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories or to determine the extent to which the people of the Territories concerned would or would not suffer from the presence or absence of foreign companies.

16. Much of the statistical material in question had been compiled a number of years earlier, and the data had not been interpreted by qualified experts. That, in the view of his delegation, was one of the main shortcomings of the

/...

report and it was the reason why his delegation would not comment specifically on any part except that relating to Territories under United States administration.

17. In paragraph 116, the Sub-Committee had seen fit to mention the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in connexion with its discussion of the question of "alienation of land to European settlers and non-indigenous interests". It was indeed strange that that Territory should have been singled out, particularly when it was not among those concerning which separate data had been presented to the Sub-Committee. The United States delegation rejected the intimation that 58 per cent of the land in the Trust Territory had been alienated. If the Sub-Committee had examined more carefully the table on page 283 of the Official Report on the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for 1966, which was shown as the source of the figure given in the Sub-Committee's report, it would have concluded that not 58 per cent but about 1 per cent of the land in the Territory was land which might be called "under alien control". As could be seen from the table, the figure of 58 per cent was the figure for land held by the Trust Territory Government. Only 5 per cent of that figure reflected land used by the Administering Authority; the balance, about 53 per cent, was shown as being in the public domain. There was no need to point out that land "in the public domain" was hardly under "alien control". That was an example of the tendency in the report to reach sweeping conclusions which were not warranted by full and careful examination of facts.

18. There were many other discrepancies in the report and allegations with which his delegation did not agree. For all those reasons, his delegation opposed the adoption of the report and requested that a vote should be taken on it.

19. The representative of Australia said that his delegation had received the report only a few days earlier and had not had time to study it carefully. His delegation had been struck by the contrast between the method of presentation of the report under consideration and those of Sub-Committees II and III. The language used in the report of Sub-Committee I was immoderate and inappropriate for an economic study.

20. As a member of Sub-Committee II, he had had occasion to mention the problems which the Territory of Papua and New Guinea faced in attracting the capital

investment needed to promote economic development. He found it odd, therefore, that the present report implied that any form of foreign capital investment was wrong. He wondered whether the problems to which some members had referred did not arise in independent countries themselves. The fact of the matter was that the necessary sources of capital did not exist in the Territories under Australian administration and had to come from outside those Territories. The report misrepresented and distorted the facts in several instances. For example, paragraph 104 stated that profits in Papua and New Guinea in recent years were estimated to have amounted to \$A6 and \$A10 million a year. It was interesting to note that no exact figure was given. That was all the more significant since the Australian Government was planning to invest a considerable amount of money in the Territories during the current year. The report was not a balanced and objective economic analysis but a polemical tract.

21. The Sub-Committee had clearly failed to allow itself sufficient time for thorough study of the broad and complex question under consideration, which covered a wide geographical area. Furthermore, it had employed methods which did not satisfy the normal criteria of economic analysis and economic-historical research. For example, the experience of independent countries whose economic problems resembled those of dependent Territories was not touched upon. The experience and documentation available in the Secretariat had not been drawn upon and many aspects of the question had been ignored. No mention was made of two important problems: that of obtaining investment capital for the economic development of dependent Territories and that of protecting the indigenous people's interests against the power of foreign investors. No reference had been made to his Government's efforts to solve those problems in the Territories for which it was responsible, which had often been explained in various United Nations bodies. No attempt had been made to distinguish between foreign interests which might legitimately be called detrimental to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants and those which on balance were obviously beneficial. The Sub-Committee had not even tried to establish criteria for drawing such a distinction. In fact, the report seemed to imply that all foreign investment was somehow wrong.

22. The reasoning used in the report was lax. Moreover it had been presented in such a way that the terms of debate were artificially restricted. Conclusions drawn from the circumstances prevailing in one Territory were applied almost without qualification to different situations in Territories in other parts of the world. Frequently no distinction was made between the activities of foreign investors and the policies of the administering Power. It had been suggested that it was for the colonial Powers to disprove the conclusions reached in the report but it seemed to him that it was for the authors of the report to prove that their conclusions were correct. He had noticed that in some instances the sources of the data presented were indicated but in others they were not. When dealing with such material the source should always be identified.

23. The report gave a seriously inaccurate picture of the situation in the Territories administered by Australia. It was generally unsatisfactory and his delegation would therefore vote against it.

24. The representative of Tunisia recalled that his delegation had been one of the first to say that the question would require specialized knowledge and that the Secretariat should be asked to assist in preparing the report. It had continued to consider that the work required a certain degree of specialization and expert assistance, particularly with regard to the presentation of facts and models. It had felt, however, that the need for such assistance should not prevent the Sub-Committee from beginning its examination of the data available. He noted that much of the material in the report had been available since the previous year and had been circulated to members. The representatives who had spoken in the Special Committee had accused the members of Sub-Committee I of not having been objective in their examination of the question. If those representatives wished to make a constructive contribution to the debate, they should take up the Sub-Committee's report point by point, offer criticism and, if necessary, submit amendments. His delegation recognized the right of each delegation to have time to study the documents.

25. He recalled that in the Sub-Committee, his delegation had formally proposed the creation of a group of experts, to make a general synthesis of the documentation submitted to the Sub-Committee. Information concerning the Territories in question could thus be brought to the knowledge of the public at large and given wide

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publicity. He would like to know the views of the members of the Special Committee regarding that proposal.

26. With regard to the Australian representative's remarks concerning conditions in independent countries, he would point out that the Sub-Committee had been requested to study conditions in dependent Territories, not independent ones.

27. The representative of Syria noted that, although some representatives had said that they had not had time to study the report, they had commented on that document at length. He would ask those delegations to concentrate their attention on three aspects of the matter: whether the indigenous population was being prepared to assume the task of independence; whether the income of the indigenous peoples was such as to enable them to build up their country and promote its economic and technical development; and whether the economic policy of the administering Powers was designed to ensure the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants or was centred on the exclusive needs of the mother country or on making the maximum profit. The Sub-Committee had been of the firm opinion that the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants should be the primary consideration. The vast concessions given to foreign capitalist monopolies for the exploitation of the natural resources of the Territories did not benefit the large masses of the population, who were being subjected to a system not unlike forced labour. Economic theories borrowed from Western textbooks which applied to highly industrialized and independent countries should not blind anyone to the true situation in African and Asian Territories still under colonial rule.

28. With regard to the Territories under Australian administration, the information concerning those Territories had been taken from the 1965 Annual Report on Papua and New Guinea and from the International Bank's 1965 report on the economic development of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

29. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that for the past three years the Sub-Committee had been studying the activities of foreign economic and other interests in southern Africa. With regard to the complaints of the representatives of Western Powers that they had received the report only a few days previously, he would point out that most of the information in the report had been available as early as 1964. The material that had not been circulated in 1966 amounted to only fifty or sixty pages and related to small Territories. The

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Committee could not accept their contention that the report provided important new material with which they had not had an opportunity to acquaint themselves.

30. Being unable to refute the conclusions reached by the Sub-Committee concerning the role of the foreign monopolies in the colonial Territories, they were evading the main issue and quibbling over minor points in an attempt to make it appear that the report was not based on fact. The Australian representative's remarks about paragraph 104 were an example and the answer to the question he had asked was simple: the limited data on which the Sub-Committee, faced with the colonial Powers' refusal to reveal profit figures, had been able to draw showed that profits of private enterprises in Papua and New Guinea varied between \$A6 and \$A10 million a year. The best the United States representative had been able to do in his effort to undermine the credibility of the report was to question the statement in paragraph 116 that 58 per cent of the land in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands had been alienated. Yet that figure had been derived from the United States report for 1966, which showed that indigenous persons held only 40 per cent of the land. In short, the colonial Powers had been unable to advance a single convincing argument to discredit the Sub-Committee's conclusions.

31. Despite the attempts of certain delegations to show that the report contained too many generalizations and ought to deal with Territories individually, he considered that the Sub-Committee had been justified in reaching the conclusion that the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories had certain common features. As the Special Committee's earlier study had established, the same international monopolies were operating in the various dependent Territories in southern Africa, where they intended to preserve the last vestiges of colonialism in order to obtain maximum profits. It was clear that the investments of those monopolies yielded higher profits in such Territories than in domestic markets: for example, United States companies earned 20 per cent annually in colonial Territories and 25 to 27 per cent in southern Africa, as against 8 to 9 per cent in domestic markets. In March 1964, The Observer had reported that foreign companies operating in southern Africa were able to recoup their entire capital investments in a mere four or five years, so that profits amounted to two or three times the total capital invested. Those profits were obtained through the merciless exploitation of cheap labour and the utilization of cheap raw materials.

32. No one had disputed the first thesis of the Sub-Committee's report that low wage rates and bestial exploitation characterized the activities of foreign monopolies in colonial Territories and were a principal factor in the maximization of profits. Colonial exploitation of labour took the form of wage differentials between white and local workers in the same enterprise: the wages of white workers in the Republic of South Africa were ten times higher than those of the indigenous workers and the ratio was equally high in Portuguese and other colonial Territories. In the Middle East, local workers in the oil industry received up to six times less than white workers, yet United States companies earned \$1,200 million, and United Kingdom companies \$250 million, every year from Arab oil.

33. Another characteristic of the operation of international monopolies was that the profits obtained were not used to the advantage of the indigenous population. A part of such profits was reinvested in economic sectors controlled by those same monopolies and by the white minority, but most of them were sent abroad and not used to improve the people's living standards or to further economic development. The Sub-Committee's conclusion that the economy of colonial Territories was divided into two sectors, that of the foreign investors and white settlers on the one hand, and that of the local population on the other, was irrefutable. As a result of complete segregation in the local sector, the indigenous inhabitants suffered from complete economic degradation and were deprived of the land. In colonial Territories in southern Africa, the best and most fertile land was given to European settlers and firms, including mining companies. In South West Africa, half the total land area was given over to foreign monopolies for exploitation, while in Southern Rhodesia monopolies owned 45 per cent of the agricultural land, yielding 93 per cent of agricultural produce by value, although only 5 per cent of the population was European. A similar situation prevailed in the Portuguese colonies.

34. It was clear that foreign monopolies invested capital only where they could maximize profits and did not allow the development of a properly balanced industrialized economy. By concentrating on the production of profitable exports rather than meeting the needs of the people, they kept the economy at a primitive level and maintained the difference in living standards between the European and the local populations. Moreover, their activities had an adverse effect on the



political, economic and social conditions of the indigenous population. In order to preserve their position, the foreign monopolies condemned the peoples of colonial Territories to political injustice, depriving them of electoral rights, trade union rights and the right to education and public health. They sustained racial discrimination in all spheres and even maintained their own armed forces. In the Portuguese Territories, for example, companies that received oil-refining concessions were legally bound to help Portugal maintain law and order. As was pointed out in document A/6300/Add.3 (Part II) the Angolan Diamond Company had paid more than 16 million escudos in 1962 for military activities in Angola and about 40 million escudos between 1961 and 1963 for the protection of private property. Oil monopolies in southern Africa and the Persian Gulf maintained private armies to support the colonial authorities in their efforts to suppress national liberation movements. The decision of the Security Council to impose sanctions against the racist minority in Southern Rhodesia was being undermined by monopolies which supplied the Smith régime with oil and helped Southern Rhodesia to export its products.

35. For every inhabitant of Mozambique employed in the South African Republic, the Salazar régime received the sum of \$6 and a further \$6 for the first three months of employment - a source of income which was used to help suppress national liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique and Bissau Guinea. Thus every dollar, pound or escudo received by the Portuguese colonialists from foreign monopolies bore the sweat and blood of African inhabitants. The entire machinery of colonial exploitation was supported not only by the State structure but also by the military forces maintained in colonial Territories, which the imperialists did not hesitate to use in order to suppress national liberation movements.

36. None of the delegations of the administering Powers had had the courage to counter the conclusions and data in the report with specific facts. It was generally known that the capital exported by the countries which had investments in colonial Territories was much smaller than the profits they derived from the Territories in question; for instance, in 1962 a United States Senator, Mr. Morton, had stated that between 1950 and 1960 North American monopolies had invested \$8,000 million abroad, which had yielded them profits of \$25,000 million.

37. The conclusion that the activities of foreign monopolies in colonial Territories were the main obstacle on the path to the implementation of the Declaration on the

Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was therefore fully justified. Those activities must be firmly condemned and the Committee should make recommendations in accordance with the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories concerned, in order to further their advancement towards self-determination and independence. The Soviet Union delegation fully supported the conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee I.

38. The representative of Yugoslavia observed that the critics of the report had attacked it in general terms but had been unable to raise any serious objections to its actual contents. It was true that during the Sub-Committee's discussions some delegations, including his own, had deplored the inadequacy of the information available but that did not mean that the Sub-Committee had lacked sufficient data to enable it to reach conclusions. Moreover, its inability to obtain all the data it had sought was due to the determination of the colonialist Powers to withhold that information, particularly in the case of certain Territories in southern Africa. His delegation would, of course, be ready to discuss the report with an open mind but the delegations which were criticizing it should be constructive in their approach.

39. The representative of Australia had said that it was not for his delegation to provide data and information to show that the conclusions of the Sub-Committee were incorrect; it rather behooved the Sub-Committee to prove that its conclusions were indeed true. This was strange logic, for, as a rule, anyone who challenged the validity of certain documents and the information contained therein was duty bound to provide the information in refutation. The Sub-Committee had studied very carefully the material placed before it, and on that basis had formulated the conclusions in the report. They were supported by concrete evidence and illustration. Thus, the Yugoslavian delegation did not consider it to be the Sub-Committee's task to provide information in support of its view but rather that it was the task of those delegations who questioned the report. The fact that the latter had only expressed criticism of a general nature without adducing concrete evidence was additional proof that the Sub-Committee truly reflected the negative impact of the activities of foreign monopolies in colonial Territories.

40. The representative of Bulgaria said that he thought Sub-Committee I had done useful work - work which was a continuation of the efforts that had been made by

the Special Committee since 1964 under General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII). Hence it was no new problem that was being considered, though it was easy to understand why the administering Powers and certain other Powers would prefer not to see it on the Assembly's agenda. Some members of the Special Committee would have liked to find more new information in the report. That would certainly have been desirable, but, as everyone knew, the administering Powers and the foreign monopolies never published any figures for their profits. The information contained in the report was, however, convincing enough to enable the Committee to express its views on the conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee I. Since time was short, the Committee should adopt the report as soon as possible, and delegations which had misgivings should try to make constructive suggestions instead of getting entangled in generalizations.

41. The representative of Madagascar said that, with reference to paragraph 19, the Sub-Committee might have gone further in its inquiry into the labour codes in force in the countries concerned. It might also usefully have made a detailed survey of the legislation relating to investment. He could not express any views on the adoption of the report until he had received instructions on the subject from his Government. He agreed that in preparing its report the Sub-Committee should have avoided systematic generalizations and gone into much more detail on some points. He also endorsed the suggestion that a group of experts should be established to study the complex question under consideration more thoroughly.

42. The representative of Ethiopia expressed astonishment at certain accusations that had been levied against the members of Sub-Committee I and its report. What was "shocking and deplorable" was not the report itself, but the facts set forth in it; the Sub-Committee's intention had been to bring those facts to the notice of the Special Committee, so that it could try to eliminate their causes. The facts had not been invented by the members of the Sub-Committee, as some would have it believed, but had been taken from publications.

43. The report did not condemn all foreign investments, as the representative of Australia had implied. In fact, foreign investments, as such, were encouraged by the developing countries. What was intolerable was the use of certain methods, as for example when enterprises financed by foreign capital helped to perpetuate a political climate which was contrary to the legitimate aspirations of the population, or when, under the guise of foreign investment, certain Territories

were exploited without the population's deriving any appreciable benefit from the activities of the investors concerned.

44. If the foreign investments were to the mutual benefit of the investor and the population of the Territories in question, it was incumbent on the administering Powers to prove it, as it was incumbent on them to prove that the necessary legislative and administrative measures had been taken to safeguard and preserve the material and human resources used. The Sub-Committee and the Special Committee could only present the facts as they knew them: it was for those who objected to them to belie them by producing other facts.

45. The representative of Poland said that the facts and data contained in the report of the Sub-Committee were well known to the members of the Special Committee. The plundering of the national wealth of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the merciless exploitation of indigenous labour, the granting by the colonial administration of long-term concessions to foreign monopolies, the direct or indirect support given by those monopolies and other foreign interests to the suppression of national liberation movements - all those phenomena had often been studied by the Special Committee and other organs of the United Nations, which had already condemned such activities, notably in General Assembly resolutions 2074 (XX), 2107 (XX), 2189 (XXI) and 2151 (XXI) of the General Assembly.

46. The General Assembly had adopted in particular resolution 2151 (XXI), in which it had reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise permanent sovereignty over their national resources in the interest of their national development in conformity with the spirit and principles of the Charter. Since it was the Special Committee's task to assist the colonial peoples in their struggle for liberation, it was also the Committee's duty to defend and secure the interests of those peoples; for, unlike the peoples of independent countries, the peoples of South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination were not consulted on the subject of foreign capital investments.

47. The conclusions and recommendations of Sub-Committee I accurately reflected the situation in the Territories concerned, and the Polish delegation was prepared to support them.

48. The representative of Venezuela said he was convinced that, in certain territories, foreign economic and other interests were a real obstacle to the full

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application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Although, however, the report dealt only with the activities of foreign interests in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese domination and, generally speaking, all Territories under colonial domination, it contained generalizations likely to distort certain facts and weaken the force of certain conclusions.

49. The report dealt with matters to which his delegation attached the greatest importance; it was therefore essential that every aspect should be viewed in the proper focus. While in many cases foreign economic interests in colonial countries were impeding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), a more thorough analysis of the subject was needed; in view of the importance of the item, it should be studied at a higher level - for example, in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Although his delegation considered that the wording, and in some cases the actual substance, of some parts of the report could be improved, it would nevertheless support the report.

50. The representative of Mali said that the newly independent countries were familiar, from their own experience, with the problems discussed in the report, which, he felt, dealt with them objectively. He doubted whether the representatives of the colonial Powers would in any way change their position with regard to the report if they were given more time to study it.

51. In reply to the Australian representative's remarks about the need for capital investment to promote development, he wished to point out that in all the newly independent countries investment was subject to legislation which safeguarded the interests of the public; that had not been the case before their accession to independence.

52. His delegation, which was a member of Sub-Committee I, was disappointed that the report under study was not gaining the unanimous approval of the Special Committee. The Secretariat had collected information of inestimable value from authorized sources and it was hard to understand how the United Kingdom delegation could have said of the report, that "both the language and the substance of the conclusions and recommendations showed that they were inspired by a set of assumptions which were themselves based on an abstract theory that pre-selected or ignored facts".

53. The mere title of the report of Sub-Committee I explained the contents of the report and made the comments of certain delegations all the more surprising. However, it was scarcely to be expected that delegations which did not even approve of the title of the report would approve of its contents - although, instead of criticizing it in general terms, they might have disputed the data set out in it and supported their arguments with facts and figures. Whatever might be said by those whose criticisms, as also their vote on General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, were linked to their interests in the Territories in question, it was a fact that in certain colonies foreign capital was hampering the progress of the people towards freedom and independence, and consequently impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

54. The representative of Iran said that, while his delegation approved of the report of Sub-Committee I on the whole, it had misgivings with regard to the excessive simplification and generalization in the recommendations and conclusions. It shared the view expressed by the Tunisian representative that the question should be studied further by a group of experts to provide a firmer basis for conclusions and recommendations.

55. The representative of Chile said that the report of Sub-Committee I represented the first attempt made to synthesize the study of the activities in question under a single heading. In view of the complicated nature of the subject it was readily understandable that, despite the great amount of work done, there were still gaps; there were also judgements which his delegation found it difficult to accept as conclusive. His delegation considered that the situation would have been reflected more accurately if the report had dealt with each Territory separately. It shared the Finnish delegation's view that experts should be consulted before final judgements were reached. In view of the tragic situation in southern Africa, his delegation would support the report but it had explicit reservations regarding the points about which it had expressed doubts.

56. The representative of Finland said that his delegation maintained its reservations regarding the conclusions and recommendations of the report and would therefore abstain in the vote on the report.

57. The representative of the Ivory Coast said that the Sub-Committee's report provided further evidence of the interest that the members of the Special Committee took in the liberation of the peoples that were still suffering oppression. The report dealt with a most important question, but at this stage he would confine himself to a few brief comments of a general nature. The negative effects of foreign interests in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination were perfectly obvious and the administering Powers had often made use of those interests to subjugate the indigenous inhabitants still further. It was deplorable to see from the report that in some Territories the indigenous inhabitants were forced to let their land to foreigners and that, owing to the almost complete lack of social laws, the workers generally had no protection.

58. The Ivory Coast, too, had been exploited by a foreign country, but since its attainment of independence it had concluded agreements, under certain conditions, with companies that had already been operating in the Territory for a long time; hence the activities of foreign interests did not necessarily prevent progress towards independence. While, therefore, he had no formal objection to make to the report, he felt that it would have been better to avoid systematic generalizations and to go into a great many more details on some points.

59. The representative of Italy said that his delegation had many reservations about the report. Sub-Committee I had been asked to study a most complex question and it had tackled it in all earnestness, but, as the Tunisian representative had pointed out, it should have had the assistance of experts.

60. He noted that, although the report was based on that of the previous year, in which the Sub-Committee had shown some discretion, it included many conclusions and generalizations that were not supported by specific facts. It would have seemed natural to distinguish between the interests that might impair the development of the countries in question and those which, on the contrary, promoted their development, for, as the representative of the Ivory Coast had pointed out, the activities of foreign interests were not necessarily an obstacle to the attainment of independence. The developing countries that were trying to



become industrialized and to adapt themselves to the systems established in Europe and the United States would have much to gain from contacts with foreign companies; his delegation hoped that those systems and their variants would enrich the developing countries and help them to struggle against under-development and to become economically independent.

61. His delegation had reservations regarding the report because of the vague and sometimes contradictory form of the conclusions and recommendations. In paragraph 82, for example, it was stated that the study showed that the main aim of the international monopolies in the colonial Territories was to make the largest possible profits - as if that was not the objective of economic interests, private or public, in any Territory. That was not a very enlightening conclusion. The real problem was to determine why the people of the colonial Territories did not receive their share of the profits, and the paragraph should have been formulated accordingly. Moreover, the three causes of colonial exploitation mentioned in the paragraph were treated in a vague and equivocal manner. Basically, they were all included in the last, namely, the discriminatory laws enacted by the colonial Powers. In the succeeding paragraphs there was confusion between the role of foreign interests and that of the colonial Powers. That confusion was particularly noticeable in paragraph 91, where it was stated that "all the major sectors of production are controlled by foreign capital, including that of the colonial Power".

62. About half the paragraphs comprising the conclusions were devoid of any indication of the information on which the statements in them were based. That was hardly surprising, since the members of the Sub-Committee themselves had said that information was lacking. The impression was unavoidable that the purpose had not been to specify foreign interests and to demonstrate, on the basis of fact the obstacles they created in the way of the independence of colonial peoples, but rather to put together a few selected observations designed to lay the blame attaching to a few colonial Powers on the greatest possible number of foreign countries. He shared the Tunisian representative's view that the report under consideration, as indeed all the Special Committee's reports, would gain in effectiveness if they were more succinct and drafted in a more orderly fashion.

63. Summing up his delegation's reservations, he said that the effort to apply generalizations about the effects of the activities of a few colonial interests and foreign interests to the largest possible number of countries was self-defeating and could only serve the purposes of those interested in maintaining the status quo in South Africa, who might use it to show that the decolonization policy of the United Nations was in fact inspired by certain Powers against the Western Powers. The over-generalized and over-systematic conclusions of the report were of no use to the policy pursued by the Special Committee.

64. Secondly, the report was based on some abstract principles which were a by-product of a certain ideology. His delegation was convinced that the reintroduction of European ideological quarrels into the field of decolonization in Africa could only harm the decolonization process itself and was therefore at variance with the purpose of the Special Committee.

65. Thirdly, his delegation considered that the report should have concentrated on Territories on which adequate data were available. It should have specified the interests which really represented obstacles to decolonization by distinguishing them from those which might under certain conditions help the colonial populations to become aware of their own interests. The report could have addressed recommendations to international organizations dealing mainly with labour problems with a view to enlisting the co-operation of workers' organizations.

66. Lastly, the report seemed to seek to prove that the colonial problem was essentially economic. In his delegation's view, that was not the case and such an approach might even cause the true purpose of the Special Committee to be overlooked. As the Finnish representative had pointed out, the colonial problem was above all a political problem.

67. For the reasons he had outlined, his delegation could not support the report,

68. The representative of India said he would consider the report of Sub-Committee I in detail when it came before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The Secretariat had done an excellent job of putting together information, and the Indian delegation accepted the conclusions of Sub-Committee I; it also supported the generalization that, despite certain marginal benefits which the population necessarily derived from them, foreign interests were an obstacle in the colonial countries to the progress of their peoples towards freedom and independence. It was indeed no secret to anyone that foreign economic and financial circles had

considerable influence with the administering Powers, and that when they exerted that influence it was only to promote their own selfish and petty interests, thereby impeding the application of resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly.

69. He suggested that, to gain time, those members of the Special Committee who had reservations to make on the subject of the report of Sub-Committee I should say immediately that they were opposed to the recommendations in paragraphs 132 (g) and 133 (1). Those recommendations were the most important of all, for it was on them that the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples depended.

70. The representative of Uruguay said that he was not opposed to the condemnation and abolition of any system impeding the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which was a vital part of decolonization. However, economic factors were not the only impediments to the independence and advancement of colonial Territories; political, cultural, and even racial, factors were quite as important. Moreover, it was not only in colonial Territories that those factors formed an impediment to the well-being and freedom of the people; for there were also some independent countries where hunger, disease and poverty placed the inhabitants at the mercy of foreign interests.

71. Investment was not in itself something evil. Indeed, it was desirable, provided that it served the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the countries in which it was made. If, however, investment became a factor of exploitation and oppression which impeded independence for the peoples concerned, it should be categorically condemned.

72. He pointed out that comments, in the report, some of which had been critical, were not related in any way to the work of the Sub-Committee or of its members but but to the conclusions they had reached. The Sub-Committee's condemnation should have been restricted to specific facts proving that foreign investments were impeding independence. The end-product would then be more useful, more constructive and more within the bounds of the Sub-Committee's terms of reference. What was important was to rise above ideologies, because it was not the role of the Special Committee to decide whether a given system was good or bad for a country; each country must choose its own course.

73. Apparently, some delegations would have preferred that the item under discussion should not be included in the agenda of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. He did not agree; the question had to be studied, but it was very complex. It could be seen in free countries, where even independent Governments had difficulty in controlling the role and the influence of companies and monopolies. Time was therefore needed to make a careful and thorough study of the report, in order that an informed decision might then be taken on it. He for one was not opposed to the report despite some reservations.

74. His delegation would support the report of Sub-Committee I in so far as it was in line with General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI), but could not accept any false generalizations which might lead to erroneous interpretations. It did not think that the mere presence of foreign activities could be condemned when they were likely to be of benefit to the people of the Territories. A clear distinction should be made between beneficial international economic co-operation and other types of activity by foreign capital which did in fact impede the development of peoples.

75. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that he would confine himself to a few observations in reply to objections which had been raised regarding the report. The kind of interests which the Special Committee should condemn was not a subject that needed prolonged cogitation; the General Assembly had seen to that when it had adopted, for the report under consideration, a precise title which did not require any explanation. The Sub-Committee was not supposed to be dealing with foreign interests which might have beneficial effects for the peoples of colonial Territories; such interests did exist, but usually the activities of foreign interests were a definite impediment to the independence and advancement of colonial peoples.

76. So far as foreign monopolies were concerned, he was sure that no member of the Special Committee could assert that they had a beneficial influence in Southern Rhodesia; no member of the Committee could approve of the barbarous campaign carried on by Portugal, with the help of such monopolies, against the peoples of Angola and Mozambique; no member of the Committee could approve of the fact that a colony like the Bahamas was not only exploited by the United Kingdom Government but was also subject to the wishes and the control of another

Power, namely, the United States; no member of the Committee could approve of the exploitation to which New Guinea was subjected. No distinction could be made between the colonial Territories of southern Africa and others; for, while it was true that foreign interests were particularly harmful in Africa, they were equally so elsewhere.

77. The representatives of administering Powers still refused to accept the realities of the modern world and did not realize that the era of colonialism was over. If those Powers wished to promote investment by the companies of their countries, they should first liquidate colonialism. They would then have to negotiate the presence of their companies and of their interests in the countries in question with an independent opposite number. In condemning colonialism, one must also condemn the kind of exploitation which resulted from the activities of foreign interests in colonial Territories.

78. The Italian representative's criticism of the report was unfounded. Italy was no longer a colonial Power and it was astonishing that its representative should go to such lengths to defend the decadent system of colonial exploitation. That system, which had been condemned by the whole of the enlightened world, had reached such extremes in some Territories that even the colonial Powers could not defend it. The United Kingdom representative's contention that the investment of foreign capital in colonial Territories did not impede their attainment of independence was surprising, although, significantly, even that representative had been obliged to admit that Southern Rhodesia constituted an exception to his theory.

79. The Sub-Committee had considered other Territories besides those of southern Africa and had concluded that the investment of foreign capital always impeded the attainment of independence. For example, the economic exploitation of the Bahamas had been so shameful that the colonial Power itself had been forced to establish a Royal Commission to investigate it. The recent changes in the Territory supported the views of Sub-Committee I, since there was now to be an investigation into the criminal exploitation of the Territory, though no such investigation had ever taken place during the 200 years of direct or indirect United Kingdom domination. Although it was not the only form of exploitation, gambling was certainly one form of economic exploitation. The people of the

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Bahamas had not been given a chance to elect their own representatives and so-called "representatives" had been imposed upon them. Certain ex-Ministers of the old Bahamas Government had subsequently admitted their participation in the foreign monopolies that were exploiting the Territory. Not a single economic move could be made in Nassau without the assent of a monopolistic company originating in the United States. Foreign economic interests were thus impeding the Bahamas' attainment of independence and even threatening its territorial integrity.

80. As regards the Australian Territories, it should be remembered that the economic exploitation of the Territories under Australian administration was so extreme that the General Assembly had adopted a resolution calling upon Australia to make reparations.

81. He would vote in favour of the report, for its conclusions and recommendations were entirely justified.

82. The representative of Iraq said that the criticisms of the report formulated by the representatives of the administering Powers were nothing more than delaying tactics. The Sub-Committee should be commended for having produced an excellent report despite the negative attitude adopted by those Powers. He would vote in favour of the report and hoped that it would be put to the vote forthwith.

83. The representative of Sierra Leone said that in considering the report of Sub-Committee I his delegation was naturally guided by its own recent experience and the recent colonial history of other Territories which were soon to become independent.

84. It had been claimed that the colonial countries had benefited from the exploitation of mining and other resources. Those benefits, however, were purely incidental. Wherever cheap labour was needed, the indigenous people had generally been given only the minimum education compatible with that need, and similar considerations had determined the level of living conditions in general. The pattern of trade, too, favoured the administering Power. The colonial peoples, earning low wages, had to pay extremely high prices for products manufactured from raw materials obtained cheaply in their Territories. As to investment in those Territories by companies other than those of the colonial Power, it was well known that tariff barriers, uniform agreements and the like resulted in

unfavourable terms for the indigenous inhabitants. The Sub-Committee deserved praise for its disclosures in that connexion.

85. While foreign capital was essential in any colonial or recently independent Territory, the question was how that investment was made and how its profits were shared. Through pressure exercised by lobbying and other means, laws were enacted and agreements were made which discriminated against the people of the Territories. As a result, agreements frequently had to be radically altered after independence. An example was the case of Nauru, where the Administering Authority and the people of Nauru had had to alter considerably the trade agreements made with phosphate companies before the request for independence.

86. The report rightly directed attention to the reluctance to educate the people of the Territory, to raise their level of living and to treat them as equals, and the deliberate efforts made to ensure that they remained third-rate citizens because of their lack of education.

87. The Governments concerned had asserted that they had no control over the financial organizations involved, but those same Governments had clearly been able to apply in other areas the kind of pressure they claimed they were unable to apply in the colonial Territories. They had applied embargoes in other cases; if they could not do so in the case of South Africa, then his delegation could only believe that they had no interest in seeing the people in southern Africa move towards independence and freedom. His delegation would support the report as it stood.

88. Speaking in exercise of the right of reply, the representative of the United Kingdom said that some members of the Sub-Committee had said that that body had not sought to condemn all forms of foreign investment out of hand but that the situation changed after independence in that adequate safeguards were applied to mitigate the effects of "exploitation". In that case it was difficult to understand why those representatives had supported generalizations which suggested that foreign economic interests exerted a wholly negative influence on the political, economic and social evolution of the colonial Territories. His delegation believed that the activities of those interests produced benefits for the colonial Territory which, although possibly not deliberate, were undeniable and clearly outweighed the disadvantages. In the case of United Kingdom



Territories, such activities had contributed either directly or indirectly to early political independence and to the economic viability on which true independence must be based. Their contribution to the public revenue had helped to improve social services, technical training and basic economic facilities. With the exception of Southern Rhodesia, the Territories which remained under United Kingdom administration were precisely those which had attracted the least foreign investment.

89. It was somewhat surprising that the representative of Sierra Leone should claim that decisions on foreign investment in colonial Territories were taken without any reference to the will of the people concerned. In fact, such decisions had often been taken by responsible local ministers elected on the basis of the "one man, one vote" principle and had been endorsed by local legislatures elected in the same way.

90. As regards the Bahamas, the Commission of Inquiry into Gambling - a sphere which might be regarded as exploitation of foreigners rather than exploitation by foreigners - had not been set up by the United Kingdom Government, nor was it a Royal Commission. The Commission had, in fact, been proposed by the former Government of the Bahamas and established by the present Government; since both those Governments were elected Bahamian Governments, it was obviously the local people who, through their elected leaders, had decided that an inquiry should be held.

91. The representative of Syria, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that unlike the Italian representative he felt that the report's failure to differentiate between the interests of the colonial Power and foreign interests in general was an advantage, not a weakness. Sub-Committee I had felt that the colonial Power, too, was foreign to the Territories under its control and should liquidate its interests there as soon as possible. The Italian representative had stated that economic enterprises had the same goals in both colonial and non-colonial Territories, but it should be remembered that in independent nations their activities were regulated by labour, social and other types of legislation and that any infringement resulted in legal sanctions and trade union protests. That was not the case in the African colonies. Furthermore, he questioned the United Kingdom representative's assertion that in those

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colonies investment decisions were taken by local ministers elected on the basis of the "one man, one vote" principle.

92. Replying to the statement by the representative of the United Kingdom, the representative of Sierra Leone said that the political will of the people was indeed the determining factor in the attainment of independence, but the crucial issue was the organization of that will. In southern Africa, the indigenous inhabitants in colonial Territories were not even allowed to organize themselves into a labour union, let alone into a political party which would lead them to independence. Education in colonial Territories was designed to prevent the organization of the people's will: in former United Kingdom Territories in West Africa, for example, the few Africans who had managed to obtain a university education had found it extremely difficult to enter commerce or government service. Sierra Leone was interested in outside capital from whatever source. The fault lay not in investment itself but in the manner of investment, including the tax laws governing investment, the agreements signed and the benefits, if any, derived by the people.

93. The United Kingdom representative had stated that major decisions on foreign investments had frequently been taken and endorsed by responsible men elected on the basis of one man, one vote. The record in West Africa, however, showed that in almost every case those agreements had been made before the introduction of the one man, one vote system. Even when the people had attained a slight measure of internal self-government, they had been advised by the same colonial administrators as before and final decisions had still been taken by the administering Power. Once the system of one man, one vote, had been introduced, those agreements had usually been changed.

III. ACTION TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE  
REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

94. At its 568th meeting, on 18 October 1967, the Special Committee, at the request of the representative of the United States, voted on the report of Sub-Committee I. At the request of the representative of Iraq, the vote was taken by roll-call, and the Special Committee adopted the report by 19 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Finland, Italy.

95. In adopting the report, the Special Committee endorsed all the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Sub-Committee's report (annex, paras. 132 and 133). Accordingly, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it:

(a) Reaffirm the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories over their natural resources and their right to enjoy the benefits thereof;

(b) Strongly condemn the policies of the colonial Powers which deprive the colonial peoples of these rights;

(c) Condemn the colonial Governments for their active support and promotion of foreign economic activities and other interests which exploit the natural and human resources of the Territories without regard to their need for balanced economic development without regard to the welfare of the indigenous peoples;

(d) Draw the attention of the colonial Powers to the fact that, so long as the people of the Territories are denied full political rights and participation in a government of their own choice, concessions to foreign economic and other interests in disregard of the interests of the people run counter to the recommendations of the General Assembly and are a violation of the provisions of the Charter, especially of Article 73 which affirms the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are paramount;

(e) Call upon the colonial Powers to put a stop to all discriminatory measures affecting the use and enjoyment of the natural resources, including in particular land ownership and settlement, and to halt all measures aimed at granting concessions to foreign companies, establishing more European immigrants and foreign interests in the Territories which perpetuate colonial and economic domination;

(f) Strongly condemn the present activities and operating methods of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which aim solely at the amassing of large profits, resulting primarily from the exploitation of cheap labour, and impede the progress of their people towards freedom and independence;

(g) Express its grave concern that foreign economic and other interests are directly and indirectly assisting the colonial Powers by supplying them with financial, material and other support which enable them to continue their colonial domination;

(h) Appeal to the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany and other Powers to take legislative, administrative and other measures with respect to their nationals who own and operate enterprises in the colonial Territories, and particularly in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration, to put an end to their activities which are at present detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories;

(i) Request the United Nations Council for South West Africa to urgently consider measures for ending the activities of foreign economic and other interests in South West Africa, and especially the illegal activities of South Africa;

(j) Appeal to all States to put a stop to all forms of assistance and the sales of arms and ammunitions through whatever channels which are intended for (i) the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia; (ii) the Government of South Africa, and (iii) the Government of Portugal, so long as they continue their present policy of colonial domination in Africa;

(k) Appeal to all the specialized agencies of the United Nations, and in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and request them to withhold from

South Africa, Portugal and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia any further financial, economic or technical assistance so long as they continue their policies of apartheid, colonialism and racial discrimination;

(l) Urge all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in the rapid and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, so as to ensure to the peoples their full enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms and through self-determination the attainment of independence;

(m) Request the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity the information on the role of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese administration and all other colonial Territories and the conclusions and recommendations adopted;

(n) Decide to retain on its agenda of the twenty-third session the item entitled:

"Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the Territories in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination".

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## ANNEX

*Document A/6868/Add.1*

[Original text: English]  
[30 October 1967]

## REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE I

## INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 and subsequent resolutions of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 3 July 1964,<sup>a</sup> and of 26 April 1966,<sup>b</sup> the Sub-Committee studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese administration.<sup>c</sup>

2. On 12 December 1966, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2189 (XXI), in which it condemned the activities of those foreign financial and economic interests in colonial Territories, in particular in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination, which supported colonial régimes and thus constituted a serious obstacle to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and urged the Governments concerned to end those activities. It also condemned the policies, pursued by certain administering Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and constitutions, strengthening the position of foreign financial and economic interests, misleading world public opinion, and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants whilst displacing, deporting and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and called upon those Powers to desist from such manoeuvres. The General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination".

3. At its 488th meeting, on 20 February 1967, the Special Committee decided to request Sub-Committee I to undertake a study of this item.

4. In response to the request of the Sub-Committee, the Secretariat prepared seven working papers on economic conditions in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, Fiji, Mauritius, Papua and New Guinea and the Bahamas (see appendices I-VII below), together with one paper containing excerpts of statements by petitioners (see appendix VIII below). The working papers on the Territories in southern Africa were designed to bring up to date the previous studies.

5. The Sub-Committee considered the question of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination, at its 39th to 44th meetings held between 10 May and 29 August 1967.

<sup>a</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes*, annex No. 8 (part I) (A/5800/Rev.1), chapter V, para. 352.

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter III, part II, para. 1101.

<sup>c</sup> The Sub-Committee's reports on these Territories are contained in: *Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes*, annex No. 15, document A/5840; *ibid.*, *Twentieth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1), chapter V, appendix; *ibid.*, *Twenty-first Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter V, part II, annex; *ibid.*, chapter III, part II, annex.

6. In formulating conclusions and recommendations on the question under consideration, the Sub-Committee also took into account additional relevant information provided by its members.

#### CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

##### A. Statements by members

7. The Chairman drew attention to the seven working papers which had been prepared by the Secretariat on economic conditions in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration, Mauritius, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea, Fiji and the Bahamas. The item under consideration had been included separately in the agenda of the twenty-second session of the General Assembly and it was therefore important that the Sub-Committee should prepare a report in time for submission to that session.

8. The representative of Syria said that the item was of paramount importance, since a study of the activities of foreign and economic and other interests would reveal the true reasons for the subjection to foreign control of parts of Africa and Asia, contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. In its approach to the task, the Sub-Committee should be guided by concern for the true implementation of the basic principles of the Charter and by a sense of urgency, since the problem was becoming increasingly acute.

9. The Sub-Committee required expert help if it was to carry out its task. He paid a tribute to the excellent work done by the Secretariat in preparing the working papers, which provided an adequate picture of economic conditions in the Territories still under colonial domination. It would be helpful to the Sub-Committee, however, to have more information about the actual conditions in which the majority of the population lived and worked rather than figures of national revenue increases which only resulted in a still lower general standard of living. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the profits of foreign enterprises was used for the welfare of the masses and how those profits were earned and whether, for instance, they resulted from under-payment of the workers. If the Territories were all to enjoy self-determination, as they should, it was important to allow the population to acquire skills and to have access to posts of responsibility. The African workers had been under-paid, underfed, discriminated against and deprived of opportunities for advancement, and no change was apparent. The Secretariat working papers did not go far enough and some further elaboration would be welcome. For instance, in the working paper on Territories under Portuguese domination, it was stated that the situation had not changed in 1965-1966, despite new foreign investment in certain sectors, but that statement was not elaborated. The same working paper contained an excellent classification of the objectives of agricultural policy, but provided no information about the repercussions of those objectives on the status, wages and access to managerial skills of the African workers. In the working paper on Southern Rhodesia, it was only at the very end, in the sections on employment and wages, that any comparison was made between the conditions of Africans and those of Europeans, Coloureds and Asians. What was required was a thorough scrutiny of the operations and methods of foreign monopolies. He pointed out that no information had been provided on some Territories, such as Aden and Oman, although it was known that foreign companies were prospecting for oil in Oman.

10. The representative of Tunisia agreed with the representative of Syria that expert help was required in dealing with such an important and complicated question. He thanked the Secretariat for preparing the working papers, but noted that they did not deal with certain Territories still under foreign domination, or with the question as a whole. It would be useful to have an over-all survey and analytical tables dealing with all aspects of the problem in the various Territories; for instance, conditions of work should be studied as a whole. It would be too much to hope that the Sub-Committee could complete a thorough study of the question before the twenty-second session of the General Assembly but it could begin its work in a logical manner. He drew the Sub-Committee's attention to an article which had appeared in *Africa Confidential* of 17 March 1967 concerning economic interests in African Territories, especially in those under Portuguese domination.

He said that, although it would be easier to study the question Territory by Territory on the basis of the Secretariat working papers, he felt that the Sub-Committee should carry out a comprehensive study and at least deal with all the African Territories together.

11. The representative of Mali said that the study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the Territories still under colonial domination was one of the most important tasks in the history of the Special Committee. Foreign monopolies had a considerable impact on the economic and political evolution of those Territories and the imperialists naturally defended their own interests. He agreed with the representative of Tunisia that the Sub-Committee should embark on a comprehensive study of the question in order to establish the qualitative and quantitative impact of foreign monopolies on the political and economic evolution of the Territories still under colonial domination and should submit a strong report to the General Assembly dealing with all aspects of the problem.

12. Certain features were common to the Territories in southern Africa. Their economies had two sectors: a modern exchange sector, which involved the foreign economic interests, and a traditional subsistence sector, which involved exclusively the indigenous population. In the modern sector, the mining industry was influenced by the world market. According to the Secretariat working paper on South West Africa, the mining industry was responsible for about 40 per cent of the gross domestic product, and it would be interesting to compare that figure with similar figures for Angola, Mozambique and other Territories. The gross domestic product, however, concealed the harmful activities of foreign economic interests and it would be more significant to analyse the gross national income, showing what payments had been made to foreign countries and to foreigners living in the Territory. A study of the national *per capita* income for all the inhabitants of the Territory would give a clearer picture of the situation, since about 90 per cent of the population did not participate in the modern sector. Also in the modern sector, agriculture, too, was influenced by the world market for such products as cotton, coffee and timber, and was controlled by Europeans and the foreign monopolies.

13. There was a real relationship between the economies of the Territories under colonial domination and the foreign interests which were impeding the attainment of independence. Because of its economic interest, the United Kingdom, for instance, might well have reason to abstain or to vote against a resolution designed to liberate a colonial Territory.

14. Some of the information included in the working paper on South West Africa could only have come from the Republic of South Africa. For instance, in paragraph 10 it was stated that large sums spent by the Government to purchase "white" farms for inclusion in the proposed African homelands had had a buoyant effect on the economy, although they had also contributed appreciably to inflation. The monetary situation of the African population had not, however, been affected. As a result of inflation, the Africans had been unable to exploit the land and the supporters of *apartheid* therefore claimed that the Africans could not produce as much as the former white owners. Similar arguments could be adduced for the Territories under Portuguese administration and Southern Rhodesia. The economic activities in those Territories were closely linked to the interests of the capitalist world and that should be made very clear in the Sub-Committee's report. One disturbing feature was the increasing regionalization of foreign interests and the economic integration of southern Africa resulting from the inflow of foreign capital, which increasingly impeded the liberation of the Territories. It should be made clear in the report that there was a vast international conspiracy to make the liberation of the Territories more difficult.

15. The representative of Syria said that, in the past, the Secretariat had provided some interesting tables indicating the wages paid to Africans by foreign companies in colonial territories. No such tables were given in the present working papers. There was a brief mention in paragraph 149 of the paper on Southern Rhodesia (see appendix I below) of the fact that average annual earnings had risen to £128 in the



case of Africans and to £1,285 in the case of Europeans, Coloureds and Asians. It would be very useful if the Secretariat could elaborate on that statement and analyse the reasons for the disparity in wages. With regard to the extractive industries, there was no information as to whether deposits were being exhausted. The economic future of the Territories concerned as independent countries was at stake. Additional information might be provided also on the emergency powers which were assumed by the illegal Southern Rhodesian régime. He would like to know in more detail how the Industrial Conciliation Act was to be modified and how the workers would be affected. The working paper on Southern Rhodesia also stated, in paragraph 148, that nearly 3,000 appointments had been made in the public services since "independence" and that that had kept down unemployment. He would like to know which section of the population had benefited from those appointments. It was indicated in paragraph 147 that in 1965 the number of Europeans, Coloureds and Asians in employment had increased to 89,000. He wondered what was the proportion of Europeans to Coloureds in that figure, and whether the Coloureds enjoyed the same rights as the Europeans.

16. He did not know whether the Secretariat had the information requested immediately available, but if so it could perhaps be circulated to members within a day or two. At least a few comparative tables giving an idea of the working conditions and social conditions enjoyed by the different population groups could perhaps be provided within a few days.

17. The representative of Yugoslavia recalled that the Sub-Committee had discussed the question of the activities of foreign interests in some individual Territories during the previous year. It was his understanding that the Sub-Committee's task now was to analyse the activities of foreign interests in colonial Territories as a whole, and he therefore shared the Tunisian representative's view that to proceed Territory by Territory might not be the best method. What was important was to discover the common characteristics of the activities of foreign interests in the various territories. He agreed that additional information from the Secretariat would help the Sub-Committee in making such a comparative analysis.

18. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that he supported those delegations which held that, on the basis of the huge mass of material already available to the Sub-Committee and the Special Committee concerning a number of colonial Territories (South West Africa, the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Papua and New Guinea, Fiji, the Bahamas and other colonies), the Sub-Committee should prepare an analytical report on the activities of imperialist monopolies in the colonial Territories as a group and describe the general features and patterns of those activities. As was evident from the information contained in the studies already submitted by the Secretariat and in the statements of delegations, the purpose of the activities in question was the plundering of the colonial Territories' natural resources and the merciless exploitation of the indigenous population of the colonies with a view to obtaining the largest possible profits and maintaining the position held by the monopolies in the colonies not only in order to continue to exploit the colonies themselves but also in order to launch an offensive against the newly independent States and to restore the position which the imperialists had lost in Africa, the Arab East, Asia, Latin America and other areas. However distinctive might be the manner in which the various foreign monopolies penetrated colonial Territories and dependent countries and carried on their activities, there were certain common features and patterns, among which those he would proceed to mention should be noted.

19. It had been shown in the course of previous study by the Special Committee that the very same international monopolies were active in the various dependent Territories of southern Africa and that they had transformed that region into their private domain and were determined to maintain it as a colonialist preserve so that they could continue to earn huge profits in the future as well. It had been brought out that an overwhelming majority of the many hundreds of companies and enterprises active in the area formed part of a very few financial and mining groups which had entangled

in the web of their interests such countries as the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the Portuguese African colonies, Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho. Foreign capital played a decisive role in exploiting the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories. According to available data, the main imperialist Powers had invested huge sums in the economies of the countries of southern Africa and their total investments were showing an upward trend from year to year. In Southern Rhodesia, for example, foreign investment made up about 80 per cent of total investment, while two thirds of the funds invested in Portugal and its colonies was directly or indirectly controlled by foreign monopolies. The Vorster, Salazar and Smith Governments granted extremely advantageous terms to the foreign monopolies active in southern Africa and guaranteed them a very high return on the capital they invested.

20. The main economic purpose of the export of capital to colonies as well as to other countries was to obtain the highest possible profits. According to bourgeois statistical data, foreign investments yielded a higher profit than domestic. For example, the profit earned by United States monopolies from domestic investment was approximately 8-12 per cent per annum, while in the colonies held by Western European countries it was 22-30 per cent and in the remaining countries of Asia and Africa it was 23-27 per cent. Bourgeois students of the subject acknowledged that the annual return on foreign capital invested in southern Africa averaged more than 27 per cent. In that connexion, the British weekly newspaper *Observer* had written on 8 March 1964 that the foreign companies operating in southern Africa recovered their entire investment within the space of four or five years. Thus, the profits obtained by the imperialist monopolies from the capital invested in the colonies and under-developed countries were two or three times as great as those yielded by domestic investments. The reason for that was the monopolies' merciless exploitation of the cheap manpower of the colonies and the low cost of raw materials and of the land seized by the monopolies. The exceptionally low colonial wage level and the brutal colonial system of exploiting the indigenous population of the colonies thus represented one of the main features of the activities of the imperialist monopolies in the countries which they controlled and the main reason that they were able to obtain the maximum profits in the colonies. Two factors graphically illustrated the specific features of colonial exploitation of labour: the difference in the wage level of white and local workers employed at the same enterprise and the exceptionally high rate of exploitation in the colonial countries. For example, the wage paid to an African worker in the Republic of South Africa amounted to barely 8-10 per cent of that paid to a white worker. African workers in Southern Rhodesia received from one twelfth to one tenth of the wage received by white workers. A similar situation existed in the Portuguese colonies and in other colonial Territories. The same conditions could be observed in the Near East, which had 60 per cent of the world's oil reserves and carried on about 50 per cent of the world's oil trade.

21. The huge oil resources of the Near East and the huge profits to be obtained by the imperialist monopolies from the extraction of oil exerted an irresistible attraction for the gigantic oil monopolies of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries. The United States companies alone had in the region tremendous investments in excess of \$2,500 million. Eight gigantic oil companies, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Texas, Gulf, Socony, Royal Dutch Shell, British Petroleum and the Compagnie Française de Pétrole, controlled the Arab countries' oil. Five of the eight were United States companies. They controlled 60 per cent of the region's oil production, while British companies controlled another 30 per cent. The cost of oil production in the Near East was much lower than in any other part of the world. That was no accident; one of the reasons was that the wage paid to the workers in the oilfields was one of the lowest in the world and was, as a rule, no more than one fifth or one sixth of the wage paid to the same type of worker in, for example, the United States. As a result, the United States oil monopolies earned \$1,200 million a year from Arab oil, while the figure for the British oil monopolies was \$600 million. For the sake of those profits, the imperialists were prepared to commit, and did in fact commit, any conceivable crime.

22. The activities of United States, British, Australian and other monopolies in relation to colonial peoples in the Pacific and Caribbean areas presented approximately the same picture of plunder and violence. The United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and a number of other colonial countries had substantial investments in those colonial Territories, but there were no processing industries of any significance. The imperialist monopolies wished to go on using the Territories as a source of cheap raw materials for their industry. Accordingly, most of the capital invested went into the production of such agricultural crops as sugar-cane, tobacco, citrus fruits, vegetables and cotton and into the mining industry. Just as in other colonial Territories, international capital was seeking to deprive the indigenous population in the Pacific and Caribbean colonies of their main form of wealth, i.e., their land, a substantial part of which was pre-empted for the construction of military bases and installations which were used to crush the national liberation movements of the peoples struggling for freedom and independence.

23. The report should also emphasize, on the basis of the information available to the Sub-Committee, another characteristic feature of the activities of the international monopolies, namely the fact that the profits they received were distributed in a manner detrimental to the interests of the indigenous population; part of the profits was reinvested in those sectors of the economy which were controlled by the international monopolies and the white exploiting minority, while an even larger part went abroad and was not used to develop the economies of the Territories concerned. The report should show that two distinct economic sectors had in effect come into being in the colonies: a foreign, white-settler sector and an indigenous sector. The first one developed by exploiting the second. As a result, the indigenous sector was characterized by total stagnation and a worsening of social and economic conditions for the indigenous population.

24. From the Secretariat working papers and other sources cited in the Sub-Committee and in the Special Committee it was apparent that throughout the twentieth century an uninterrupted process whereby the peasants, the indigenous inhabitants, were deprived of their land and the best and most fertile land was seized by Europeans had been under way in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Portuguese and other colonies. The purpose was first of all to use the alienated land to create European farms producing large surpluses for export; secondly, to enable the big monopolies to obtain concessions for the establishment of mining enterprises, and, thirdly, to use the landless peasants to create a manpower reserve for the white settlers' enterprises and the international monopolies. The Secretariat working papers and the statements made by delegations in the Sub-Committee and in the Special Committee showed that, as a result of the process of alienation of land, the people of the colonies had retained only an insignificant proportion of their land—and, indeed, the land least suitable for cultivation. That process could be seen at its worst in southern Africa. In South West Africa, for example, the Africans, who comprised 90 per cent of the population, held only one quarter of the land. As a result, market farming was carried on in South West Africa on European farms in the so-called police zone, while the farming and cattle-raising carried on in the reservations in which nearly three fifths of the country's population was concentrated were essentially of the subsistence type. According to information contained in the May 1964 issue of the magazine *New Africa*, nearly half of the Territory of South West Africa had been turned over to foreign monopolies under concessions so that they could prospect for and exploit natural resources. In Southern Rhodesia, the Europeans, who comprised 5 per cent of the population, held 45 per cent of the arable land and accounted for 93.9 per cent of marketable agricultural production, while the Africans, who comprised 95 per cent of the population, held 55 per cent of the arable land and accounted for only 6.1 per cent of marketable production. Huge tracts of land in Southern Rhodesia had been seized by the big monopolies.

25. A similar situation prevailed in the Portuguese colonies, where large Portuguese and other foreign companies holding concessions essentially monopolized marketable agricultural production. A total of 75 per cent of the land and the over-

whelming majority of the large sugar-cane plantations and virtually all enterprises engaged in the primary processing of agricultural raw materials belonged to foreign capitalist interests and European planters. The expropriation of the land had caused land hunger in the countryside, while taxation and the importation of ready-made consumer goods had created an increased need for money; those developments had caused the male population to leave the rural areas in order to work at the enterprises owned by the foreign monopolies and the settlers and had speeded up the disintegration of the subsistence economy. The African farms, deprived of the most able-bodied members of the peasant families, had deteriorated, causing a further exodus to the foreign-owned and locally owned enterprises in the effort to find a means of livelihood. The African countryside was transformed into a reservoir of cheap labour. At the same time, foreign trading companies, which bought up the raw materials produced for export by the African peasants at low monopoly prices, sold the peasants finished import goods at high monopoly prices. In order to pay their taxes to the authorities and pay off their debts to the trading companies or to usurers, the peasants were forced to use more of their land to raise market crops, particularly export crops, and limit the amount they produced for their personal consumption. As a result, they became even more dependent on the foreign monopolies. Those peasants who suffered economic ruin joined the ranks of the rural and urban proletariat.

26. That situation was maintained by legislation which, outwardly varied in nature but essentially the same in its aims and results, had been enacted in all the Territories in the interests of the international monopolies which exploited the Territories and the European farmer-settlers who constituted the social base of the monopolies and served as their agents. The legislation in question included such colonial laws as the Land Apportionment Act in Rhodesia, the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission for the creation of "Bantustans" in South West Africa, the Indigenous Population Act in Angola and Mozambique, and the 1962 Labour Code for the rural population which restricted the indigenous inhabitants of Angola and Mozambique to types of work that were advantageous to the colonial authorities and their masters. All those laws had a twofold purpose: firstly, to deprive the African peasants of their land and prevent them from becoming competitors of the European farmers or plantation owners, and, secondly, to reduce the African peasants to such poverty that most of the adult males would be forced to work in the mines or on farms for the Europeans.

27. Thus, one of the primary aims of colonial land policy in Africa, just as in other colonies, was to create a labour market for the international monopolies and the farms owned by the white-settler exploiting class and to provide them with cheap labour; many legislative enactments were designed simply to furnish legal justification for that policy and a legal basis for the exploitation of the indigenous population.

28. The process of depriving the indigenous inhabitants of their land was proceeding with equal intensity in the colonial possessions of Asia, Oceania and Latin America. In the United States-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as the United States special representative had acknowledged at the thirty-fourth session of the Trusteeship Council, 50 per cent of the indigenous inhabitants' land had been alienated. In the Marshall Islands, only 20 per cent of the land belonged to the indigenous inhabitants. Moreover, a substantial proportion of the alienated land was being used for the construction of military airfields and other military installations. Alienation of the indigenous population's land was being carried out on a broad scale by the Australian authorities in the colonial possessions of Papua and New Guinea. As could be seen from the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, representatives of which had visited the Territory, 1 million acres of the most fertile land in Papua and New Guinea, representing one sixth of all the arable land, had been seized by Australian planters. According to available information, 70 per cent of the alienated land was handed over to Australians and the international monopolies for a nominal sum—\$1 an acre. The manner in which the land resources of the peoples of Latin America were being plundered was apparent from the situation in Puerto Rico and the Bahamas,



where a substantial proportion of the land had been turned over to foreign capitalist interests under concessions or used for the construction of military bases. The United States military complex occupied 13 per cent of the arable land on Puerto Rico itself and 76 per cent of the land on the nearby island of Vieques. Whole islands in the Bahamas group had been bought and sold by foreign monopolies.

29. Studies had also shown that the international monopolies invested their funds only in those agricultural and other economic sectors in the colonies which brought them the maximum profits. They did not permit the development of national industry in those countries and introduced a one-crop system, forcing the people to grow what was needed for sale on the world market rather than what they themselves needed; the people were thus placed in a position of complete economic—and, consequently, political—dependence on the imperialist monopolies even after they achieved independence. Such factors as the one-sided, distorted nature of an economy oriented towards the production of raw materials for export, the absence of advanced processing industries and the impoverishment of the non-European population were the direct result of the control exercised by foreign companies, which found it much easier to operate because of the fact that the Territories in question were under colonial rule.

30. It had further been shown by studies that the activities of the international monopolies in the colonies had a pernicious effect on the political, economic and social position of the population. In order to maintain their hold, the monopolies condemned the peoples of the colonial Territories to a status characterized by the lack of political rights and deprived them of their electoral and other democratic rights and freedoms, of the right to form trade unions and of their rights in the sphere of education and health. They practised brutal racial discrimination in every sphere of life. The monopolies were guilty of complicity in the merciless suppression of any attempt by the indigenous inhabitants of the colonial countries to assert their right to independence. It was all done for the purpose of bringing about what was referred to as "stabilization and security" in the areas where their capital was most heavily concentrated. Since they were greatly concerned with obtaining such guarantees, the British, United States, Belgian and other monopolies active in mining and agriculture in southern Africa and in other colonial Territories were determined to maintain the colonial system in those Territories at any price, since that system ensured them the highest possible profits.

31. The determination of the monopolies to maintain the colonial system at any price was vividly demonstrated by the fact that they maintained their own armed forces and also allocated part of their profits to the budgets of the administering Powers for the purpose of suppressing the national liberation movement. Under certain laws in force in the Portuguese colonies, companies which received concessions to exploit mineral resources were required to assist Portugal in maintaining "peace and order". K. Madhu Panikhar, a student of the subject, had written about one such foreign company in 1962 in his book *Angola in Flames*: "Diamang is the most important monopolist in Angola. . . . It today accounts for 12 per cent of all exports. The State therefore is extremely lenient towards it. It has the sole right to mine diamonds in Angola; it has a private garrison which has been substantially increased this year. It has also the lowest paid mine-workers anywhere in Africa." As was stated in the 1965 report of the Sub-Committee,<sup>a</sup> the Diamang company had allocated more than 88 million escudos for military purposes in Angola in its 1962 budget. Between 1961 and 1963, moreover, it had paid some 48 million escudos to the colonial administration of Angola for the "protection of State property". The colonial companies extended long-term loans on favourable terms to the Salazar régime for the same purpose.

32. In 1964, "private security forces" had begun to be set up in Southern Rhodesia, their main task being to "protect

business" against any possible disorders. Just as in southern Africa, the oil monopolies operating in the principalities of the Persian Gulf maintained their own defence force, i.e., private armies, which were prepared to support the efforts of the administering Power to crush the national liberation movement.

33. An example of how the international monopolies hindered the colonial peoples' progress towards independence and the implementation of the United Nations decisions aimed at eliminating the remnants of colonialism was the activities of the foreign companies which were undermining the effectiveness of the Security Council resolutions providing for sanctions against the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. In defiance of the United Nations decisions, the monopolies operating in southern Africa had come to the rescue of the Southern Rhodesian racists by providing them with everything they needed, particularly oil, and helping them to market Southern Rhodesia's export products. According to a report in the *Sunday Times* of 6 March 1966, one of Smith's ministers had publicly expressed appreciation of the contribution made by foreign oil companies—particularly Royal Dutch Shell and British Petroleum, 56 per cent of which latter company's shares were held by the United Kingdom Government—in supplying Southern Rhodesia with fuel.

34. The social conditions of the indigenous population of southern Africa were aggravated by the fact that the monopolies' activities in that region were furthered by the joint policy pursued by the partners in the "unholy alliance". One of the ominous manifestations of that policy was the establishment of a unified labour market in southern Africa. Under special agreements on the hiring out of labour, the foreign monopolies operating in Angola, Mozambique, South West Africa, the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia made wide use, with the assistance of recruiting companies, of the practice of transferring hundreds of thousands of African wage labourers from one to another of the various territories, where they were subjected to merciless exploitation. The Portuguese and other colonialists reaped huge profits from the migration of wage labourers in southern Africa. As could be seen in the Sub-Committee's 1965 report, the Salazar régime received \$6 for every Mozambican recruited for work in the Republic of South Africa and 50 per cent of his first three months' wages. In other words, the sale of Africans to the racists as slaves was a substantial source of foreign exchange for Salazar—foreign exchange which was used to purchase arms for the colonial armies which were brutally suppressing the national liberation struggle of those same Africans in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau). Thus, in a literal sense, every dollar and escudo received by the Portuguese colonialists from the foreign monopolies was stained by the blood and sweat of the indigenous inhabitants of Africa.

35. The whole vast machinery of exploitation was supported by the State apparatus of the imperialist Powers, by their armies, navies and air forces and by a dense network of military bases covering the colonial Territories. The imperialists did not shrink from any means, including the use of armed force, in order to crush the national liberation movement in the colonies. Thus, the Special Committee had been quite right in concluding at previous stages of its work that the activities of the international monopolies in the colonies—and, indeed, not in the colonies alone—represented the main obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Those activities should be sternly condemned, and the Sub-Committee should adopt recommendations which would further the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the colonial Territories and help them to advance towards freedom and independence.

36. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania regretted that the information which had been submitted to the Sub-Committee did not cover all the Territories concerned. For example, no information at all had been submitted on the Middle East, in particular on the tensions arising from United Kingdom colonialism in the Arabian Peninsula and in the Persian Gulf. The murderous campaign which was being directed against the peoples of Aden and Oman and the

<sup>a</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1), chapter V, appendix.

surrounding area was aimed not only at maintaining political control of the area but also at its economic domination. Information on that area could and should have been made available to the Sub-Committee. The basic commodity produced by the foreign monopolies operating there was oil, and there was no lack of data on the oil industry.

37. His delegation had also been somewhat disappointed at the lack of new information in the working papers prepared by the Secretariat; that on economic conditions in South West Africa contained much information already considered by the Sub-Committee. While there were some data on the extraction of basic minerals in the Territory, they were deficient and could have been expanded by drawing on material published by the foreign monopolies themselves. The *Annual Economic Review* of the Standard Bank Group, for example, gave figures relating to the extraction and refining of such metals as copper, lead and zinc, which indicated that larger profits had been made, greater areas had been exploited and more tonnage had been produced than the data in the Secretariat working paper implied. Such information should have been included in that paper and the Secretariat should consider collating it.

38. While the Sub-Committee quite rightly attached great importance to the situation in southern Africa, there were Spanish and French colonies in other parts of that continent which the documentation prepared by the Secretariat completely ignored. Various petitioners had told the Fourth Committee that the discovery of new mineral deposits in the Spanish Sahara had led to a scramble by international consortia to gain control of the profits. He hoped the Secretariat would bear that in mind and prepare further working papers; the Sub-Committee could consider what further action was required when it discussed its final report.

39. The role of foreign financial and other interests in Territories under colonial domination had already been under study for some three years. The fact that the Sub-Committee was called upon to continue and expand its study emphasized the importance of the subject and its relation to the over-all struggle for the complete implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). That resolution clearly showed how the activities of those who had usurped the natural resources of colonial peoples threatened international peace and impeded the independent development of national cultures and the attainment of genuine freedom. The General Assembly had adopted important resolutions with a view to eliminating the flagrant violations of the basic rights of the peoples of colonial Territories. The rape of the natural resources of such Territories was continuing with impunity, and in defiance of the Assembly's resolutions—but with the connivance of the colonial Powers. It was therefore all the more urgent that every aspect of the activities of the foreign financial and other interests should be scrutinized. Previous studies by the Sub-Committee had shown the co-operation between the colonial Powers and the monopolies operating in Territories under their dominion. The implications of such relationships were all the more serious since the final phase of colonialism was now approaching. The formal colonization of Territories was the political manifestation of the economic expansion of the capitalist monopolies and the active presence of financial monopolies in colonial Territories at the present time heralded the economic domination of those Territories in the future. The activities of the foreign financial and other interests in the Territories studied to date, and the co-operation between them and the colonialist Powers, were clear evidence of neo-colonialist designs. That aspect was particularly evident in southern Africa, where racist white settlers, the tools of international imperialism and monopoly capitalism, had usurped the rights of the African peoples and State control.

40. When the illegal racist white minority régime of Ian Smith had usurped State control in Southern Rhodesia, his delegation, and most Member States, had seen it as a continuation of colonialism and had taken the view that force, as opposed to economic sanctions, must be employed to liberate the Zimbabwe people and implemented General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Secretariat working paper on

economic conditions in Southern Rhodesia showed the negative, reactionary role of foreign monopolies in the Territory and the way in which they were sabotaging the Zimbabwe people's struggle for freedom.

41. His delegation did not agree with the manner, extent and form of the sanctions against the Salisbury régime, which were being increasingly undermined by financial monopolies. Nevertheless, it was extremely interesting to note that such monopolies could only continue to operate with the blessing of countries—the United Kingdom and the United States among many others—which were vociferous in supporting the sanctions. Paragraph 95 of the Secretariat working paper on Southern Rhodesia (appendix I below) showed that, in November 1966, the Continental Ore Corporation of the United States was importing pig-iron from Southern Rhodesia into the United States. Such imports for the period January to October 1966 had increased to \$3.2 million as against \$0.22 million for the whole of 1965. Paragraph 75 showed that the Salisbury régime expected to increase its foreign exchange by some \$5.5 million annually from the exploitation of nickel deposits at the Trojan mine. It was significant that 85 per cent of the interest in that mine had been bought by the Anglo-American Corporation. Paragraph 71 of the working paper showed that the United Kingdom company, Turner and Newall, Ltd., which accounted for some 63 per cent of the total production of asbestos in Southern Rhodesia, had reported an increase in sales from £91.9 million to £94.8 million.

42. Petroleum had figured very prominently in the drama of Southern Rhodesia. In spite of the so-called sanctions, the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia was still receiving sufficient oil to meet its industrial and other needs. The origin of such oil should be emphasized. It was no secret that United Kingdom and United States companies, such as British Petroleum, Mobil, Caltex and a host of others, were the main suppliers, through their subsidiaries in South Africa. It was impossible to escape the conclusion that the activities of such companies, based in countries which were members of the Security Council, were still the main saboteurs of the recent sanctions imposed by the Security Council. As a result, those monopolies contributed directly to the exploitation of the natural and human resources of Southern Rhodesia. It followed that the activities of the monopolies were an obstacle to the Zimbabwe people's attainment of independence and a direct challenge to the United Nations, which was endeavouring to secure that independence. The overwhelming majority of the people of Southern Rhodesia, through their national liberation movement, had repudiated the activities of the foreign monopolies and their association with the forces of colonialism. All freedom-loving peoples had a duty to condemn the negative attitude of those forces of exploitation, which were detrimental not only to the liberation and long-term interests of the Zimbabwe people, but also to the daily life of the African in Southern Rhodesia. The international community was morally bound to consider ways and means whereby the foreign monopolies should compensate the people of Southern Rhodesia and put an end to activities prolonging the colonial status of the Zimbabwe people.

43. While the Sub-Committee's study of the activities of foreign monopolies in Angola and Mozambique had been extensive, the Secretariat working paper on the Territories under Portuguese administration contained additional information on the exploitation of the natural and human resources of those Territories. The gross exploitation of Mozambique was definitely becoming more serious and disquieting. Information from international sources indicated that financial giants were competing in the scramble to exploit the Territory's natural resources. Recent press reports of oil discoveries in Angola indicated that the oil monopolies were trying to obtain further concessions of land and facilities, which inevitably entailed the wider and more inhuman dispossession of the African people of their natural resources and land. The consequences of competition to that end in other colonial Territories were well known. It was the social fabric of the Territories which was destroyed, not the international monopolies. Consequently, the activities of the latter were undermining the very process by which a nation formed its own identity.

44. It was also known that the Gulf Oil Corporation, a United States company, had discovered extensive natural gas deposits in Mozambique and was negotiating sales with the fascist authorities in South Africa. The African people of Mozambique had been dispossessed so that the company could obtain a land grant. By supplying South Africa with natural gas, the company was contributing directly to the industrial growth of a régime whose policies had been condemned by all freedom-loving peoples as a threat to the peace of the area. Hence, such monopolies were weakening not only the international community's efforts to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples but also its efforts to eliminate the inhuman system of *apartheid*.

45. The International Seminar on *Apartheid*, Racial Discrimination and Colonialism in Southern Africa, held in Zambia in 1967, would be a useful source of data for the Sub-Committee. In addition, the information gathered by the Special Committee during its recent meetings in Africa should be included in the Sub-Committee's report. Particularly relevant was the information from petitioners about the exploitation of Southern Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique. The representatives of the national liberation movements of Angola and Mozambique had exposed and condemned the activities of the foreign monopolies which, quite apart from suppressing the colonial peoples by economic exploitation were, in some cases, maintaining private armies to engage in all manner of hostile actions against the interests of the population. At the request of the Special Committee, the Mozambique and Angolan national liberation movements had supplied concise reports on such activities and no research would be needed by the Secretariat. The reports could simply be issued as working papers.

46. A further manifestation of the participation of the monopolies in the suppression of the African peoples was to be seen in the direct cash contribution they made to the Portuguese colonialists. Paragraph 26 of the Secretariat working paper on Angola (appendix III below) showed that the Angola Diamond Company, which had just been given a land grant of some 1,025,700 square kilometres, had contributed some 195 million escudos to the Portuguese budget in Angola.

47. An article in the *South African Financial Gazette* on 18 March 1966 had provided further evidence of the strong interconnection between the monopolies active in southern Africa. It had stated that oil production in Angola was to be increased to 2 million tons per year during the following two years, to help meet the rising demands of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique. The Companhia dos Petroleos de Angola was to invest 150 million escudos annually—some £900,000—for a five-year period to develop the oil fields. The article stated that the investment was required under an agreement between the oil company and the Portuguese Government which was due to run until 31 December 1970 and might be extended by order of the Portuguese Government to the end of 1975. The agreement permitted the oil company to take eight partners in the oil exploration programme—two South African companies and the remainder, French, Italian and Portuguese. That article showed that the prevailing situation was the logical, though negative, result of colonialism and the information in the Secretariat working paper was further evidence of the same kind. It was also relevant that, in her book, *South West Africa*, Mrs. Ruth First had noted that the Consolidated Diamond Mines made an annual profit in South West Africa which was almost double the entire State budget. That was a distressing indication of the uninterrupted violation of the interests of the peoples of southern Africa and of the flouting of the various General Assembly resolutions aimed at the elimination of *apartheid* and colonialism. The situation was very succinctly summarized by Mr. Jack Woodis in his book *Africa: The Way Ahead*, in which he observed that it was ironic that it was precisely where there were the highest number of Europeans to make good the imperialist claim of a "civilizing mission" that the people were furthest away from their goal of freedom. Mr. Woodis also observed that a characteristic of many Territories not yet independent was that they included the main centres of Western investments, especially British and American, which tended to flow to the great concentrations of mineral wealth in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

48. It thus followed that the activities of the foreign monopolies in the area, far from benefiting the African people, provided a major incentive, and the machinery, for the exploitation of the people and the criminal domination of their Territories. The fact that a similar situation existed in other Territories under colonial domination was revealed, very disturbingly, in the various working papers prepared by the Secretariat.

49. The representative of Syria said that the United Nations resolutions adopted since the Sub-Committee's discussions of the role of foreign monopolies one year earlier had not deterred those interests from pursuing their policy of exploiting the natural resources of colonial countries and territories to the detriment of the peoples' legitimate rights and interests. The working papers before the Sub-Committee indicated that the volume of concessions granted to foreign companies had increased to such a degree that, in African territories, the exclusion of Africans from any access to their own natural resources had become the rule. In Angola, for instance, the Angola Diamond Company held exclusive rights to the exploitation of over 1 million square kilometres until 1971 and was using them to such effect that the value of diamonds exported to the United Kingdom in 1965 had been 904 million escudos. The information available to members and the testimony of petitioners heard by the Special Committee showed that the indigenous peoples of the Territories received no benefit whatsoever from this intensive exploitation of their natural resources.

50. Similarly, in the case of agriculture, discrimination against the indigenous worker and landowner was a feature of agricultural policy and increased European investment and colonization was encouraged. Agricultural production in the Territories under Portuguese domination and in South West Africa was indeed expanding, but the emphasis was on exports and investments, and not on improving the lot of the African worker, whose wages were, at best, no more than one tenth of those of similar European workers. Throughout southern Africa, in fact, all the industries based on agriculture showed the same characteristics: predominance of aliens, relegation of the Africans to cheap labour and allotment to them of unproductive lands. Moreover, there was every indication that in territories on which no working papers were yet available, such as Aden and Oman, the situation was similar.

51. Such policies and practices were clearly obstructing the progress of African and Asian peoples towards independence. Appeals to the Powers under whose jurisdiction such foreign monopolies operated to ensure that the rights of the indigenous peoples were respected had proved fruitless; in recent years investment had, in fact, increased and the economic power of foreign companies had been consolidated by the formation of consortia. Such discouraging evidence of the triumph of force over principles represented a threat not only to the ultimate independence of the colonial countries but to international peace and security, and the Sub-Committee should emphasize that fact in its conclusions and recommendations.

52. The representative of Yugoslavia said that the studies undertaken by the Special Committee, Sub-Committee I and other United Nations bodies concerning the activities of foreign economic interests and monopolies in colonial Territories furnished convincing evidence that those interests constituted one of the main obstacles to the eradication of colonialism. He would begin by analysing the economic situation in the Territories in southern Africa, which were the major strongholds of the colonial system today. There, the racist and fascist Portuguese, South African and Southern Rhodesian régimes were forging an unholy alliance, with a view not only to perpetuating the exploitation of the indigenous inhabitants but also to setting up bases from which to exert pressure on the newly liberated African States.

53. In that endeavour they had the full support of their military allies and economic partners. A glaring example of the military support they were receiving was to be found in the huge amounts of military aid made available to Portugal by other members of NATO. The evidence compiled in the past three years by the Secretariat showed that in the Territories concerned production was concentrated in two sectors, agriculture and mining, which provided important raw ma-



terials for the industries of the colonial Powers and foreign monopolies. Agricultural production, particularly for export, was controlled mainly by white settlers and the exploitation of mineral wealth by foreign companies. The indigenous inhabitants derived no benefits from those economic activities, but were relegated to the status of cheap manpower.

54. Indigenous farmers cultivated subsistence crops and it was only in exceptional cases that they grew produce to be sold to foreign companies, at prices considerably lower than those paid to European farmers. The reasons for that situation were that the indigenous farmers owned only small plots of unproductive land and that their extreme poverty made it impossible for them to invest in means of increasing their agricultural output. The great bulk of agricultural crops was grown either on the farms of white settlers or on the plantations owned by foreign companies. In Angola and Mozambique new immigrants from Portugal were being granted concessions for estates consisting of hundreds of hectares, whereas the plots owned by or granted to Africans averaged one to two hectares.

55. It was obvious that the Portuguese racists were attempting to strengthen their control by altering the population structure. Recently they had been intensifying their efforts to induce former soldiers to settle in those Territories, as such men could be used in the suppression of the liberation movements. In South West Africa, under the policy of *apartheid*, the Africans were being forcibly dispossessed so that the most fertile land could be turned over to white settlers. A similar policy was being applied in Southern Rhodesia, where *apartheid* already existed in reality and preparations for its formal recognition were being made. The result of those policies was that the indigenous inhabitants were for the most part compelled to work on land belonging to white settlers and foreign monopolies, at wages below the subsistence level.

56. Foreign mining companies were increasing their investments in the Territories in question, attracted by the abundance of mineral wealth, the prospect of high profits, the availability of cheap forced labour and the facilities granted them by the racist régimes. He named various companies engaged in the exploitation of diamonds, iron ore and petroleum in Angola and coal and bauxite in Mozambique, and in mining and other economic activities in Southern Rhodesia. The latter provided the answer to the question how the Smith régime was able to survive the economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council. The international monopolies were making it possible for the goods produced in Southern Rhodesia to reach world markets and for the necessary commodities to be imported into the country. The most eloquent proof of that assertion was the fact that Southern Rhodesia had a supply of petroleum which would meet its needs for more than two years. At one time it had been said that an oil embargo would deal a decisive blow to the Smith régime, but, because of the help of foreign economic interests, that prediction had not been borne out. A number of international monopolies, including the Anglo-American Corporation, had shares in the mining industry of South West Africa. The activities of that particular company in the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa were illustrative of the way in which foreign monopolies in the Territories in southern Africa operated.

57. Economic interests constituted the basis for the political attitude shared by the colonialists and their Western partners. The large companies representing the vested interests of the Western countries were aiding and abetting the racists and colonialists in their war against the peoples of southern Africa. Of particular significance in that connexion were the data provided by the representatives of the Angolan liberation movements to the effect that certain companies had private armies which they placed at the disposal of the Portuguese racists engaged in the massacre of Africans struggling for national liberation.

58. The papers prepared by the Secretariat on the colonial Territories in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean (appendices IV, V and VI below) showed that the situation there was practically the same as in southern Africa. The economy was based on agriculture and mining; agriculture was dominated by European farmers, who were able to purchase fertile land from the colonialist authorities at very low prices; the indige-

nous inhabitants were compelled to work on estates and plantations owned by European settlers and foreign processing companies for wages which were below subsistence level. The processing industry and trade were controlled mainly by foreign capital, while mineral resources were exploited exclusively by foreign monopolies. The story of gold mining in Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea was illustrative of the adverse consequences of colonialist exploitation: after years of mining during which millions of dollars' worth of gold had been extracted there was now evidence of slackened production as the deposits began to give out. Thus the foreign monopolies had deprived those Territories of a commodity which would have been invaluable to them in their efforts to promote their economic development after attaining independence. As it was, the indigenous inhabitants had derived no benefit from the exploitation of their gold resources, because the profits had not been re-invested in the Territories but had simply gone to fill the coffers of foreign companies.

59. Turning to the colonial Territories in the Caribbean, he noted that tourism was the sole industry in the Bahamas, an industry entirely controlled by United States and European capital. A number of international banks had their offices in that Territory, which in addition, had become a haven for criminal organizations.

60. The trend was towards increasingly close interrelationships between foreign economic interests and the colonial Powers, particularly in southern Africa. The aid granted to the colonialists by those economic interests in the form of loans and even direct financial contributions earmarked for the suppression of the liberation movements constituted one of the decisive factors enabling the colonial Powers to keep whole peoples in a state of colonial subjugation. Those Powers were, in turn, increasingly facilitating the exploitation by foreign monopolies of the natural and human resources of the Territories in question. The apologists for the beneficiaries of such exploitation, who argued that their presence was helping to improve the living standards of the Africans, deliberately ignored the fact that the peoples in question were deprived of any opportunity to take part in the process of decision-making regarding the economic development of their countries and were simply an object of trade between the colonial Powers and foreign monopolies.

61. It was to be regretted that the Secretariat had not had time to prepare working papers on the operations of foreign interests in the colonial Territories in southern Arabia, where foreign monopolies were extremely active in prospecting for and exploiting petroleum resources. Such an analysis would have been particularly useful in the light of the present dangerous situation in the Middle East and the continued oppression of the people of Aden and the southern part of the Arabian peninsula.

62. On the basis of the conclusions drawn from the examination of the situation over the past years, the material prepared by the Secretariat and the statements of members of the Sub-Committee, it should be possible to adopt recommendations which would enable the General Assembly to take far-reaching decisions concerning the activities of foreign economic interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

63. The representative of Finland said that the Sub-Committee was concluding its examination of a question which was both difficult and complex. His delegation had carefully studied the documentation submitted by the Secretariat but would have liked to have more time and possibly obtain the opinions of experts. He would therefore make only a few general remarks concerning that documentation, which shows that the people of the Territories of southern Africa were being subjected to discrimination in many fields.

64. Finland was traditionally opposed to all forms of discrimination and deeply regretted that the sanctions against the Smith régime and the resolutions concerning discrimination in that region had not been universally complied with and had not yet produced the desired results.

65. It was not easy to draw conclusions with regard to the other Territories. The Sub-Committee had been asked to study the activities of foreign interests which were impeding

the implementation of the Declaration. The matter was therefore doubly restricted in scope, first, because the study must deal with foreign interests and, secondly, because they must be interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration; but it was hard to determine in which cases the foreign interests and not those of the administrative Power had resulted in discrimination and exploitation of a certain territory and it was also difficult to conclude how and to what extent the discriminatory practices had been impeding the development towards independence. Economic factors no doubt play an important role but they are not the sole and decisive factors in influencing the future of a country. Far more important was the policy pursued by the administrative Power, which held the power to change the future course of a country and to protect the interests of the majority of the population. He quoted part of the communiqué issued on the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Nordic Countries in Helsinki in August this year, and said that intensified efforts must be made to find within the framework of the United Nations solutions which had substantial chances of obtaining such support as was necessary for their implementation.

66. The representative of Tunisia recalled that his delegation had already expressed its views on how the Sub-Committee should study the question. At the present stage, therefore, it wished to describe briefly the pattern of behaviour of the economic forces operating in colonial Territories. Tunisia believed that the Sub-Committee should no longer be content with general statements and should demonstrate scientifically, using figures, what it had stated in theoretical terms. It also believed that such a demonstration should be given wide publicity and brought to the attention of the general public.

67. The pattern of behaviour of the economic forces studied by the Sub-Committee showed a number of characteristic features. The first observed tendency was to make the colonial Territory an outlet for the metropolitan country's products and a source of cheap raw materials. Secondly, the colonial Power systematically regulated to its own advantage the flow of trade and all commercial activities between itself and the colonial Territory. That flow of trade exerted a very strong influence and would continue to do so even after independence, since the Territory would find it very difficult to change the trade pattern and diversify its markets and outlets. Thirdly, the colonial Power's investments in a Territory were made with a very definite view to the future, which was manifested in a minimal period of investment and very high dividends.

68. The capitalist model also prevailed in agriculture. The settlers established themselves on the best land and left the unproductive land to the indigenous inhabitants. Without going into detail, it could be said that the settlers thus brought about two types of cultivation in the country: on the one hand, modern cultivation with ample technical and financial resources and, on the other, very primitive cultivation without any such means and naturally producing poor yields, a fact which was attributed to the laziness and negligence of the indigenous inhabitants. Another feature of the pattern was that the indigenous inhabitants were reduced to the status of a despised and derided sub-proletariat. Still another element was the appeal made by the colonial authority to sources of capital and the facilities it granted to investors (tax exemptions, subsidies and the like). Lastly, the economic interests in question frequently originated in countries other than that of the colonial Power, with the result that a closely knit system of converging interests which prospered at the expense of the colonized Territory was established in that Territory.

69. He had not been able to study thoroughly the extensive documentation prepared by the Secretariat, but he continued to believe that a detailed study of the problem by experts would be required. In that connexion, he mentioned the study *Foreign Investment in the Republic of South Africa*,<sup>e</sup> prepared by the committee of experts established by the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa. That document could serve as a model for the study to be prepared for the Sub-Committee by a group of experts. His delegation formally proposed the estab-

lishment of such a group, to make a general synthesis of the documentation submitted to the Sub-Committee and prepare a well-documented study which would constitute an indictment of the exploitation of colonial Territories.

70. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania said that if the Tunisian proposal was for the preparation of a document which would be examined by the Sub-Committee, he fully endorsed it. On the other hand, he did not share the Finnish representative's view that the volume and importance of the documentation were such that an expert would have to study it and then report his conclusions to the Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee had been established to evaluate the role played by foreign monopolies in the colonial countries. The purpose was to make a political evaluation. Only the Sub-Committee itself could make that evaluation, and it could not shift its responsibilities to an expert or a group of experts. Every delegation had the right to call in its own experts, if available, to help in analysing the documentation submitted to it. The Sub-Committee, however, did not need any experts in order to form its own opinion.

71. His delegation had no intention of denying the right of any people to call for foreign investments in its country if it considered them necessary; however, the question could be discussed only by a sovereign people, for a colonial people did not have the necessary political powers. That fact became even more evident in the case of small Territories in which the local government itself frequently consisted of representatives of foreign monopolies. In that connexion, an article published on 26 August 1967 in *The New York Times* concerning the Bahamas had stated *inter alia* that the economic exploitation of that Territory had grown so blatant and the interests involved had become so incompatible that the administering Power itself had been obliged to convene a commission to study the financial aggression committed against the Bahamas by foreign interests. That commission's inquiry had revealed, in particular, that certain members of the Bahamian Cabinet were in the service of foreign financial interests, that one of the main sources of profit for those interests was gambling establishments in the Bahamas and, lastly, that the Territory's national culture was gradually being destroyed and supplanted by an artificial and decadent culture.

72. That example should suffice, in his delegation's view, to prove that foreign monopolies played an iniquitous role in colonial Territories and were preventing the peoples of those Territories from acquiring and profiting from what was in fact their property. Only a political organ could take a decision on that question, and experts could do no more than prepare data for the information of the Sub-Committee, which would itself evaluate them.

73. His delegation had stated earlier what conclusions and recommendations it believed the Sub-Committee should submit to the Special Committee.

74. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said he had listened very closely to the Tunisian representative, who had stressed that the colonial Territories had been a convenient source of raw materials and profits for the foreign monopolies. Unquestionably, most of Europe's capitalist countries had achieved industrialization by looting their colonies. The colonial Powers had developed their Territories' trade and economy only in so far as that served their interests. Consequently, upon attaining independence, those Territories encountered enormous economic difficulties.

75. The Tunisian representative had proposed the establishment of a group of experts to study closely the available data on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in the same way as the Secretariat had done in producing the publication entitled *Foreign Investment in the Republic of South Africa*. The USSR delegation accepted that proposal, but it felt that the group should also be asked to study the relevant documents prepared for the Trusteeship Council. Although the working paper contained in the publication he had just mentioned before the Sub-Committee was, in general, well prepared, it dealt with only one aspect of the question—foreign investments and the huge profits reaped by foreign

<sup>e</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 67.II.K.9.



monopolies in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Trusteeship Council's documents, on the other hand, also dealt with the legislative and social aspects designated by the Secretariat, which must be taken into account in studying the situation in those Territories. However, while the technical work could be done by a group of experts, the Sub-Committee itself must draw the political conclusions and formulate recommendations.

76. The representative of Finland, although admitting that the population of colonial Territories had been mercilessly exploited, had attempted to draw a distinction between the responsibility of the administering Powers—particularly political responsibility—and the activities of foreign economic interests. One should bear in mind the well established thesis that policy was the concentrated expression of economy. That could be illustrated by the fact that, in addition to making direct investments in those Territories, the foreign monopolies often extended sizable loans to the administering Power and thus helped it to pursue its policy of oppression. The colonial Powers, in their turn, imposed on the Territories under their administration laws which favoured and protected the foreign monopolies. Thus, the political and economic aspects were closely interconnected.

77. The representative of Tunisia explained that, when he had proposed that a group of experts should study thoroughly the documentation prepared for the Sub-Committee, he had in no way meant to suggest that the Sub-Committee should not report to the Special Committee on the matter at the present stage. Even without going into the heart of the subject, the Sub-Committee should be able to formulate some general comments and conclusions in its report to the Special Committee, so that the latter could in turn report to the General Assembly at the twenty-second session. The group of experts, which would be similar to that set up by the Special Committee on the Policies of *Apartheid* of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, would study available data and present them the following year in a form more accessible to the layman, while the Sub-Committee would draw the relevant political conclusions.

78. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania accepted the proposal in principle, but requested the Tunisian representative to give members time to consider the composition and functions of the proposed group of experts.

79. The Chairman stated that the Sub-Committee was completing its examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It was plain from the documents before the Sub-Committee and from the statements made in the debate that foreign economic and other interests had continued to play a dominant role in the economy of the colonial Territories under consideration and that foreign enterprises and settlers of European stock retained their hold on the principal sectors of production. The Sub-Committee had also found that the foreign companies active in those Territories had made no attempt to develop their economy in the interests of the indigenous population and that the Governments concerned continued, as a matter of policy, to bolster up the position of the foreign economic and other interests in the Territories they administered by developing foreign investments and encouraging foreign interests to go on using the Territories as a source of raw material and cheap labour. The Sub-Committee was convinced that such co-operation between the administering Power and foreign interests was contrary to the rights and interests of the indigenous population and that any further delay in fully implementing the Declaration set out in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) would seriously prejudice international co-operation and constitute a threat to world peace and security. The Sub-Committee therefore believed that the Special Committee should recommend the General Assembly once again to condemn the activities, in the Territories under consideration, of the foreign economic and other interests, which, in disregard of world opinion, continued to support the colonial régimes, and to appeal to the Governments concerned to take without delay the necessary measures to put an end to those activities; the General Assembly should also once again condemn the policy of certain administering Powers which continued to impede the accession of the in-

igenous populations to independence and complete freedom, and should urge those Powers to abandon that policy.

80. Those conclusions would be in the Sub-Committee's report to the Special Committee. In the Chairman's view, however, after reporting to the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee should continue its consideration of the matter at the following session. It would then require fresh information. The Secretariat should therefore be asked to begin collecting the necessary data in order to bring up to date the studies begun at the current session and to prepare working documents on certain other colonial Territories which the Sub-Committee had not yet considered, notably Aden and Oman.

### B. Conclusions

81. Having studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in South West Africa in 1964, in the Territories under Portuguese administration in 1965 and 1966, and in Southern Rhodesia in 1966, the Sub-Committee reviewed this year such activities in all these Territories and their effects in southern Africa as a whole. It also considered for the first time the role of foreign economic interests in other colonial Territories. On the basis of this review covering a period of several years, the Sub-Committee expresses its grave concern over the continued penetration, consolidation and expansion of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

82. The study shows that the main aim of the international monopolies in the colonial Territories is to make the largest possible profits. This is made possible, first of all, by their rapacious exploitation of the natural resources in the colonial Territories, secondly by their ruthless exploitation of the cheap labour of the indigenous peoples in these Territories and, finally, by the fact that laws of a discriminatory nature have been enacted by the colonial Powers to further the interests of the international monopolies.

83. The economies of the colonial Territories are dominated by foreign monopolies and by the exploiting white minority. The foreign capital is invested basically in the mining and other industries which together produce almost all the exports of these Territories and produce the highest possible profits. These profits are either taken out of the Territories or remain in the hands of the exploiting minority of foreign settlers and are therefore not used for the economic development of the Territories or for the improvement of the economic and social standards of the indigenous peoples.

84. The negative consequences of these foreign investments for the colonial peoples can be easily observed, especially in Territories in the southern part of Africa. Despite the fact that large sums, totalling over \$5 billion, have been invested by the imperialist Powers, the indigenous African populations remain in a state of impoverishment. In contrast, highly developed industries and agriculture, cities, harbours and airports and other wealth created by the blood and sweat of African labour are at the disposal of the alliance of the minority of local white exploiters and foreign monopolies.

85. Owing to the fact that the basic means of production, namely the land, mines, plants and factories, transport and communications in colonial Territories are all in the hands of foreign capitalists and local settlers associated with foreign capitalists, the indigenous population are deprived of all opportunities to take part in economic, commercial and other kinds of activity in their countries; the indigenous populations are cruelly exploited by the foreign monopolies and by the colonial authorities which support these monopolies.

86. The Sub-Committee finds that the domination of agriculture by foreign monopolies has led to the alienation of land from the indigenous population. The best lands have been seized by foreigners. As a result, the overwhelming majority of peasants are obliged to lease land from European landlords and foreign companies on unfavourable terms. African peasants are forced to cultivate only those crops in which the concessionary companies specialize. They may sell their harvest only to the agents of these companies and at prices determined by the companies themselves, which usually are much lower

than the average prices paid to the European farmers and the prices prevailing in the world market. As a result, the foreign monopolies and colonial Powers earn further profits. Thus, the indigenous population is under a double oppression—exercised both by the foreign companies and by the white settlers.

87. Because the international monopolies have gained control over all the branches of agriculture which produce export crops, the agricultural economies of the colonial Territories consist of two parallel sectors: a cash economy controlled by the colonialists and a traditional subsistence sector. There is no integration between these two sectors. By maintaining this separation and by emphasizing the production of export crops, colonialism and the international monopolies have impeded the economic development of the colonies.

88. The colonial authorities, in collaboration with the international monopolies, are driving the indigenous populations from the fertile lands, thus depriving them of their means of subsistence and forcing them to work in industries or on the farms of European settlers to avoid starvation.

89. The domination of the colonial Territories by foreign monopolies, whose only aim is to earn the highest possible profits, has very harmful political, economic and social consequences. The indigenous populations of these Territories are deprived of political rights and freedoms, or are prevented from exercising them. The peoples of the colonial Territories live in poverty. There is racial discrimination in the payment of wages, which, for indigenous workers are from five to fifteen times less than those paid to white workers. There are no laws to protect workers, no social security, no pensions for aged workers or for disabled workers. The overwhelming majority of the indigenous people are illiterate and practically deprived of medical care.

90. The Sub-Committee finds that the international monopolies, in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Portuguese colonies (i.e., Angola and Mozambique), and in all the other colonial Territories have played and continue to play, through their activities, the consolidation of their power and their penetration of the Territories, a reactionary role in economic, political and social development. They support the policy of racial discrimination pursued in the colonies by giving financial, economic and military assistance to administering Powers and racist régimes which are engaged in suppressing national liberation movements. This state of affairs contradicts the basic aims and objectives of the United Nations and the obligations assumed by the administering Powers under Article 73 of the Charter.

91. Considering these aspects in some detail, the Sub-Committee finds, first, that as a result of discriminatory legislation imposed by the Colonial Powers in Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and in the other colonial Territories, the great majority of the inhabitants are denied any significant participation in the political and economic life of their own Territory, while the colonial Powers have arrogated to themselves the authority to concede, control and exploit all the natural resources over which the peoples of the Territories have undeniable sovereign rights. The Sub-Committee's studies this year confirm not only that foreign economic and other interests hold a dominant position in the economies of all the Territories in southern Africa and in other territories as well but also that all the major sectors of production are controlled by foreign capital, including that of the colonial Power, and by settlers of European origin.

92. Having decreed all mineral deposits in the Territories they administer to be the public domain of the State, the colonial Governments have assumed the right to grant mining concessions, with the result that these concessions have been granted only to European and other foreign interests. In Angola and Mozambique, which are two of the largest and most populated Territories in southern Africa, Africans have no rights in the sub-soil mineral wealth. In Angola, where mining is the principal area of large investment, rights to exploit all the important minerals are held by foreign and Portuguese-owned companies, many of which have exclusive rights over large areas of the Territory. The Angola Diamond Company,

for instance, has exclusive rights over more than 1 million square kilometres to prospect for and mine diamonds until 1971 and may upon expiration of its contract, which is renewable, retain claims of up to 50,000 square kilometres. The Belgian-owned Petrofina, the partly Portuguese-owned Sociedade Anónima Concessionária de Refinação de Petróleos em Portugal (SACOR) S.A.R.L. (which is reported to have links with the Royal Dutch Group) and the United States-owned Cabinda Gulf Oil Company have exclusive rights to prospect and mine petroleum. Similarly, the largest iron ore deposits in Angola are held under exclusive concessions covering more than 100,000 square kilometres by the Lobito and Lombige mining companies, with financial participation by Fried. Krupp (Essen) of the Federal Republic of Germany and Jojgaard and Schultz A/S (Copenhagen) of Denmark. In Mozambique, the Belgian and Portuguese-owned Companhia Carbonífera de Moçambique has a mining concession over coal deposits estimated at over 400 million tons. Exclusive petroleum prospecting and mining rights over large areas of the Territory are held by the United States-owned Mozambique Gulf Oil Company and the Mozambique Pan American Oil Company.

93. In Southern Rhodesia, where foreign economic interests played a unique role in the establishment of a racist minority government, foreign settlers exercise power at the expense of the indigenous population and, in concert with foreign economic and other interests, have proceeded with a systematic and ruthless exploitation of the land and the indigenous peoples to their mutual advantage, with the result that the interests of foreign undertakings operating in the Territory and those of European settler elements have become closely interlocked and interdependent. Today, foreign economic and related interests control the major sectors of Southern Rhodesia's economy, accounting for more than 80 per cent of all capital invested in the Territory; they are predominant in mining, banking and finance, and in the major manufacturing industries. The origins of these foreign interests are mainly South African, British and American, and are closely linked with other international and financial interests in other parts of southern Africa.

94. The dominance of foreign capital in Southern Rhodesia is particularly striking in the mining industry, which accounts for 75 per cent of the capital investment in all industry. The major mining and financial interests include the Anglo-American Corporation (the largest mining financial interest in South Africa) and the British South Africa Company, which was one of the largest mining and financial interests in Southern Rhodesia up to its merger in April 1965 to form Charter Consolidated Ltd., and which had assets exceeding £80 million in 1964. Other mining groups include Lonrho Ltd., which has extensive dealings in central and southern Africa, including Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique, and is a major shareholder in the Companhia do Pipeline Mocambique Rhodesia S.A.R.L., and Selection Trust Ltd., which is associated with American Metal Climax (AMAX). Asbestos, Southern Rhodesia's major mineral export, is in the hands of the United Kingdom company, Turner and Newall Ltd. Other companies operating in Southern Rhodesia include Rhodesia Chrome Mines Ltd., African Chrome Mines Ltd., and the Union Carbide Rhomet of Que Que, all three owned by the Union Carbide Company of the United States and associated with a London holding company, Chrome Company Ltd., whose interests are British and American; the Rhodesia Vanadium Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Vanadium Corporation of America, which produces about 30 per cent of the Territory's total chrome ore; the Kamativi Tin Mines, the main producer of tin in the Territory, whose chairman is from the Netherlands; and the Bikita Minerals Ltd., virtually the only producer of lithium in Southern Rhodesia. The shareholders of Bikita Minerals Ltd. include Selection Trust (which holds 40 per cent of the shares indirectly), Treselca Ltd., American Metal Climax Inc., and American Potash and Chemical Corporation.

95. The mining sector in South West Africa, which contributes nearly half of the gross domestic product, is predominantly in the hands of two large foreign companies closely connected with even larger companies active in South

Africa and elsewhere. Diamonds, which are the Territory's major resource, are controlled almost exclusively by South African, British and United States interests. By far the largest and most profitable company operating in the Territory is Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa Ltd., a subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines of South Africa Ltd., which is itself in effect a subsidiary of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa. The real ownership of De Beers has been estimated by the Company to be spread as follows: South Africa—44 per cent, continental Europe—27 per cent, United Kingdom—25 per cent; other countries—4 per cent. Although Consolidated Diamond Mines had an initial capital investment of only R.10.4 million,<sup>f</sup> in 1962, the shareholders' funds amounted to R.120 million and the reserves nearly R.200 million. In 1965, profits before taxes were R.64.5 million, and after paying R.24.8 million in taxes, royalties, etc., net profits amounted to R.39.7 million. Marine Diamond Corporation Ltd., which is the second largest diamond producer in South West Africa, is also closely associated with the Anglo-American Corporation and is mainly owned by South African, United Kingdom and United States interests. Mr. Paul Getty's Tidewater Oil Company, in addition to petroleum prospecting rights in the Territory, has interests in diamonds.

96. Rights over South West Africa's important deposits of base metals, including lead, copper, zinc and tin, and also vanadium and petroleum prospecting rights, are also exclusively held by interests from South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Tsumeb Corporation, which is the second largest mining company in the Territory, and of which the principal owners are the American Metal Climax and Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States, is the main producer of copper, zinc and lead; its assets and inventories in 1963 amounted to over R.11.5 million. Another company holding a substantial interest in the Tsumeb Corporation is Selection Trust Ltd., a widely spread mining investment company which also holds an interest in American Metal Climax, in addition to substantial interests in South Africa, South West Africa and central Africa. In 1965 out of metal sales of R.51.5 million, the Tsumeb Corporation had a net operating income of R.30.2 million and a net profit after depreciation and taxes of R.18.9 million. The remaining rights over lead, zinc, tin, vanadium and copper are held by the United Kingdom and South African interests, and two Japanese companies have interests in the copper mines. The Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation, a South African Government corporation, operates a tin mine in the Territory and is establishing a large zinc mine. South African interests also control the asbestos and iron mines in Swaziland.

97. In the Pacific and Caribbean Territories, foreign economic activities follow the same pattern as in southern Africa. In Papua and New Guinea, foreign interests dominate the major sectors of the economy, which is based on the exportation of a few cash crops and mineral resources. European enterprises also control nearly all the mining and timber industries, as well as most of the commercial and trading activities. In Fiji, Australians control almost all the major enterprises, such as the sugar and gold-mining industries; they also control nearly all the shipping, banking, insurance, trading, major retailing, tourist hotels and manufacturing. In 1966, Australia's stake in Fiji was valued at approximately \$US100 million. In the Caribbean, economic opportunities are mainly in the hands of non-indigenous interests. In the Bahamas, for instance, tourism, the sole industry, is entirely controlled by United States and European capital, and recent information showed that European members of the local government have shared actively in this exploitation.

98. In the past few years, in almost all the Territories studied by the Sub-Committee, and more especially in the Territories in southern Africa, foreign companies have grown richer, remittances of profits and dividends outside of the Territories have increased, but the standard of living of the great majority of the inhabitants has had no share in these gains.

<sup>f</sup> One Rand = \$US1.40.

99. Between 1961 and 1965, the total value of diamonds exported from Angola amounted to 3,591 million escudos<sup>g</sup> (\$US125 million) and the Angola Diamond Company's total profits amounted to 2,000 million escudos (\$US70 million), of which 765 million escudos (\$US27 million) went to individual shareholders overseas. In return for the mining rights, the Portuguese colonial Government in Angola received a total of some 770 million escudos as its share of the profits and dividends, together with some 72 million escudos as the company's "participation in the defence of the national patrimony". In these five years, the Portuguese Government in Lisbon received 155 million escudos from taxes on dividends paid. To help the colonial Government, the Angola Diamond Company has since 1962 granted it loans amounting to more than 226 million escudos (\$US8 million). While the major share of the wealth from diamonds went to shareholders and the colonial Government, apart from the meagre wages paid and the social services the company claims to have provided to the workers, Africans in Angola did not benefit from this mining operation. While the company's annual profits rose by 74 per cent between 1961 and 1965, according to an official Portuguese source, average wages of "salaried workers" in Angola rose only 15 per cent.<sup>h</sup> What is also significant is that, under its official statutes, members of the board of directors and the supervisory committee (*conselho fiscal*) (who together may not exceed 25 members) receive annually 6 per cent of the net profits. In 1965, 31 million escudos were set aside for these members. Calculations show that this sum was equal to about one quarter of the company's total official wage-bill for its 26,265 workers, or about 50 per cent of their cash wages.<sup>i</sup>

100. Income from petroleum mining in Angola has also increased. Petrangol's income from mining and refining activities, for instance, rose by 56 million escudos to 172.7 million escudos between 1963 and 1965, and in the latter year its distributed profits amounted to 23.3 million escudos. All the three petroleum mining companies in Angola have signed new contracts with the Government and are now stepping up their activities. These companies—Petrangol, Angol and the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company—will spend a yearly average of 375 million escudos in prospecting in 1968 and 1969 and they will also pay the Mining Development Fund a total of 3.5 million escudos each year. On signing its new contract, Petrangol alone paid the Government a "bonus" of 30 million escudos and agreed to provide the Government with two loans, one of 250 million escudos for three years at 4 per cent interest and the other of 40 million escudos for ten years without interest.

101. Thus, the foreign companies operating in Portuguese colonies are released from all taxes and duties: export and import duty, income and other taxes. Huge territories are assigned to each of these companies and they have their own police force, security service and even army.

102. According to the agreements concluded between the Government of Portugal and these companies, the latter are bound to support the Portuguese Government, "in securing peace and order". They allocate some of their means to building military barracks and pay to the Government of Portugal considerable sums of money for the defence of so-called "national property".

103. In Southern Rhodesia, profits made by foreign economic and white settler minority interests from the exploitation of the land and natural resources of the Territory in 1965 were officially listed as follows: gross operating profits of companies rose by £10.9 million (21.2 per cent) during the year to £62.3 million; additionally, gross income from unincorporated European enterprises amounted to £29.4 million. For the large

<sup>g</sup> One escudo = 3.5 cents; one US dollar = 28.5 escudos.

<sup>h</sup> Mendes, Alfonso, *O Trabalho assalariado em Angola* (Lisbon, Instituto Superior de Ciencias Sociais e Politicas, Ultramarina, 1966), p. 57.

<sup>i</sup> The Angola Diamond Company does not publish wage rates paid to its workers. According to official information, the minimum wage rate for "salaried workers" in the Luanda district is 185 escudos in cash and 200 escudos in food, clothing, lodging and medical care. The minimum wage for recruited African "rural workers" is probably lower. For the purpose of this calculation, 400 escudos per month has been used.



companies with international activities, no separate accounts are available for their operations in Southern Rhodesia alone. Other sources of information show that the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. reported group profits after taxes for 1965 at £14,621,000, compared with £13,730,000 in the previous year; ordinary shareholders received 13 shillings per share and general reserves increased by more than £6 million. Charter Consolidated, which was established in 1965, reported profits after tax for the first year of operations at £7.8 million, while net assets rose over this year from £155.7 million to £171.6 million, resulting in an increase in share value from 31s. 10 1/2d. to 35s. 1-1/2d., or an increase of 3s. 3d. per share. Selection Trust (associated with American Metal Climax) has wide interests in central and southern Africa, and reported profits after tax for the year ending March 1966 at £3.2 million, as compared with £2.9 million in 1965. Other typical examples of high profits include those of M.T.D. (Mangula) Ltd., which produces 85 per cent of the copper concentrates in Southern Rhodesia. Between 1965 and 1966 this company's net profits after tax rose by 45 per cent, from £2 million to £2.9 million. Equally dramatic were Lonrho's group profits, which amounted to 22.5 per cent per 5 shilling share.

104. In Papua and New Guinea, according to the report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, many private enterprises have been highly profitable, with returns high enough to finance substantial reinvestments and at the same time to permit a sizable outflow of capital. On the basis of the limited data available, profits in recent years are estimated to have amounted to A\$6<sup>j</sup> to A\$10 million a year. Among the largest companies operating in the Territory and in other parts of the Pacific, the Steamship Trading Company, Ltd. had a consolidated net profit of A\$816,272 in 1964, representing an earning rate of 24.4 per cent on average paid-up capital; in 1964 and 1965 the company paid an annual 13.5 per cent dividend. In 1965, W. R. Carpenter Holdings had increased profits for the twenty-second successive year. The company's earning rate on capital investment in 1965 was 35.4 per cent, and in 1966 it was 32.16 per cent. The dividend paid each year was 15 per cent. Burns Philp and Co. in 1965-1966 maintained the 10 per cent annual dividend it has paid for the last fourteen years.

105. In addition to high profits, which in many cases amount to double or triple the returns on capital invested elsewhere, in recent years foreign interests have been especially encouraged by special privileges offered by the colonial Governments. To attract new investments to Angola and Mozambique in 1965, the Portuguese Government liberalized conditions relating to foreign capital, opening to outside investment economic sectors which hitherto had been protected. In addition, foreign capital was granted special privileges to transfer moneys outside the Territories. Similar measures have been introduced in other Territories. For example, in Papua and New Guinea there is a low scale of taxation as compared with Australia; other "incentives" include tariff protection and tariff concessions and the provision of technical and other services. Since 1965, the Industrial Development Ordinance has provided tax holidays and tax exemptions on dividends during an initial period of five years.

106. With the collaboration of the colonial Government, non-African interests are expanding their control in the Territories in southern Africa. In Angola, new valuable mineral deposits which are being acquired by foreign interests include the recently discovered copper deposits over which the Japanese Nippon Mining Company has requested mining rights, new phosphate deposits over which the French and United States owned Sociedade Companhia Franco-Americana de Metais et Minerais (CAFREMET) is acquiring rights, and petroleum rights are being acquired by the Dutch company Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij N.V. SARL in the northern part of the Territory. In Mozambique, a South African company, Edmundian Investments Ltd., has obtained a concession to mine copper in the Tete district; the Société Française de Pétroles is acquiring rights for offshore petroleum prospecting,

and recently the South African Government is reported to have agreed to the construction of a pipeline to transport natural gas from Mozambique to the Witwatersrand. A similar trend is evident in the other Territories, as may be seen from the studies annexed to the present report.

107. To secure quick returns, foreign capital is now making a determined drive to increase exports from the Territories. In Angola, with guarantees by the Portuguese Government, foreign investments amounting to almost \$45,100 million have been committed to ensuring an output from the Cassinga mine of 5 to 5.5 million tons of iron ore annually instead of at the rate of 1.5 million tons as previously planned. Total value of exports of ore are expected to reach 1,300 million escudos (\$US45 million) annually; during the period of amortization of about ten years foreign exchange earnings are expected to amount to about 500 million escudos annually, and after amortization to about 1,000 million escudos annually. At this rate, the 100 million tons of certain ore reserves at Cassinga will be exhausted in less than twenty-five years, but benefits to the Territory will be minimal, since the mining project is being highly mechanized and is not expected to provide many jobs and training opportunities for the local population.

108. A characteristic feature of the operation of foreign economic and other interests in the Territories in southern Africa, and particularly in South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia, is the preponderance of an interlocking combine of South African, United Kingdom and United States interests. The most important interests are those of four major companies which operate throughout the whole of southern and central Africa with world-wide assets of approximately £450 million: the companies involved are the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Charter Consolidated (U.K.) Selection Trust, and Lonrho Ltd. (U.K.). The net profits of the world-wide operations of these four companies for 1965 totalled £26 million, a fair percentage of which was from their operations in southern and central Africa. Apart from its interests in Southern Rhodesia and elsewhere in central and East Africa, Lonrho Ltd. is also heavily involved in Mozambique. The Anglo-American Corporation, Charter Consolidated and Selection Trust control most of their southern and central African commitments from South Africa, where they are heavily involved. Other companies of international standing also operating in Southern Rhodesia have parent or extended branches in South Africa. Since the main sources of foreign capital in the Republic of South Africa are the United Kingdom and the United States, it can be seen that the interests of the settler régimes in southern Africa are interlinked and dependent on the same sources of finance-capital.

109. The widespread interests of the Anglo-American Corporation throughout southern Africa and beyond illustrate the dangerous stranglehold of foreign interests. The Anglo-American Corporation is the largest mining financial interest in southern and central Africa and is the major foreign company operating in Southern Rhodesia, with interests in banking and finance, mining, agriculture and manufacturing. The group's large interests in Southern Rhodesia are vested mainly in Rhodesian Acceptances, Ridgeway Hotel, Mazoe Citrus Estates, Hippo Valley Estates, Rhodesian Copper Products, Premier Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), Rhodesian Filling Co., Rhodesian Alloys, Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co., Anglo-American Rhodesian Development Corporation, and Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd. Together with its subsidiary De Beers, the Anglo-American Corporation controls major interests in the diamond mines in both Angola and South West Africa, as well as in mining and other activities in South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique. Anglo-American, through its subsidiary the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Company also has rights over the Swaziland iron deposits, the exports of which, over ten years, are expected to total £40 million. Since April 1965, the British South Africa Company, which up to then had been one of the largest mining and financial interests in Southern Rhodesia, merged with the Central Mining and Investment Corporation and the Consolidated Mines Selection Company, which are linked with the Anglo-American group, to form the new Charter Consolidated Ltd., the assets of which are held as

<sup>j</sup> A\$1.00 = \$US1.10.

follows: 39 per cent in the Republic of South Africa; 23 per cent in North America, 16 per cent in "the rest of Africa" and 22 per cent elsewhere. The Anglo-American Corporation, together with the British South Africa Company, purchased in 1957 more than 89 per cent of the issued capital of the South West Africa Company, which operates two base metal mines in South West Africa.

110. The interlocking directorate of the four major foreign economic interests in central and southern Africa is well represented by the membership of the board of directors of Charter Consolidated. Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer is both Chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation and Charter Consolidated. Mr. Chester Beatty, Chairman of Selection Trust, is also a member of the board of directors. In addition, both the Anglo-American Corporation and Charter Consolidated are major shareholders in Lonrho Ltd. The interests of Selection Trust are spread as follows: 35 per cent in central and southern Africa, 9 per cent in West Africa, 50 per cent in North America and 6 per cent in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The bulk of Lonrho's interests are concentrated in East and central Africa.

111. The information before the Sub-Committee shows that the important foreign interests in Angola and Mozambique are similarly linked with international financial circles through such groups as the Anglo-American Corporation, the Belgian Forminière and Société Générale de Belgique; Tanganyika Concessions Ltd., which is associated with the Union Minière du Haut Katanga and whose shareholders include Rhodesia Anglo-American and Rockefeller interests; Fried. Krupp of the Federal Republic of Germany, with its world-wide interests; the French Pichény Trust, and more recently other groups of Italian and Japanese nationality. It is thus clear to what extent the whole of southern Africa is threatened by an interlinked system of economic colonialism which supports the minority colonial Governments in perpetuating the exploitation of the indigenous inhabitants. It is evident also that the trend is towards an increasingly close relationship between foreign economic interests and the colonial Powers, with the former granting loans and financial assistance to the latter, which in turn facilitate the foreign activities.

112. The Sub-Committee has carefully considered all the information available to it with a view to ascertaining the degree to which foreign investments by their very presence help to raise the standard of living of the inhabitants of the Territories. The Sub-Committee finds that in general the profits exported by the large companies from the Territories far exceed the wages they pay to their workers, who because of the collaboration of the colonial Powers with the foreign interests are deprived of a just remuneration; and, because trade union activities are forbidden, they are denied any rights to take part in the process of decision-making regarding their own welfare and working conditions. Furthermore, the information shows that in all the colonial Territories the great majority of indigenous workers are employed solely as labourers and are given little access to training and advancement. (In the Portuguese Territories even the lower-level skilled jobs as well as artisan work are reserved for European settlers.) What is even more serious is the recent information provided by petitioners that some of the large companies in Angola and Mozambique even have their own armies, which provide support to the colonial Governments in the suppression of national liberation movements.

113. The role played by foreign interests in support of the perpetuation of the colonial Governments is already exemplified by the support Portugal receives, in its efforts to retain its hold on Angola and Mozambique, from the major countries having foreign interests. It is further highlighted by the recent events in Southern Rhodesia. Since the illegal declaration of independence, the Ian Smith régime has reacted to the international financial and economic sanctions and the oil embargo with a view to regulating the economy and to giving it a new direction. To this end, the régime has assumed various emergency powers to control the external and internal trade of the country and all the economic resources of the country. The European settlers and foreign companies, which own almost all the private sector of the economy representing

agriculture, commerce and industry, have put themselves on a war footing in support of the economic measures instituted by the régime.

114. So far only the agricultural sector of the economy has been affected to any degree by international sanctions, but the illegal régime, with the aid of commerce and industry represented by foreign companies and settler interests, has come to the assistance of the European tobacco and sugar farmers by providing them with financial assistance to diversify their production, with emphasis on the growing of grain and the production of beef cattle. Visible trends indicate that the mining and manufacturing industries, except for a few adverse cases, have continued to operate near normal conditions in spite of sanctions; expansion in mineral production was specifically reported in gold, nickel and copper. With the active support of the Smith régime, foreign economic and settler interests engaged in the manufacturing industries have accelerated development of new products in substitution of imports and have continued to diversify and expand the production of goods which were imported in the days before sanctions were applied. Profits of foreign economic interests which cannot be repatriated as a result of financial counter-sanctions imposed by the illegal régime are being ploughed back into the economy to buttress the régime. The major petroleum and ore distributing companies in Southern Rhodesia, under the emergency regulations, have also continued their operations since the illegal declaration of independence; consequently, since the oil embargo, British Petroleum Co. Ltd., Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Mobil Petroleum Co. Ltd. and Caltex Ltd. have continued to distribute petroleum and oil products in Southern Rhodesia which are now supplied from South Africa and Mozambique. In order to be able to do this more efficiently, Shell, Caltex and Mobil were reported to have extended their storage tank facilities in August 1966.

115. The information available shows that the economic power wielded by foreign economic interests in Southern Rhodesia is directly supporting the white settler régime in Southern Rhodesia, thereby impeding the implementation of the sanctions which have been imposed by the international community.

116. The Sub-Committee finds that in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration, and in the other colonial Territories also, much of the best land has been alienated to European settlers and non-indigenous interests, who together control all the major export crops. In Southern Rhodesia, under the Land Apportionment Act as amended in 1941, 38 per cent of the total land area is allocated for the exclusive use of the European settler community, numbering about 240,000 and some 45 per cent, in theory, to the 4 million Africans of the Territory. Lonrho Ltd. alone owns ranches covering almost 1 million acres. The area allocated to the European settlers includes the best cultivable and conveniently located land, but only 3.5 per cent has been cultivated. On the other hand, thousands of qualified Africans have been unable to establish farms on individually owned land. In South West Africa, which at the 1960 census had a total population of 526,000 including 74,000 Whites, 54.5 per cent of the population live in four Native reserves along the northern border, and European-owned farms cover 47.3 per cent of the Territory. Similarly, in Angola and Mozambique large areas of land have been alienated to foreign companies and settlers from Portugal and the process has been continued. Under new legislation introduced in 1961, Portuguese and other Europeans can obtain land concessions up to 50,000 hectares; the Portuguese "Overseas Minister" can grant special interests, areas up to 100,000 hectares, and the Council of Ministers up to a quarter of a million hectares. Africans living in rural areas who do not opt to be governed by Portuguese civil law do not enjoy these rights; they cannot as a general rule own land individually but are limited to the right of usufruct (*dominio útil*) over holdings which in the nine productive areas seldom average more than a few hectares. A similar situation exists in other colonial Territories. In the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the United States report to the Trusteeship Council for 1966 shows (page 283) that indigenous persons hold only 40 per cent of the land and 58 per cent has been alienated. In Papua and New Guinea, as the International Bank report shows (page 81), 1,181 non-



indigenous agricultural holdings cover more than a million acres, almost two thirds of which is unused.

117. As a result of discriminatory legislation and practices, the economies of the colonial Territories are characterized by the existence, side by side, of a money sector in which agricultural production, particularly for export, is controlled by white settlers and foreign interests, and a traditional sector in which indigenous farmers cultivate subsistence crops. Available information shows that, although in recent years in some areas indigenous inhabitants have been enabled to grow the high price cash crops, they generally have to sell their produce to foreign companies, at prices below those paid to European farmers. This situation generally has arisen because indigenous farmers only have access to unproductive land and small plots and their extreme poverty has made it impossible for them to invest in means of increasing their agricultural output.

118. The situation obtaining in agriculture and agricultural processing industries in Angola and Mozambique affords a classic example of the effect of the imperialist policy under which the Territories produce raw materials for metropolitan and foreign industries and are markets for their manufactured goods. As the previous studies have shown, in the implementation of this policy Portugal imposed extensive regulations on the Territories which favoured Europeans and highly capitalized or monopolistic enterprises and controlled the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products for export. At the same time, other legislation restricted Africans from owning land and engaging in agricultural and trading activities on the same terms as Europeans, with the result that the great majority of Africans have only an insignificant share in the wealth derived from the natural resources of their own country and the product of their own labour.

119. As the Sub-Committee's previous reports have shown, for Portugal, Angola and Mozambique have been and remain the principal source of raw cotton and sugar. Through other exports and railway services, these Territories also earn a major share of the foreign exchange which strengthens Portugal's own balance of payments. In Angola, individual settlers and private companies, varying in size, predominate in the production of coffee and sisal, which together account for more than 50 per cent of the Territory's visible exports. In Mozambique most of the major export crops, which account for over 80 per cent of the Territory's exports, are controlled by non-African capital. In both Territories, Africans engaged in agriculture are either wage earners, subsistence farmers who sell their surplus produce to dealers or government agencies, or small producers who sell their crops through officially organized channels at government-controlled prices. Although some mechanization has been introduced in recent years, nearly all production on European estates is by African labour.

120. In Angola, where coffee has become a new source of wealth for Portuguese settlers, some 2,000 European owners have coffee farms and plantations totalling over 420,000 hectares, or almost a million acres. Coffee-growing by Africans, however, remains controlled by the Government, and the holdings of those who are permitted to grow coffee generally average between one and two hectares per family. In 1965 it was estimated that, as compared with the total of 175,000 Africans employed in agriculture, including over 120,000 employed on coffee farms, only 60,000 Africans were able to grow coffee for their own account.

121. In both Angola and Mozambique, sugar production is the monopoly of large companies. In Mozambique, the largest is the British-owned Sena Sugar Estates Ltd., which has a nominal capital of 288 million escudos (\$US10 million) and in 1965-1966 accounted for two thirds of the Territory's total output. One of the sugar companies formed in recent years in Mozambique has French participation through COMPADEC, Presente-Roullier and CERIS; another has South African participation through the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa. Cashew, which has become Mozambique's leading export crop, is mainly controlled by South African (with heavy participation by Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa), Italian, British (including Spence and Pierce) and Portuguese interests.

122. The system of forced cotton cultivation may be recalled as the most glaring example of Portugal's ruthless exploitation of the Africans in Angola and Mozambique. Africans living in areas designated as cotton zones had to grow a required area of cotton, often at the expense of food crops. They had to sell the cotton at low prices which in bad years hardly earned them enough money to pay the required taxes. But by 1960, with 87 per cent of its raw cotton needs supplied by Angola and Mozambique at prices below those ruling in the world market, the Portuguese textile industry, employing 70,000 workers in Portugal, ranked twelfth among European producers of cotton thread and cloth, and textile exports accounted for one eighth of Portugal's total visible exports.

123. The economy of South West Africa is almost entirely controlled by non-indigenous interests, whether in the form of foreign companies or of "white" settlers. Indigenous-controlled economic activity is limited to subsistence farming, which amounted to only 3.5 per cent of the gross domestic product according to the most recent estimate, to limited sales of livestock products and a small amount of petty trading in "Native" locations and reserves. The control over the utilization of natural resources, which has been theoretically delegated to the South West Africa Legislative Assembly, is entirely in the hands of the "white" population and virtually all the known major resources of the Territory have been granted to non-indigenous interests. Commercial farming is largely confined to European farmers within the police zone. Agriculture and animal husbandry in Native reserves is predominantly of a subsistence character and Africans in reserves outside the police zone are not permitted to sell their products outside their own areas. Animal husbandry, which is the Territory's most important agricultural activity, is almost totally controlled by European interests with government support. In 1962, livestock sales by Africans in reserves in the police zone, where sales are under government supervision and control and where livestock has been limited by government regulation as well as by the low purchasing power of Africans, amounted to less than 1 per cent of the Territory's karakul and livestock sales for export and local consumption. In 1965, only about 3 per cent of the 3.2 million karakul sheep were located in "non-white areas", though some sheep on "white" farms were owned by non-Whites.

124. In Southern Rhodesia, foreign economic interests, especially of United Kingdom origin, play a prominent role with regard to tobacco, which is the most important export of the Territory (exports in 1965 amounted to £47 million, amounting to 30 per cent of total domestic exports). Although tobacco-growing is mainly in the hands of European settlers, foreign enterprises have considerable investment in tobacco processing, marketing facilities and in some cases cigarette factories. Chief among these are companies controlled by Imperial Tobacco, Gallaher, British American Tobacco Ltd., and Rothmans Tobacco. Sugar, which was one of the Territory's top five exports in 1964, is controlled mainly by South African and British interests. The principal sugar producers include Triangle Ltd., which is indirectly wholly owned by Hulett's Sugar Corporation Ltd., the largest sugar producing firm in South Africa, Hippo Valley Estates Ltd., the major shareholders of which are the Rhodesian Anglo-American Company and the British sugar company Tate and Lyle Ltd.

125. The information before the Sub-Committee shows that, while with the support of government measures exports of cash crops have increased, to the profit of the colonial Power and foreign interests, in Angola, for instance in 1964, Companhia Angolana de Agricultura (CADA), which has one of the world's largest coffee plantations, earned net profits of almost 40 million escudos (about \$US14 million); the average European coffee farmer with 100 hectares had a gross income of \$28,000 but the African farmer with an average of one to two hectares received at best 2 per cent of the European's income. The discriminatory policy of the colonial Governments, inequitable taxes and controlled prices have, moreover, impoverished the rural population engaged in subsistence agriculture. In Angola, for instance, exports of maize, beans, rice and peanuts grown by Africans have not increased in the past fifteen years. Similarly, in Mozambique, whereas the sector controlled by non-African capital has grown significantly in the past decade and crops such as cashew, rice and cotton,

which were formerly regarded as "African crops", are now being increasingly taken over by European farmers, African production has, with some exceptions, remained static or actually decreased.

126. In Southern Rhodesia, the mass exploitation of the African workers to provide cheap labour for foreign economic and settler interests accounted in part for the big boost in company profits and settler prosperity. Total wages paid to the 629,000 Africans in employment for 1965 amounted to \$80.6 million, providing an annual average wage of £128. On the other hand, wages for the 89,000 Europeans (including a few Coloured and Asians) in employment in 1965 amounted to £114.4 million, showing an annual average income of £1,284, or ten times that of the Africans. Although the national average *per capita* income was reported as £84 in 1965, the actual income of Africans living in the rural areas not covered by the above employment figures was only a fraction of this amount. Total income for the rural household population of 2,443,000 in 1965 fell by £1 million to £24.6 million, providing a *per capita* income of £10 per annum; estimates of African production for their own consumption plus the gross value of sales fell by £1.5 million to £21.1 million.

127. In South West Africa, the exploitation of African labour is supported by an official colour bar in employment which affects the indigenous population, limiting them to the more menial occupations. Africans are not permitted to join trade unions or to strike. The wage structure for African workers is therefore strikingly below that of "white" workers. Thus, the average annual wage paid by mining companies in 1962 to "Whites" amounted to R.2,542 and to "non-Whites" R.202.9. Figures for hourly wages for adult African wage earners in selected occupations in October 1965 varied from R.0.20 for unskilled labourers to R.0.60 for garage mechanics (general duties), corresponding to annual rates of some R.400 to R.1,200. Corresponding figures for "white" workers are not available but advertisements for posts requiring little experience offer annual salaries in the range of R.3,000. As Africans provide the major share of labour, the large companies have therefore been able to reap huge profits.

128. In the Pacific and Caribbean Territories, a similar situation has resulted from the collaboration of the colonial Powers with private economic interests, linked with world markets, which control the major export crops. In Papua and New Guinea, for instance, where agricultural products in 1965 made up 86 to 90 per cent of the total exports, non-indigenous production accounted for 72 per cent of the copra exports, 50 per cent of the coffee, 75 per cent of the cocoa and nearly all the rubber. The prescribed minimum cash wage for indigenous workers was only A\$39 a year for the first year and A\$45.5 a year thereafter, though the value of food, clothing and lodging is estimated at A\$143 per year. The latest available statistics show that in 1962-1963, when the present minimum wage prevailed, the average income of indigenous workers (including income in kind but excluding free medical care and transportation) was estimated at A\$320 a year, as compared with an average income of A\$3,600 for non-indigenous workers who are not regulated by the Territorial labour legislation.

129. The Sub-Committee finds that there has been extensive expropriation of indigenous land in almost all the colonial Territories for the exclusive use of European settlers and foreign enterprises. As land is the basic resource of the people, these expropriations have inflicted economic hardships on the indigenous population and given rise to social and political problems. The situation in Angola and Mozambique is particularly serious, as Portugal, in defiance of the trend of the times, openly seeks to secure its hold in Africa by changing the population structure of these Territories through increased European settlement.

130. The plight of the indigenous population is worse in the Territories in southern Africa because the colonial Governments continue their discriminatory practice of keeping Africans restricted to reserves and locations, thus controlling their movement, restricting their enjoyment on a basis of equality of social and welfare amenities, denying them the right to organize trade unions and preventing their free political advancement. However, in all colonial Territories the same pattern of exploitation can be seen: the indigenous population, deprived of their rightful share of the fruits of the land,

have not benefited from educational or agricultural expansion services which would enable them to make a really purposeful use of their land resources. In southern Africa, in particular, as a result of natural population growth, Africans are increasingly constricted, and much of their land is subject to soil erosion. In consequence, they have been forced to move in increasing numbers from the rural areas to seek work in the European-owned plantations and in the mining and manufacturing industries, thereby providing foreign interests with a source of cheap labour. Foreign economic activities supported by the colonial Governments have thus led to the destruction of the social fabric of the indigenous communities and thereby undermined the very process by which the people could build their own nation.

131. The Sub-Committee has reached the conclusion that the international monopolies operating in the Territories under their financial domination exert a considerable influence on the policies of the Governments of certain Western Powers. This is possible owing to the fact that the Governments of these Powers have a direct interest in the companies operating in the above-mentioned Territories, and also through the direct links which exist between the monopolies and the State apparatus of these Powers. The monopolies thus have the means of exerting a strong influence on the policies of the Governments of certain Western Powers, which they utilize to the full for their own mercenary ends. For this reason, the Governments of certain Western Powers support the activities of the international monopolies and thereby impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

132. Recapitulating the points made, the Sub-Committee finds that:

(a) With the support and encouragement of the colonial Powers, foreign economic and other interests not only dominate the economies of Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration, but control all the major sectors of production in these and other colonial Territories.

(b) The foreign interests in the Territories have a close relationship with influential international financial groups. While it is in southern Africa, which is the last stronghold of colonialism, that the activities of groups predominantly of South African, United Kingdom, United States and Belgian nationality, together with growing interests from France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Japan, most clearly show their characteristic features, in other colonial Territories foreign interests are similarly linked to the international market.

(c) The foreign interests and the colonial Governments are linked by a system of mutual benefits; through concessions and privileges provided by the colonial Governments, cheap labour made available by the discriminatory legislation and practices and the denial of legitimate indigenous trade union activities, the foreign interests exploit the natural and human resources in the Territories with the sole aim of amassing profits, and at the same time the colonial Governments share in the profits, which are used to further their colonial domination and the suppression of the peoples under that domination.

(d) By their control of the major resources and the concentrated exploitation of mineral and agricultural production solely for export to world markets, foreign economic interests operate without concern for the balanced economic development of the Territories where they have contributed to the stagnation of the traditional sector of the economy and have furthered the impoverishment of the great majority of the indigenous people; foreign economic interests therefore share the responsibility with the colonial Powers for the sufferings of the colonial peoples.

(e) Contrary to the recommendations of the General Assembly, foreign economic activities in the Territories in southern Africa and all other colonial Territories have not withdrawn but, on the contrary, have continued their expansion and consolidation and are speeding up the processes of exploitation which deprive the people of the natural resources needed for a viable independence. What is even more serious is that, as past experience has shown, these close relationships established at this stage of the evolution of the colonial Territories not only



impede independence but also affect the future of these Territories.

(f) The countries having the largest foreign interests in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Angola and Mozambique are the same countries which are providing support to the illegal Smith régime in its defiance of international sanctions, to the South African Government in its expansion of *apartheid* policies throughout southern Africa, and to the Portuguese Government in its suppression of the national liberation movements in order to maintain its domination in its Territories in Africa. Thus, it is evident that through their economic activities in the colonial Territories foreign interests contribute to the threat to international peace and security by impeding the independence of the colonial peoples.

(g) It is therefore of the utmost urgency that every effort should be made to ensure the full and rapid implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in all the Territories where anachronistic colonialism continues to deny the people their right to freedom and self-determination.

### C. Recommendations

133. The Sub-Committee considers that, in view of the common characteristic features of the foreign economic interests active in the Territories in southern Africa, and in all other colonial Territories, the Special Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that it:

(a) Reaffirm the inalienable right of the peoples of the Territories over their natural resources and their right to enjoy the benefits thereof;

(b) Strongly condemn the policies of the colonial Powers which deprive the colonial peoples of these rights;

(c) Condemn the colonial Governments for their active support and promotion of foreign economic activities and other interests which exploit the natural and human resources of the Territories without regard to their need for balanced economic development and without regard to the welfare of the indigenous peoples;

(d) Draw the attention of the colonial Powers to the fact that, so long as the people of the Territories are denied full political rights and participation in a government of their own choice, concessions to foreign economic and other interests in disregard of the interests of the people run counter to the recommendations of the General Assembly and are a violation of the provisions of the Charter, and especially of Article 73, which affirms the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are paramount;

(e) Call upon the colonial Powers to put a stop to all discriminatory measures affecting the use and enjoyment of the natural resources, including in particular land ownership and settlement, and to halt all measures aimed at granting concessions to foreign companies, establishing more European immigrants and foreign interests in the Territories to perpetuate colonial and economic domination;

(f) Strongly condemn the present activities and operating methods of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which aim solely at the amassing of large profits, resulting primarily from the exploitation of cheap labour, and impede the progress of their peoples towards freedom and independence;

(g) Express its grave concern that foreign economic and other interests are directly and indirectly assisting the colonial Powers by supplying them with financial, material and other support which enables them to continue their colonial domination;

(h) Appeal to the Governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Powers to take legislative, administrative and other measures with respect to their nationals who own and operate enterprises in the colonial Territories, and particularly in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration, so as to put an end

to their activities which are at present detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories;

(i) Request the United Nations Council for South West Africa to consider urgently measures for ending the activities of foreign economic and other interests in South West Africa, and especially the illegal activities of South Africa;

(j) Appeal to all States to put a stop to all forms of assistance and the sales of arms and ammunitions, through any channels whatever, which are intended for: (i) the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia; (ii) the Government of South Africa, and (iii) the Government of Portugal, so long as they continue their present policy of colonial domination in Africa;

(k) Appeal to all the specialized agencies of the United Nations, and in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, and request them to withhold from South Africa, Portugal and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia any further financial, economic or technical assistance so long as they continue their policies of *apartheid*, colonialism and racial discrimination;

(l) Urge all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations in the rapid and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, so as to ensure to the peoples concerned their full enjoyment of fundamental human rights and freedoms and through self-determination the attainment of independence;

(m) Request the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the information on the role of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, the Territories under Portuguese administration and all other colonial Territories, and to the conclusions and recommendations adopted;

(n) Decide to retain on the agenda of its twenty-third session the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in the Territories in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination".

### D. Adoption of the report

134. The present report was adopted by the Sub-Committee at its 46th meeting, on 27 September 1967. The representative of Finland stated that his delegation could not support all the conclusions and recommendations of the report.

## Appendix V

### *Economic conditions in Mauritius, with particular reference to foreign economic interests*

*Working paper prepared by the Secretariat*

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#### I. OUTLINE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

##### A. Land and people

1. The Territory of Mauritius consists of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies, Rodrigues, Agalega and the Cargados Carajos. The island of Mauritius lies in the western Indian Ocean about 500 miles east of Madagascar and 200 miles north of the tropic of Capricorn. Rodrigues, the main dependency, lies a further 350 miles to the east, the Cargados Carajos 250 miles and Agalega 850 miles to the north. The dependencies account for only 9 per cent of the Territory's area and 3 per cent of its population, and play little or no part in the economic life of the island of Mauritius itself.

2. The island is roughly pear-shaped and is almost surrounded by coral reefs and lagoons; its total area is approximately 720 square miles. The northern part of the island is a flat plain rising to a central plateau. Bordering the plateau to the north, west and south are three main mountain ranges with rocky peaks, the highest of which is 2,711 feet. These mountains are believed to be the rim of a vast volcano. There are numerous other isolated hills and peaks and many short, swift rivers with waterfalls, a number of which are used to generate hydroelectric power. Remnants of the indigenous forests still exist, supplemented by areas replanted with such trees as the pine. Casuarina or coconut trees fringe the coasts. The climate and soil of Mauritius are pre-eminently suited to the growing of sugar-cane, to which most of the arable land is devoted.

3. The island has a maritime climate, tropical in summer (November to April) and subtropical in winter (May to October) and, with south-east trade winds blowing most of the year, it is generally humid. The mean temperature varies between 74°F at sea-level to 67°F at 2,000 feet. The annual rainfall averages 50 inches at sea-level and reaches 200 inches on the highest part of the central plateau. Mauritius is subject to cyclones, which occur usually in February or March. Two cyclones which struck the island early in 1960 caused considerable damage and reduced the sugar crop by more than half.

4. Mauritius is of volcanic origin and the rocks encountered are basalts of two distinct periods of volcanic activity, separated by an erosion interval of considerable duration. The older volcanic series is responsible for the more rugged and mountainous features of the landscape, while most of the arable land belongs to the younger series made up of lava. The natural fertility state largely depends on the extent of leaching, this being severe in the high rainfall areas.

5. The population of Mauritius reflects the island's history and the requirements of its sugar industry. In 1722, when Mauritius was governed by the French East India Company, a large party of colonists made the first permanent human occupation of the island. Shortly afterwards, the French began the commercial exploitation of sugar by establishing estates

through the grant of concessions, and by bringing in African slaves to work on the estates. Few British settled on the island after its cession to Britain in 1814, but the British authorities were concerned to ensure a supply of labour to the estates, and set up a system of indentured Indian labour after the abolition of slavery in 1833. The system lasted into this century and at about that time, the production of sugar replaced *entrepôt* trade as the most important economic activity. A more recent addition to the population of Mauritius has been the Chinese, chiefly traders. As a result, a multiracial society has been created. It has grown more rapidly since the end of the Second World War, owing to the eradication of malaria and other improvements in public health.

6. In 1944, the total population was 420,000. At the end of 1965, it was estimated at 751,400 divided into: Indo-Mauritians, 506,600 (67.4 per cent of the total population); "General population", 220,100 (29.3 per cent); and Sino-Mauritians, 24,700 (3.3 per cent). Of the 506,600 Indo-Mauritians, 383,600 (53.7 per cent) were Hindus and 123,000 (13.7 per cent) Muslims. The "General Population" comprised about 10,000 persons of European descent (1.3 per cent) and 210,000 others of African and mixed descent (28 per cent). Included in this group are owners of large sugar estates and mills who have long occupied a dominant position in the economic life of the island.

7. Mauritius is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, with an annual population increase of 3 per cent and more since 1950. As there is no sign of a decline in the present trend, the population will reach about 1 million by 1973.

8. The rise of population has led to a reduction of living standards among certain sections of the people, an increasing level of unemployment and a heavy drain on the Territory's budget through claims for public assistance.

9. The demographic and related problems formed the subject of the following recent studies:

Richard M. Titmuss and Brian Abel-Smith (assisted by Tony Lynes), *Social Policies and Population Growth in Mauritius*, Mauritius Legislative Council, Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1960, Port Louis;

J. E. Meade and others, *The Economic and Social Structure of Mauritius*, Mauritius Legislative Council, Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1961, Port Louis;

T. Balogh and C. J. M. Bennett, *Report of the Commission of Inquiry (Sugar Industry) 1962*, Mauritius Legislative Council, Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1963, Port Louis;

Horst Seidler (with an annex contributed by Theda Bolle), *Employment and Economic Growth in Mauritius, A Projection*, Mauritius Legislative Assembly, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1966, Port Louis;

W. A. V. Hopkin, *Policy for Economic Development in Mauritius: Objectives and Principles*, Mauritius Legislative Assembly, Sessional Paper No. 6 of 1966, Port Louis.

10. On the basis of these studies, the Government has established a family planning programme and has adopted plans for accelerating economic development. In preparing the present paper, these studies and Government measures have been taken into account.

##### B. Development in recent years

11. The economy developed rather slowly until the end of the Second World War, but then fairly steadily with the conclusion of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in December 1951. During 1960, Mauritius suffered a severe economic setback brought about by two disastrous cyclones. Subsequently, the economy made a good recovery, reaching a peak in 1963, which saw a bumper sugar crop combined with higher sugar prices. In the two following years, it declined owing to a continuing decrease in the value of total exports, particularly that of the exports of the sugar industry. During the post-war period, there was a rapid rise in population and the gross national product per head of the population has shown a general downward tendency since 1953 (the year from which national income statistics are available). The following table relates changes in the gross national product since 1953 to changes in the total population:

Year	Gross national product at factor cost (Rs. million) <sup>a</sup>	Population (thousand)	Gross national product per head (Rs.)
1953	566	525	1,078
1954	573	539	1,063
1955	591	560	1,055
1956	627	579	1,083
1957	646	597	1,082
1958	634	620	1,023
1959	681	637	1,069
1960	605	655	908
1961	702	673	1,043
1962	720	692	1,040
1963	928	713	1,301
1964	767	734	1,045
1965	766	751	1,020

Sources: *Commerce and Industry in Mauritius*, 1964; Central Statistical Office, *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*, June 1964;

Foot-notes to table continued

*Fifth Progress Report on the Reconstruction and Development Programme 1960-1966 for the year 1964-1965.*

<sup>a</sup> One Mauritius rupee is equivalent to 1s.6d. sterling = 21 US cents.

12. Since 1945, the economy has not expanded fast enough to provide work for the new entrants into the labour force. The working-age population was estimated to be 205,281 in 1958 and 350,000 in 1962. During this period, the average number of workers employed by the sugar industry, the largest single employer of labour, rose from 55,000 to 60,000. Prior to 1962, there was considerable unemployment but because of the difficulty of collecting employment statistics, the exact proportions of the problem were not known. Between mid-1962 and mid-1965, the annual increase in the working-age population and unemployment was estimated at about 6,500 and over 4,000 respectively.

13. The figures for the gross national product in terms of its industrial origin for 1960 to 1964 (the last year for which detailed data are available) are as follows:

#### GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT—MAURITIUS

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Rs. million				
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing ....	112	193	189	313	188
Mining and quarrying .....	1	1	1	1	1
Manufacturing .....	70	121	122	185	117
Construction .....	66	49	50	48	49
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services ..	12	14	17	21	21
Transportation, storage and communication ..	84	92	95	107	96
Wholesale and retail trade .....	67	74	74	81	87
Banking, insurance and real estate .....	13	13	14	15	15
Ownership of dwellings .....	42	52	55	57	59
Public administration and defence .....	27	29	31	33	35
Services .....	69	72	77	81	85
Gross domestic product at factor cost .....	563	710	725	943	753
Net factor income from abroad .....	10	—5	—5	—11	—2
Net receipts from foreign reinsurers (Sugar Industry Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund) .....	32	—3	—	—4	16
Gross national product at factor cost .....	605	702	720	928	767

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*, June 1964.

14. During the period 1960-1964, farming (including forestry, hunting and fishing) and manufacturing made the largest contribution to the gross national product. It should be pointed out that, apart from sugar-cane processing, manufacturing was not an important part of the economy. Most Mauritian industries were locally owned and controlled.

15. As stated previously, the economy has been dominated by the sugar industry, which in 1964 accounted for more than 25 per cent of the gross national product. Moreover, the output of many other industries contributed to that industry's activities. Some of the construction work was on behalf of the industry; the output of the transport industry included the transport of sugar, and so on. Therefore, a much higher proportion of the gross national product was directly and indirectly contributed by the sugar industry. The latter's paramountcy is emphasized even more by the fact that it has been the largest single employer of labour (see para. 12 above), private investor, land-owner and foreign exchange earner in the Territory (see below).

16. Expenditure on the gross fixed domestic capital formation was Rs. 93 million in 1953 and then declined until 1957, when it again reached the 1953 level. Thereafter, it rose from

Rs. 115 million in 1958 to a maximum of Rs. 171 million in 1964, with a substantial decrease to Rs. 154 million in 1965. During the years 1953-1958, such expenditure totalled Rs. 550 million, of which 23.1 per cent was spent by the Government and other public bodies, 34 per cent by the sugar industry and 42.9 per cent by all other private sectors. No such data are available for the following years. For the period 1964-1969, the sugar industry planned to spend a sum of Rs. 165.5 million for its further expansion.

17. Available data on the distribution of the national income only cover the period 1953-1961. During this period, compensation of employees (wages, salaries and amenities provided by employers) normally accounted for more than a half of the national income, incomes of self-employed persons (mainly farmers, professional persons and traders) for a sixth, income from property (dividends and rents) for a further sixth, and undistributed company profits (including provision for depreciation) for a further 10-12 per cent.

18. Mauritius is primarily an agricultural country. The following table shows land utilization during the period 1961-1965:

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1965— percentage
	(thousand acres)					
Agriculture .....	226.3	229.4	230.1	232.0	232.9	50.5
Sugar .....	209.8	213.8	214.0	215.8	214.4	46.5
Tea .....	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.6	1.4
Aloe .....	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.2
Tobacco .....	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2
Food crops, vegetables and fruits .....	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	10.0	2.2
Forests, scrub areas and grasslands, Crown and private .....	182.3	179.2	179.2	175.6	174.6	38.0
Built-up areas .....	14.2	14.2	14.2	15.2	15.3	3.3
Inland water .....	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	5.0
Roads and tracks .....	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.2
Permanent waste land .....	5.0	5.0	4.3	5.0	5.0	1.0
TOTAL ISLAND AREA	460.8	460.8	460.8	460.8	460.8	100.0

Sources: *Commerce and Industry in Mauritius*, 1964; Central Statistical Office, *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*, December 1964 and June 1966.

19. In this period, the area under cultivation was increased by 3 per cent, i.e., 0.6 per cent yearly. Some 65,000 acres of scrub and forest land are considered to be suitable for agricultural purposes, of which a good deal is of such a nature that its exploitation would necessitate heavy investment.

20. At present, apart from Crown lands, the rest of the land of Mauritius is owned by all sections of the community. Roughly 75 per cent of the cultivated land is owned by companies and private estates, the remainder being the property of smallholders. In addition to freehold tenure, land is also held leasehold and on the basis of share-cropping in the form of *métayage*.

21. The Territory specializes in the production of three agricultural commodities (i.e., sugar, molasses and tea) for export. Thus, it depends heavily on imported goods for the satisfaction of local requirements.

22. The following table is a historical summary of external trade over recent years:

## EXTERNAL TRADE—MAURITIUS

Year	Imports (c.i.f.)	Exports (f.o.b.)	Visible balance
	(Rs. million)		
1953 .....	251.1	276.5	+25.4
1954 .....	214.4	268.4	+54.0
1955 .....	254.5	252.5	—2.0
1956 .....	224.2	299.6	+75.4
1957 .....	263.8	332.8	+69.0
1958 .....	299.2	291.1	—8.1
1959 .....	286.9	289.6	+2.7
1960 .....	331.9	185.0	—146.9
1961 .....	324.0	294.2	—29.8
1962 .....	322.7	305.9	—16.8
1963 .....	333.1	427.8	+94.7
1964 .....	388.9	366.9	—22.0
1965 .....	367.3	313.4	—53.9
1966 (Jan. to June) ..	163.3	63.0	—100.3

Sources: J. E. Meade and others, *The Economic and Social Structure of Mauritius*, op. cit.; *Commerce and Industry in Mauritius*, 1964; Central Statistical Office, *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*, June 1964.

23. The structure of imports from 1962 to the first half of 1966 was as follows:

## IMPORTS—MAURITIUS

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 (Jan. to June)
	(Rs. million)				
Food .....	93.0	94.7	105.9	108.0	56.8
Beverages and tobacco .....	8.1	7.9	7.4	6.8	1.9
Crude materials inedible, except fuels .....	6.3	5.6	6.5	6.7	3.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. ....	15.5	14.2	17.0	17.7	8.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats ....	10.7	12.1	11.3	14.9	10.1
Chemicals .....	37.2	39.7	46.4	47.1	17.9
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material .....	70.9	70.8	88.5	78.6	35.2
Machinery and transport equipment ..	45.4	55.7	70.3	56.3	17.9
Other manufactures .....	34.9	31.7	35.5	31.0	11.8
Miscellaneous .....	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*.

24. The structure of domestic exports from 1962 to the first half of 1966 is shown below:

## DOMESTIC EXPORTS—MAURITIUS

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 (Jan. to June)
	(Rs. million)				
Sugar .....	282.0	400.2	344.2	290.3	47.8
Molasses .....	9.1	13.5	8.8	5.0	3.5
Tea .....	3.9	5.5	4.4	5.9	4.2
All other exports .....	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.2

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*.



25. The following table shows the direction of visible trade in 1962 to the first half of 1966:

	Imports					Exports				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 (Jan. to June)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 (Jan. to June)
	(Rs. million)									
United Kingdom ....	90.2	94.2	115.2	98.4	38.1	251.0	290.7	272.7	238.6	45.9
Other Commonwealth countries <sup>a</sup> .....	47.8	44.0	59.2	45.0	19.2	23.0	67.2	61.4	33.1	6.1
Non-Commonwealth countries <sup>b</sup> .....	184.7	194.9	214.5	223.9	106.0	31.9	69.9	32.8	41.7	11.0

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Quarterly Digest of Statistics*.

<sup>a</sup> Mainly Australia, Canada, Federation of Malaysia, Hong Kong, India and New Zealand.

<sup>b</sup> Principally Burma, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Holland, Iran, Italy, Japan, South Africa, Thailand and the United States of America.

26. Of the total imports of Mauritius, 58 per cent comes from non-Commonwealth countries, 27 per cent from the United Kingdom and 15 per cent from other Commonwealth countries. Some 75 per cent of Mauritian exports goes to the United Kingdom, 10 per cent to other Commonwealth countries and 15 per cent to non-Commonwealth countries.

27. Until 1957-1958, the Government had a substantial surplus on current account, but in the same year recurrent expenditure began to grow at a much faster rate than before. The trend of recurrent revenue and expenditure in the period 1958-1959 to 1965-1966 is shown in the following table:

Year	Recurrent revenue	Recurrent expenditure (Rs. million)	Surplus(+) or deficit (-)
1958-1959 .....	129.0	132.5	-3.5
1959-1960 .....	131.0	138.1	-7.1
1960-1961 .....	146.7	147.3	-0.6
1961-1962 .....	156.4	156.0	+0.4
1962-1963 .....	162.8	167.9	-5.1
1963-1964 .....	184.6	181.0	+3.6
1964-1965 .....	231.7	205.7	+26.0
1965-1966 .....	182.2	213.9	-31.7

Sources: *The Colonial Office List, 1963; Report on Mauritius, 1964; The Government Gazette of the Colony of Mauritius*, No. 78, 29 October 1966.

28. The main heads of recurrent revenue and expenditure for the years 1963-1964 to 1965-1966 were as follows:

Recurrent revenue	1963-1964	1964-1965 (Rs. million)	1965-1966
Direct taxes .....	41.2	90.5	42.7
Indirect taxes .....	118.0	111.7	106.0
Receipts from public utilities	10.9	11.6	13.7
Receipts from public services	5.3	5.6	5.7
Interest and royalties .....	7.0	9.0	10.0
Other .....	2.2	3.3	4.1
TOTAL	184.6	231.7	182.2
Recurrent expenditure	1963-1964	1964-1965 (Rs. million)	1965-1966
Police .....	8.5	8.7	9.1
Financial administration ..	7.9	8.7	19.6
Contributions to Capital Fund .....	12.0	20.0	12.0
Public debt .....	11.9	13.7	16.1
Public service pensions ...	11.4	13.8	14.5
Agriculture .....	5.0	5.3	5.6

Table (continued)

Recurrent expenditure	1963-1964	1964-1965 (Rs. million)	1965-1966
Works and internal communications .....	11.9	16.1	15.6
Education and cultural affairs .....	24.9	26.0	26.9
Health .....	19.2	19.8	20.9
Local government .....	5.0	5.9	6.4
Posts, telegraphs and telecommunications .....	5.0	5.4	5.3
Social security (mainly public assistance) .....	27.6	29.4	32.2
Other .....	30.7	32.9	29.7
TOTAL	181.0	205.7	213.9

29. The 1957-1962 Development Plan envisaged a total expenditure of some Rs. 210 million, of which 30 per cent was to be on the social services and 22 per cent on communications. Because of the damage done by the cyclones in 1960, the Plan was abandoned and a new Reconstruction and Development Programme covering the period 1960-1965 was drawn up. This provided for the expenditure of Rs. 354 million during the five-year period. In 1964, it was decided to increase the ceiling of the Programme to Rs. 400 million and to extend the period to mid-1966. This sum was allocated as follows:

#### RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—MAURITIUS

	Rs. million	Per cent
Central administration .....	10.9	2.7
Finance (mainly loans to development institutions) .....	39.3	9.8
Agriculture and natural resources ...	23.0	5.8
Works and internal communications ...	86.4	21.6
Industry, commerce and external communications .....	81.8	20.5
Education .....	26.1	6.5
Health .....	20.0	5.0
Social security and labour .....	1.4	0.4
Housing and lands .....	74.9	18.7
Local government and co-operatives ...	11.9	3.0
Information, posts and telegraphs .....	12.0	3.0
Cyclone emergency expenditure .....	11.7	2.9
Reserve .....	0.6	0.1
TOTAL	400.0	100.0

Source: *Commerce and Industry in Mauritius, 1964*.

30. Funds for the extended Programme were:

	<i>Rs. million</i>
Transfer from recurrent budget .....	75.5
Capital receipts, Colonial Development and Welfare schemes .....	28.6
Loans .....	174.6
Grants .....	33.3
Miscellaneous (including sale of property and interest on investments) .....	48.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>360.0</b>

Sources: *Commerce and Industry in Mauritius, 1964; Report on Mauritius, 1964; The Government Gazette of the Colony of Mauritius, No. 78, 29 October 1966.*

31. Thus, there was a gap of Rs. 40 million. Expenditure during the whole period of this Programme amounted to some Rs. 340 million.

#### *C. The issues in outline*

32. The Government of Mauritius has recognized that the main problem confronting the Territory today is the widespread unemployment caused by the rapid rise in population. It has recently introduced a family planning programme, but of course this cannot have any effect towards a reduction of the total labour force in the near future. So far, emigration has provided only a minor mitigation of the problem of unemployment.

33. During recent years, economic development in the Territory has lagged behind its needs. The sugar industry has not been able to give employment to any large part of the rise in the total labour force. It is considered likely that this trend will continue, even though the industry is planning to expand further. It is also considered likely that, apart from tea, the development of non-sugar agriculture will not make a substantial contribution to the widening of employment opportunities. This is mainly because there are difficulties involved in the production and marketing of crops other than sugar-cane and tea. Furthermore, the ultimate shortage of land will limit the possibility of finding additional jobs on the land.

34. While continuing to promote the expansion of agriculture, the Government declared in 1963 that the solution of the economic problems of Mauritius lay mainly in a more extensive industrialization. Despite the measures recently taken by the Government for the encouragement of secondary industries, most manufacturers are still handicapped in many ways. Mauritius has a relatively small home market and no raw materials except for sugar and its by-products, aloe and some timber. Its distance from most potential markets and most sources of raw materials is long. It has little experience or know-how in manufacturing outside the sugar industry and suffers from a shortage of capital. These two handicaps were specifically referred to by the Premier of Mauritius in an address delivered in May 1966. Another important obstacle is the absence of a national capital market. Only the sugar millers, a privileged class of sugar producers, have funds at their disposal.

35. A very large proportion of development expenditure in recent years has been spent on infrastructure and social services. The recent development schemes have contributed a good deal to forming a solid basis for economic development, but have had no substantial effect in creating new employment opportunities. Other Government measures have included tariff protection, financial assistance and income tax incentives. But their force has been comparatively limited, as is indicated by the fact that since 1963, not more than fifty new secondary industries have been introduced on a small scale in the Territory. Broadly speaking, the cost of production in Mauritius is too high to give new enterprises a chance to compete with overseas producers on equal terms.

36. An important problem for Mauritius is that the financial position of the Government has become weakened in recent years. Since 1958-1959, recurrent expenditure has increased by 61 per cent, while recurrent revenue has risen by only 41 per cent; therefore annual deficits have occurred frequently. As noted earlier, the recurrent budget for the past financial

year showed a deficit of Rs. 31.7 million, the largest in the recent history of Mauritius. In order to balance its recurrent budget, the Government in July 1966 decided to increase further both direct and indirect taxes, the two principal sources of recurrent revenue.

37. A further problem is the inadequacy of statistical information required by the newly established planning authorities for the preparation of a comprehensive and co-ordinated development plan.

#### *D. Current economic policies*

38. In a recent address, the Premier of Mauritius stated that long-range development planning and a bigger role by the Government in the creation of a better economic growth were of paramount importance. The object of the Government's economic policies was to stimulate expansion in various sections of the Mauritian economy, in order to give productive employment to most of a much larger working population by 1970. The population situation was so serious that Mauritius needed the intensification of the family planning programme and the maintenance of a rationalized policy of emigration with a view to solving its economic problems. The Government hoped to mobilize all local resources for the creation of more work and wealth. In order to attract foreign investors to Mauritius, it had decided not to place an embargo on the export of capital. It was also seeking to stabilize the price of sugar at a remunerative level so as to achieve the maximum development of the sugar industry, while at the same time promoting the diversification of the economy. These and other suggestions are embodied in a new development programme covering the period from July 1966 to June 1970.

39. The programme includes the following proposals for accelerating economic growth. The Government intends to set up two schemes for irrigation farming and one scheme for tea development. The latter envisages the planting by the Government of 1,000 acres of new land under tea (mainly from the Crown forest lands) per year for distribution as small holdings. The Government desires to extend this by a further 15,000 acres. The sugar industry has agreed to finance the construction of seven more tea factories. The total production planned under this scheme is put at 3,000 metric tons, or about 80 per cent more than the level reached in 1965.

40. The Government will continue to strive to create favourable conditions for private investment by such means as the strengthening of the public finance system, the formation of a Standards Bureau, the establishment of a Trade Training Centre and a university to provide courses vital to immediate economic development needs, the maintenance of good industrial relations and stability in the basic cost of living, and the further expansion and improvement of health, housing, transportation and urban facilities and services. The Government will also continue to make funds available to entrepreneurs through the Development Bank of Mauritius (which was set up in March 1964). Certain large private projects, including projects concerned with textiles and edible oils, are being undertaken. The Government is participating in the negotiations for an Economic Community of East Africa and it will take every step to promote further economic development within the community.

41. Capital expenditure under the 1966-1970 development programme will be Rs. 340 million, which will be allocated as follows: agriculture and industry, Rs. 130 million; infrastructure, Rs. 99 million; social services, Rs. 82 million; administration, Rs. 28 million; the dependency of Rodrigues, Rs. 1 million. The total revenue and expenditure for the first year of the programme are estimated at Rs. 114.2 million and Rs. 93.2 million respectively. The United Kingdom Government has made funds available to the Territory as Colonial Development and Welfare grants and loans. For the period 1965-1968, such grants and loans given or envisaged total £4.4 million. The financing of the whole programme still remains to be determined.

42. The United Kingdom Government is examining various ways by which the Mauritian economy can be diversified. But the economy is almost completely dependent on sugar and there are problems in arranging for any new industrial development. These questions are being studied.

## II. THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

## A. General

43. Information presented in this section is mainly based on two sources:

J. E. Meade and others, *The Economic and Social Structure of Mauritius*, Mauritius Legislative Council, Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1961, Port Louis; T. Balogh and C. J. M. Bennett, *Report of the Commission of Inquiry (Sugar Industry) 1962*, Mauritius Legislative Council, Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1963, Port Louis. Neither of these studies, however, contains details regarding individual companies and factory-owned estates, nor are these available from other sources.

44. The growing and processing of sugar-cane constitutes the largest agro-industrial activity in Mauritius. The crop is grown on the lowland and on the upland plains on nearly flat or gently undulating slopes. The total area under cane increased each year between 1952 and 1962, remained fairly static in 1963 and then rose to a peak in 1964. During the following year, it dropped slightly but still represented 92 per cent of the cultivated land. At present, slightly more than one half of the cane area is accounted for by 23 Franco-Mauritian sugar millers, who produce the bulk of the crop on a large plantation scale. The remaining half of the cane area is owned by some 26,000 planters, mainly Indo-Mauritians, who produce less than 40 per cent of the total crop. The national average annual yield is 3.3 tons of sugar per *arpent* (equal to 0.85 acres). But the millers' yield is substantially higher, because they have the capital and the technical knowledge to maintain such high productivity. It is considered that the proportion of land under cane will not go on rising, but that a significant increase in total sugar production is possible for the next few years. The millers are planning to produce 800,000 metric tons of sugar by 1969, or about 20 per cent higher than the level reached in 1965.

45. The figures of sugar output, though subject to variations from year to year, showed a marked upward trend, particularly during 1963-1965, when average output was 22 per cent higher than in the preceding ten years and almost double that of a normal pre-war year. In 1965, Mauritius' sugar output represented more than 1 per cent of the world's supply and 14 per cent of all sugar produced in Africa.

46. With a small local market, sugar has been produced mainly for export and has been disposed of primarily through the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement since December 1951. Approximately 55 per cent of the sugar produced in Mauritius goes to the United Kingdom under the negotiated price quota, about 23 per cent to other Commonwealth countries (mainly Canada), about 8 per cent to non-Commonwealth countries, about 4 per cent is consumed locally and about 10 per cent is held as a carry-over. In recent years, Mauritius has usually supplied some 25 per cent of the United Kingdom's sugar imports in the form of raw sugar, and ranked third among the Commonwealth countries exporting sugar to the United Kingdom under the negotiated price quota. The whole of the sugar produced is marketed by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate which, together with the Chamber of Agriculture, represents Mauritius at the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiations.

## B. Sugar-producing land

47. The cane area cultivated by millers extended at a much faster rate than that farmed by planters during the period 1952-1961, as is shown in the following table:

Crop years	Millers (thousand arpents)	Planters
1952 .....	85.2	89.1
1953 .....	87.6	89.3
1954 .....	88.8	90.0
1955 .....	91.5	88.6
1956 .....	92.9	87.3
1957 .....	95.4	87.2
1958 .....	96.6	92.6
1959 .....	99.5	76.0
1960 .....	103.2	98.5
1961 .....	104.9	96.3

48. In 1961, sugar-cane covered 201,200 *arpents*, of which 104,900 *arpents* were owned and cultivated by millers, 6,900 *arpents* were owned by millers but cultivated by tenant planters (*métayers*) and the remaining 89,400 were owned and cultivated by freehold planters, large and small. The distribution of the production area by category and size (*arpents*) was as follows:

Category	Under 100 arpents		100.1-500 arpents		500.1-1,000 arpents		1,000.1 arpents and over		Total	
	No.	Aggregate area	No.	Aggregate area	No.	Aggregate area	No.	Aggregate area	No.	Aggregate area
Miller .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	104,900	23	104,900
Tenant-planter ( <i>métayer</i> ) .....	2,500	6,450	2	450	—	—	—	—	2,502	6,900
Freehold planter .....	26,886 <sup>a</sup>	62,400	63	18,500	7	5,000	1	3,600	26,957	89,400
TOTAL	29,386	68,850	65	18,950	7	5,000	24	108,500	29,482	201,200

<sup>a</sup> Including 23,500 freehold planters, each with a farm of 5 *arpents* or less.

49. During the years 1952-1961, a high proportion of the new land brought under cultivation was marginal land. Much of this land was farmed by millers who had the required capital and modern equipment to bring such lands into cultivation. Even though cultivation costs might be high, the

millings profit on the increase in the production made the high cultivation costs financially worth while. Some of the increase in the large estates' cultivation was at the expense of tenancies, a change which posed important social problems. The trend of this development is shown below:

## AREA HARVESTED

Year	Millers		Tenant planters ( <i>métayers</i> )		Small		Freehold planters	
	Arpents	per cent	Arpents	per cent	Arpents	per cent	Arpents	per cent
1953 .....	78,775	100.0	9,627	100.0	50,502	100.0	28,200	100.0
1954 .....	79,951	101.5	9,523	98.9	53,284	105.5	25,684	91.1
1955 .....	82,800	102.6	9,202	95.6	52,315	103.6	25,842	91.6
1956 .....	82,318	104.5	8,814	91.6	51,273	101.5	25,496	90.4
1957 .....	84,655	107.5	8,456	87.9	52,016	103.0	24,451	86.7
1958 .....	85,975	109.2	8,717	90.6	53,350	111.0	25,636	90.9
1959 .....	88,835	112.8	7,876	81.8	58,368	115.6	28,038	99.4
1960 .....	92,549	117.5	7,399	76.9	59,435	117.7	28,973	102.7
1961 .....	94,077	119.5	6,648	69.1	58,828	116.5	27,735	98.3

<sup>a</sup> For the purpose of this table, large freehold planters were those who normally produced over 1,000 tons of cane per annum.



## C. Sugar mills

50. To reduce production costs and to improve efficiency, the industry has followed a policy of centralization in the milling of cane. A century ago there were 260 mills in Mauritius with an average production of about 400 metric tons of sugar. At the end of 1946, 33 mills with an average production of 8,800 metric tons were in operation. In 1952, immediately after the conclusion of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the number of mills operating decreased to 27 with an output of 468,000 metric tons. Since 1960, all sugar has been produced in 23 mills, each serving an area delimited by the Central Board, a statutory body (The Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board, formerly known as the Sugar Millers' and Planters' Central Arbitration and Control Board). In 1965, some 664,500 metric tons of sugar came from 23 mills. These mills are as follows: Beau Champ/Deep River, Beau Plan, Bel Ombre, Belle Vue, Bénarès, Britannia, Constance, Ferncy, Highlands, Médine, Mon Désert, Mon Loisir, Mon Trésor, Mount, Réunion, Riche-en-Eau, Rose Belle, St. Antoine, St. Félix, Savannah, Solitude, Union St. Aubin, and Union Flacq.

51. These mills are modern and highly efficient and their managerial, supervisory and technical personnel is drawn from

the Franco-Mauritian community. The planters depend on these mills for the extraction of the sugar and by-products from their canes. Until 25 June 1964, canes were purchased by the millers on the basis of two thirds of the average quantity of sugar, molasses and scums produced going to the planters. At that date, on the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry (Sugar Industry) of 1962, the Central Board adopted a new system of payment for planters' canes, under which they received 68 per cent of the average extraction from their canes.

52. Detailed financial information relating to twenty sugar estates with factories was available for the period 1958-1961. Two of the three factories excepted were branches of a company registered in and controlled from the United Kingdom which, in addition to its milling activities, carried on a variety of commercial activities in Mauritius and owned tea plantations elsewhere. The third exception was a factory which operated on a co-operative basis as miller for two separate planter companies, and its profits or losses as miller had been merged with the results of these two planter companies. The net assets (i.e., capital employed), share capital, net profits, tax provision and dividends paid annually by these twenty sugar estates with factories over this four-year period are set out below:

	1958	1959	1960	1961
	(Rs. million)			
Net assets (i.e., capital employed) .....	289,566	308,729	326,495	365,569
Share capital .....	121,577	122,006	164,612	205,481
Net profits before taxes .....	43,040	44,715	32,123	32,372
Taxation on the undistributed profits ....	7,996	7,865	4,996	3,953
Dividends .....	19,524	21,097	18,799	20,709

In addition, export tax on sugar paid by these estates in the same period amounted to Rs. 13,421,000.

53. The wage earners' share in the earnings of the millers is reflected in the latters' total wage bill. The bill for the years 1958-1961 (excluding that of one estate for 1958-1959 and 1959-1960 whose records were destroyed by cyclone) is as follows:

	Rs. million
1958 .....	52.8
1959 .....	60.0

	Rs. million
1960 .....	63.6
1961 .....	68.4

54. Over this period, the total wage bill increased by 29.5 per cent. As the price level remained unchanged, the real value of these wages also rose by 29.5 per cent.

## D. The sugar industry's income

55. The sugar industry's total income for the years 1953 and 1958 to 1961 are shown below:

	1953	1958	1959	1960	1961 <sup>a</sup>
	(Rs. million)				
Compensation of employees .....	90	110	123	121	124
Planters income <sup>b</sup> .....	18	17	15	(-11)	10
Cyclone and drought insurance premium .....	11	13	11	14	18
Sugar Industry Labour Welfare and Rehabilitation Funds .....	8	6	7	5	8
Dividends .....	22	28	30	28	29
Undistributed profits <sup>b</sup> .....	33	28	37	(-76)	19
Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund:					
Interest, less expenses other than wages ....	3	2	2	—	2
Direct taxes .....	14	12	12	8	7
TOTAL	199	216	237	89	217

<sup>a</sup> Provisional.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding compensation received from the Cyclone and Drought Fund.

## E. Production and sales

56. The production of cane or of sugar is not limited or controlled in Mauritius and the industry has so far been able to dispose of the full production. Raw sugar is produced for export and refined sugar for local consumption. Harvest

and manufacture take place during the second half of the year and any sugar not shipped at the end of a calendar year is carried forward for adjustment in the following year. More complete statistics on production, sales and carry-overs are available for the years 1958 to 1965. They are given below:

Calendar year	Production	Exports	Local sales	Carry-overs
		(metric tons)		
1958 .....	525,842	519,369	24,985	83,556
1959 .....	580,372	507,086	25,148	131,764
1960 .....	235,781	320,142	27,005	18,764
1961 .....	553,259	512,357	26,978	32,911
1962 .....	532,841	514,753	27,222	23,778
1963 .....	685,555	580,393	26,996	102,012
1964 .....	519,018	560,000	28,059	32,971
1965 .....	664,495	578,417	28,319	90,730

Sources: International Sugar Council, *Sugar Yearbooks*, 1962-1965.

57. The following table shows sugar exports by countries of destination for the same years:

Countries of destination	Calendar Year							
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	(metric tons)							
Canada .....	60,089	87,960	25,288	103,464	53,017	57,712	137,046	97,184
Hong Kong .....	1,270	8,839	—	—	—	—	—	9,500
Iran .....	8,967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy .....	—	—	—	—	—	10,250	10,149	—
Japan .....	—	—	—	—	9,875	—	—	—
Korea .....	—	—	—	—	10,048	—	—	—
Lebanon .....	9,332	7,424	1,212	—	—	—	—	—
Malawi (formerly Nyasaland) .....	—	6,553	2,672	—	—	254	—	—
Malaysia and Singapore .....	7,090	2,693	1,930	—	—	—	5,080	19,958
Morocco .....	10,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,841
United Kingdom .....	422,473	393,617	289,040	408,893	430,027	454,399	407,725	396,116
United States of America ..	—	—	—	—	11,786	57,778	—	13,818
TOTAL	519,369	507,086	320,142	512,357	514,753	580,393	560,000	578,417

Sources: International Sugar Council, *Sugar Yearbooks*, 1962-1965.

58. The greater part of the sugar produced in Mauritius is sold under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which runs to the end of 1974 and covers only recognized commercial sugar. The objects of the Agreement are to make long-term arrangements for supplying sugar to the United Kingdom, to develop the production of sugar in Commonwealth countries and to arrange for the orderly marketing of that sugar. These objects are attained by a system of quotas and prices. Questions relating to the Agreement are settled at meetings of representatives of the British Government and Commonwealth sugar exporters, held in London in the autumn.

59. Under the Agreement, Mauritius exports a quota (380,000 long tons in 1965) to the United Kingdom at a negotiated price (£46.11.6 per long ton in 1965) which is well above the world free market price. In addition, Mauritius may export to Commonwealth preferential markets (in fact, the United Kingdom and Canada) a further quota each year, on which it receives the world price plus the value of the tariff preferences in these preferential markets. The two quotas allocated to Mauritius total 470,000 long tons a year. If some Commonwealth exporters are not able to meet their quotas, the shortfall is reallocated to other Commonwealth exporters *pro rata* to the latter's quotas.

60. At their last meeting, held in 1966, the parties to the Agreement decided that the negotiated price quotas, consolidated in 1965, would continue to apply in the next two years and that the negotiated price, determined at the 1965 meeting, would remain unchanged for the three years 1966-1968. They also noted that the price of sugar on the world market had fallen to its lowest level since 1945, and reaffirmed their belief that the present situation demanded an early and effective international sugar agreement requiring undertakings and restraint by both importers and exporters.

61. A committee appointed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has since 1965 attempted to work out a new international sugar agreement. That Committee will reconvene in May 1967. Between 8 and 30 January last, the world sugar price rose from £12.5.0 per ton to £15.10.0 per ton. This upward trend is reportedly continuing, but the current price is still far below the most efficient producer's cost of about £30 a ton.

#### F. Institutional structure

62. The Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture is an association of millers, planters and other persons or firms connected with the sugar industry. The stated objects of the Chamber are to safeguard and promote the economic interests of the whole agricultural community. The Chamber has power to nominate candidates for various official bodies. It maintains close contact with the United Kingdom Government through its London representative and is charged with the implementation of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

63. The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate is exclusively a marketing organization set up by law in 1951 and, jointly with the Chamber, is responsible for the discharge of obligations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The Syndicate and its managing committee composed of five members are accountable to no one, though they act as trustees to the totality of the owners of the sugar produced, including the small planters. At present, no representative of these planters is a member. No retirement age is provided and any vacancies are filled by co-option. The committee has power to defray expenses of administration and to pay commission to local brokers. As the harvest progresses and as sales proceed, the balances in the hands of the Syndicate build up. When they reach a certain level, the Syndicate proceeds with their *pro rata*

distribution to millers and planters according to their respective entitlements. These dividends, as they are called, proceed at intervals decided upon by the Syndicate until the whole of the net proceeds from the sugar crop has been received. From the gross proceeds, the Syndicate makes certain statutory deductions. These deductions represent export duties and contributions to various funds, including the Sugar Industry Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund and the Sugar Industry Reserve Funds. Within the latter funds, there are now only two funds, the Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund and the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

64. The Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board is a statutory body, set up in 1964 to replace the Sugar Millers' and Planters Central Arbitration and Control Board. The Board has power to control the sale and purchase of canes for milling. It consists of an independent chairman and six members appointed annually by the Governor, of whom two represent the millers, two the large planters and two the small planters. The duties of the Board are limited to adjudicating disputes.

65. There are also a considerable number of other bodies concerned in one way or another with the sugar industry, such as the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Mauritius Agricultural Bank, co-operative credit societies, and associations of millers, planters, employees, etc.

#### *G. Recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry (Sugar Industry) of 1962*

66. In April 1963, the Governor received the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the sugar industry. The Commission had been appointed in October of the previous year to carry out an inquiry into:

"(a) The present basis of the apportionment of sugar accruing to planters and millers; whether the system now operating is being equitably administered, having regard to the recent allegations to the contrary made in the local Press;

"(b) The present methods of sampling canes delivered to the factory yard by planters and assessing sugar produced from planters' canes;

"(c) The facilities available to planters to check on the sampling and analysis of their canes at sugar factories for the purpose of assessment of sugar;

"(d) The present system of credit facilities available to planters;

"(e) The cost of production, in field and factory, of the sugar industry, having regard to the pressing need for ensuring that a fair share of the proceeds of the industry, in the form of wages and salaries, accrues to all the workers engaged in the industry."

67. The Commission's report was published in November 1963 and was laid on the table of the Legislative Council as Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1963. The Commission stated in its report that none of the allegations against the sugar industry and its institutions made in the local Press had been proved, and that the allegations had been made without proper investigation and in ignorance of certain technical facts. However, the Commission made a series of conclusions and recommendations, a summary of which follows.

#### *Improvements in the planters' income*

68. The Commission stated that, since 1945, planters had made important gains in obtaining a fair share of the net proceeds of the sugar produced from their canes, despite the maintenance of the traditional arrangements for the distribution of the net proceeds between the producers and despite the continuation of certain practices which had lessened the planters' share directly and indirectly. It also stated that the basic ratio of division of the profits of the sugar crop seemed to provide rough justice between millers and planters, but that the changes in recent times, especially the rise in wages, might require some adjustments. The Commission proposed that such adjustments could be given effect either through changes in the tax or through an increase in the share of the planters from 66½ per cent to 68 per cent.

69. Recommendations were also made for a severe pruning of unrequited charges against planters, such as outgoings for brokerage, shipping and transport, and for the rectification of inequitable practices in connexion with the weighing of canes, the sampling of juice and the calculation of the planters' share of sugar, molasses and scums.

70. Finally, proposals were made for increasing the production of the small planters, i.e., those cultivating ten or fewer *arpents* of land. They were based on the further development of the co-operative credit societies coupled with, and linked to, an intensification and expansion of the Agricultural Department's extension services. The Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund should be called upon to provide the working capital required for the implementation of these proposals. During the years 1947-1952, millers' benefits from the Fund exceeded their proportionate share *pro rata* to sugar production by some Rs. 5 million. This sum should be spent, for the exclusive benefit of the small planters, on the purchase of fertilizers for, and on the rehabilitation of, their lands. In addition to the Rs. 5 million, all available balances in the Fund now due to the small planters, together with their future entitlements, should be paid over to the Co-operative Central Bank to enable it to meet the financial needs of small planters.

#### *Improvement in the workers' income*

71. The Commission stated that its recommendations on this subject were contingent upon: the creation in the Chief Minister's Office of an Economic and Planning Unit; the elaboration of an integrated plan for the acceleration of economic development in Mauritius; the conservation and mobilization of the resources in capital and entrepreneurial and managerial ability of the sugar industry for diversified economic development through appropriate financial inducements; and the halting of the rise in population within not too long a period. The Commission also stated that both wage and price statistics, and the accounts of the sugar millers, unquestionably pointed to a considerable increase in wages both in the field and factory since 1957.

72. Having regard to the foregoing considerations, the Commission recommended that a Central Wages Board (including a representative of the Authority responsible for the sugar industry) should be established to work in close collaboration with the Economic and Planning Unit; to hear evidence from both employers and trade unions; to create a scientific job evaluation service; and to supervise and direct the body charged with the enforcement of wage awards and conditions of work. Other recommendations of the Commission stressed the need for the expansion and improvement of the Employment Service, the workers' non-sugar agricultural activity, the housing scheme of the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund, and agricultural and technical education; direct wage payments by the estates; maintenance of the rates of pay between the crops at two thirds of the level at harvest time, and of stability in the cost of living.

#### *Improvement in the institutional structure*

73. On this question, the Commission made the following recommendations:

(a) *The Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.* If the Chamber failed to attract to its membership representatives of all sections of the agricultural community in proportion to their contribution to output, its power to nominate candidates for the various official bodies should be reviewed by the Government. The Chamber's audited accounts should be submitted annually to the Government, showing all expenditure to be properly chargeable against the receipts from a cess on sugar.

(b) *The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.* The constitution of the Syndicate should be altered so as to permit its membership to be representative broadly in proportion to the tonnage of sugar produced by defined groups of producers. The Syndicate should so manage its financial affairs that over the period of the harvest it should not accumulate balances. The payment of dividends should be so timed that, upon the delivery of planters' sugar at the docks, it was the Syndicate, rather than planters, who were forced to borrow. The statutory deductions for distribution to the various funds should be

paid out last. A price stabilization device should be restored, to replace the defunct Price Stabilization Fund. The Syndicate should be required by law to publish its annual audited accounts.

(c) *Central Board.* The composition of the Central Board should not be altered, but it should give a written explanation of its findings so as to create an orderly case-law. A right of appeal from the Board's decision to the Supreme Court should be instituted.

(d) *The Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund.* Every effort should be made to rehabilitate the Fund's finances so as to ensure that it would be strong enough, in the event of another major disaster like that in 1960, to provide the resources necessary, not only to tide over losses, but also to re-establish the earning power of the sugar industry with the least possible delay. There should be an early inquiry by experts and specialists into the whole basis on which the Fund was administered. The advice to the Governor on the question of declaring an "event year" should not depend upon the Cyclone and Drought Board but should rest either with the Sugar Authority (see below) or with the Minister of Finance. The Board should be reconstituted so that its control would be out of the hands of interested parties.

(e) *The Sugar Authority.* This Authority should be established as a statutory body in order to put into practice the recommendations contained in the Commission's report and generally to co-ordinate and supervise the various activities of the sugar industry, and to make certain that the ministries concerned, in particular the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Labour, would have access to all the essential facts. The Authority should also be responsible for advising the Governor whether a year should be declared an "event year" for the purpose of claims on the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund. The Authority should consist of three members, namely, an independent chairman, a sugar factory technologist and an economist/accountant.

#### H. Developments since 1962

74. The report of the Commission of Inquiry (Sugar Industry) of 1962 contained very detailed and comprehensive information relating to the industry. Since its publication, such information has not become available, but certain recent developments may be noticed.

75. The negotiated price quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement allocated to Mauritius has increased from 350,075 long tons in 1962 to 380,000 long tons in 1965-1967, while the negotiated price has risen from £45.15.3. per long ton in 1962 to £47.10. per long ton in 1966-1968. The Mauritian sugar industry has benefited from this improved arrangement, but its growth has been largely limited by its inability to gain a substantial quota from the United States Government and by an unsatisfactory pricing situation in the world market.

76. The Sale of Cane (Control) Ordinance, 1964, the Sale of Cane (Control) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 and the 1966-1970 Development Programme incorporate most of the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry (Sugar Industry) of 1962 concerning the improvement in the planters' and workers' income. According to the *Report on Mauritius, 1964*, the Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Sugar Industry Research Institute, has undertaken extension work among the small planters, having as one of its main aims the raising of the yields of these planters to a figure more comparable with that of the estates. The Department has stated that the Sugar Industry Rehabilitation Fund has continued to serve sugar producers, but has not indicated whether the Fund has provided the finance recommended by the Commission for increased production on the part of the small planters.

77. The Government has not established a central Wages Board, as the Commission proposed. In 1963, before the discussion of the Commission's report in the Legislature, two Wages Councils were set up, one for agricultural workers and one for non-agricultural workers employed in the sugar industry. According to the Minister of Labour, the employers' organizations which were consulted as to the composition of the Councils declined to be represented thereon, and the

Councils were thus constituted with three independent members only. On the recommendation of the Councils, the Minister in 1963 promulgated two wages regulation orders, providing for a general increase of wages of about 25 per cent for agricultural workers and about 30 per cent for non-agricultural workers. Their wages in 1964 and 1965 remained the same as in 1963. Dissatisfaction with rates of pay and other conditions of employment has since 1963 become the main cause of trade disputes involving employees on millers' estates.

78. As previously noted by the Special Committee, labour relations in the sugar industry formed a subject of discussion in the Legislature on 29 November 1966. Following this discussion, the Legislature unanimously adopted a proposal, by which it expressed the view that a tripartite standing committee be set up by the Government in co-operation with employers and employees in the sugar industry for the discussion of all matters of concern either to the employers or to the employees or which could adversely affect the good relations between them or the efficiency of the industry, including steps to ensure equality of opportunity in recruitment and promotion, and especially for the discussion and disposal of possible complaints of discrimination against any category of workers or employees for suspected political affiliation or for any other cause.

79. As far as can be ascertained, steps have been taken to give legal effect to only two of the Commission's recommendations designed to improve the institutional structure of the sugar industry, namely, those relating to the Central Board (now known as the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board) and the re-constitution of the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Board).



# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Official Records



## Agenda item 23: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

### DOCUMENT A/7200/REV.1\*

## Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

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\* The present version is a consolidation of the text of the following documents as they appeared in mimeographed form: A/7200 (part I), dated 5 December 1968; A/7200 (part II) and Corr.1, dated 7 and 15 November 1968; A/7200/Add.1, dated 30 September 1968; A/7200/Add.2, dated 19 November 1968; A/7200/Add.3 and Corr.1, dated 17 October and 8 November 1968; A/7200/Add.4 (part I) and Corr.1 and 2, dated 9, 11 and 18 October 1968; A/7200/Add.4 (part II) and Corr.1, dated 23 April and 9 June 1969; A/7200/Add.5, dated 12 November 1968; A/7200/Add.6, dated 13 November 1968; A/7200/Add.7, dated 31 October 1968; A/7200/Add.8, dated 8 November 1968; A/7200/Add.9 and Corr.1, dated 14 November 1968 and 3 February 1969; A/7200/Add.10, dated 14 November 1968 and A/7200/Add.11 and Corr.1, dated 6 and 13 November 1968. For a check list of relevant documents, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23.

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## NOTE

The documents from previous sessions listed below are referred to frequently in the present report and are identified by their symbol only.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Reference</i>
A/5446/Rev.1	Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/5446/Rev.1</i>
A/5800/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8, document A/5800/Rev.1</i>



Document No.	Title	Reference
A/6000/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/6000/Rev.1
A/6300/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/6300/Rev.1
A/6700/Rev.1	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , Twenty-second Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23, document A/6700/Rev.1
A/6868 and Add.1	<i>Idem</i>	<i>Ibid.</i> , Annexes, agenda item 24, documents A/6868 and Add.1

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

5 December 1968

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1968.

The report of the Special Committee concerning "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa", which was the subject of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, has previously been circulated in document A/7320 and Add.1.<sup>1</sup>

(Signed) Mahmoud MESTIRI  
Chairman

His Excellency U Thant  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 68.

## CHAPTER I\*

## ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

## A. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, by resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, adopted the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

2. At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly considered the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration and adopted resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, by which it established a Special Committee of seventeen members to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session. The Special Committee was directed "to carry out its task by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions".

3. At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee,<sup>1</sup> adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven new members. It invited the Special Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence".

4. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to discharge *mutatis mutandis* the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 Decem-

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/7200 (part I).

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes*, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.

ber 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.

5. The General Assembly, at its eighteenth session, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/5446/Rev.1), adopted resolution 1956 (XVIII) of 11 December 1963. In this resolution, it requested the Special Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and total application of the Declaration to all territories which have not yet attained independence, and to report to the General Assembly not later than at its nineteenth session".

6. At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1899 (XVIII) of 13 November 1963 on the question of South West Africa, requested the Special Committee to continue its efforts with a view to discharging the tasks assigned to it by resolution 1805 (XVII).

7. The General Assembly at the same session, by resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Special Committee to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

8. At its nineteenth session, the General Assembly was unable to consider the report of the Special Committee on its work during 1964. The Special Committee, however, continued to discharge its mandate during 1965 in the context of the declaration made by the President at the 1330th plenary meeting of the Gen-

eral Assembly at its nineteenth session, on 18 February 1965, to the effect that the General Assembly should for its own official records note that reports relating, *inter alia*, to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples had in fact been received and that those bodies which had continuing responsibilities such as the Special Committee should continue to function, subject to the agreed budgetary limits for 1965.

9. At its twentieth session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the reports of the Special Committee (A/5800/Rev.1 and A/6000/Rev.1) adopted resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965. In this resolution it requested the Special Committee, "to continue to perform its task and to continue to seek the best means for the immediate and full application of resolution 1514 (XV) to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".

10. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/6300/Rev.1), adopted resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966. In that resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue to perform its tasks and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence".

11. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee (A/6700/Rev.1), adopted resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967.

12. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted nineteen resolutions and a consensus which, *inter alia*, assigned specific tasks to the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee. These resolutions are listed below.

### *Resolutions and decisions on specific Territories*

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Adopted on</i>
South West Africa	2248 (S-V)	19 May 1967
Southern Rhodesia	2262 (XXII)	3 November 1968
Territories under Portuguese administration	2270 (XXII)	17 November 1967
Oman	2302 (XXII)	12 December 1967
South West Africa	2324 (XXII)	16 December 1967
South West Africa	2325 (XXII)	16 December 1967
Trust Territory of Nauru	2347 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea	2348 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Fiji	2350 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Gibraltar	2353 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Ifni and Spanish Sahara	2354 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Equatorial Guinea	2355 (XXII)	19 December 1967
French Somaliland	2356 (XXII)	19 December 1967
American Samoa, Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Dominica, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Guam, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Hebrides, Niue, Pitcairn, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Tokelau Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	2357 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	consensus	19 December 1967

*Resolutions concerning other items*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Adopted on</i>
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	2288 (XXII)	7 December 1967
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	2311 (XXII)	14 December 1967
Consolidation and integration of the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa, the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans	2349 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	2351 (XXII)	19 December 1967
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	2352 (XXII)	19 December 1967

*Other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Adopted on</i>
Publications and documentation of the United Nations	2292 (XXII)	8 December 1967
Policies of <i>apartheid</i> of the Government of the Republic of South Africa	2307 (XXII)	13 December 1967
Measures for the speedy implementation of international instruments against racial discrimination	2332 (XXII)	18 December 1967
Status of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2337 (XXII)	18 December 1967
International Year for Human Rights	2339 (XXII)	18 December 1967
Pattern of conferences	2361 (XXII)	19 December 1967

13. At the 1642nd plenary meeting, on 19 December 1967, the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that Uruguay had withdrawn from membership of the Special Committee. At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the nomination of its President, agreed to the appointment of Honduras to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Uruguay.

14. In a letter dated 24 September 1968, the Representative of Chile informed the President of the General Assembly that the Government of Chile had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee (A/7238). The President of the Assembly, in a letter dated 21 October 1968, informed the Secretary-General of the above-mentioned decision. In the same letter, the President stated that he had designated Ecuador to fill the vacancy (A/7289).

15. At its 1707th plenary meeting, on 25 October 1968, the General Assembly, on the nomination of the

President, agreed to the appointment of Ecuador to fill with immediate effect the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Chile from the Special Committee. During 1968 the composition of the Special Committee was as follows:

Afghanistan	Mali
Australia	Poland
Bulgaria	Sierra Leone
Chile/Ecuador (see paras. 14 and 15 above)	Syria
Ethiopia	United Republic of Tanzania
Finland	Tunisia
Honduras	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iran	United States of America
Iraq	Venezuela
Italy	Yugoslavia
Ivory Coast	
Madagascar	

16. This report covers the work of the Special Committee for the period 1 February to 5 December 1968 during which it held seventy-nine plenary meetings. In the same period its Working Group and sub-committees held over seventy-five meetings.

#### B. OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S MEETINGS IN 1968

17. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1968 (573rd meeting), held on 1 February, was opened by the Secretary-General.

##### *Opening statement by the Secretary-General*

18. The Secretary-General welcomed all the representatives present, and in particular the representative of Honduras, the newest member of the Committee.

19. In assessing the progress made by the dependent peoples over the past year towards the goals of freedom and independence it was of course not without significance that constitutional advance had taken place in certain of the smaller Territories, that the Territories of Aden and Nauru had acceded to independence and that within the course of the year Mauritius and Swaziland were expected to attain the same status. Yet if the balance-sheet in this regard disclosed some positive elements, it could scarcely be claimed that the pace of decolonization had attained the acceleration desired by the overwhelming majority of Member States.

20. The explanation for that state of affairs was to be found, not in lack of concern or effort on the part of the United Nations, but in the non-implementation by certain administering Powers of the relevant United Nations resolutions and in the reluctance of some other Powers to lend their full co-operation to the United Nations in the application of effective solutions of outstanding colonial problems.

21. It was against that background that, in its resolution 2326 (XXII) the General Assembly had requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration. Further, in a number of resolutions concerning individual Territories the General Assembly had also entrusted specific tasks to the Committee, all of which were aimed at the speedy and full implementation of the objectives laid down in the Charter and in the Declaration. In addition, there were several points arising from other resolutions of the General Assembly and from previous decisions taken by the Committee itself to which members would no doubt give attention in establishing the Committee's programme of work for the year.

22. He had drawn attention to those tasks in his note dated 23 January 1968 (A/AC.109/282). Furthermore, in its last report to the General Assembly the Special Committee itself had referred to the importance of giving attention, in connexion with its consideration of each item, to the extent of compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions and of making recommendations for additional measures which might be appropriate to achieve the purposes of the Declaration. The workload thus devolving on the Committee was by no means light nor had the main problems concerned become in any way more susceptible to speedy solution.

23. Of the problems before the Committee, those plaguing the southern part of Africa were in a class by themselves for they constituted the most conspicu-

ous mass violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. As he had said elsewhere, the collective determination of the United Nations to bring the story of colonialism to an end seemed to have met a solid wall of defiance in that part of the world.

24. Regarding South West Africa, the Government of South Africa had repudiated the validity of the General Assembly resolutions terminating its mandate over the Territory and setting up a United Nations Council to administer the Territory until it attained independence as envisaged by June 1968. While that Council was endeavouring to fulfil its mandate, he believed that the question of South West Africa would continue receiving the attention of the Special Committee within the context of the implementation of the Declaration which, as stated by the General Assembly, was fully applicable to the Territory. In the meantime it was his earnest hope that, responding to the calls addressed to it by the General Assembly and the Security Council as well as by world public opinion, the South African Government, even at that stage, would take steps to release and repatriate the group of South West Africans whom it had arrested in the Territory and placed under trial in South Africa.

25. On the Territories under Portuguese administration, it was to be regretted that yet another year had passed without progress in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. The Government of Portugal had continued in its refusal to give effect to the principle of self-determination as laid down in those resolutions as well as its policy of political and economic integration of those Territories with Portugal. The intensification of military operations in those Territories had aggravated a situation which the Security Council during 1965 had qualified as a serious disturbance of international peace and security. Considering the urgency of the need to enable the peoples of the Territories to exercise fully their right to freedom and independence, he was certain that the question would receive continued consideration by the Special Committee.

26. The question of Southern Rhodesia had also been a source of increasing concern. Neither the actions taken by the Government of the United Kingdom, nor the diplomatic and economic sanctions applied in varying degrees by Governments in response to the several United Nations resolutions adopted on the subject, had brought the quick and positive movement towards a peaceful solution which the international community had been encouraged to expect. The introduction in recent months of more systematic policies of separate development of the races constituted an additional challenge to the general desire for rapid progress towards majority rule and a just society free of discrimination. While it remained the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government as the administering Power to restore constitutional government to the Territory, the Special Committee would no doubt examine what further measures were required to enable the people of Southern Rhodesia to determine their own future in accordance with the Declaration.

27. The above-mentioned problems were different in dimension, if not in kind, from those affecting most of the other remaining colonial Territories. With regard to those Territories, there was of course considerable misgiving as to the emphasis, modalities and pace with which the administering Powers concerned were proceeding with the fulfilment of their obligations under the Charter and the Declaration. There was also

the consideration which he had underlined earlier, that less than full co-operation had been forthcoming from the administering Powers concerned in implementing the specific recommendations made by the General Assembly and the Special Committee. Equally, their attitudes for the most part had been either negative or qualified when the question had arisen of permitting access to the Territories concerned by visiting groups.

28. By thus denying to the United Nations an important source of information on the political and economic situation in the Territories and as to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people, those attitudes served also to impede the search for solutions of the peculiar difficulties confronting many of those Territories by reason of their small size and population, their limited natural resources and sometimes their geographical isolation. Nevertheless, in examining the application of the Declaration to that category of Territory and in formulating recommendations, it might be appropriate to bear in mind that, far from forswearing their obligations under the Charter, the administering Powers concerned had accepted and undertaken to give effect to the principle of self-determination.

29. Another category of problems to which the Special Committee and the Assembly had given careful consideration within the past few years, related to Territories which were the subject either of conflicting claims to sovereignty or of special interest to some Governments by reason of geographical, historical or other circumstances. While the objective of the Committee and the General Assembly in relation to those Territories had remained the same, namely the full application of the Declaration, the specific measures recommended had taken into consideration the special features of each, in order to facilitate the peaceful resolution of divergent claims and interests through mutual accommodation and goodwill. He was confident that the Committee would consider and make constructive recommendations which would assist the Governments concerned in resolving the problems involved within the context of the Declaration.

30. The work of the Special Committee for the year would be unusually onerous and the programme of meetings correspondingly heavy. For that reason, he hoped that in organizing its work the Committee would take into consideration the importance of rational planning in the light of General Assembly resolution 2361 (XXII) in order to facilitate the provision of the necessary technical and substantive support. He was also hopeful that, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), the Committee would pay due regard to the need to control and limit its documentation requirements.

31. In conclusion, he observed that in recent times one of the more encouraging developments in the field of decolonization had been the increasing interest shown by Member States in the role which the United Nations should play in assisting the emergence of colonial peoples from dependence to independence. That further sustained efforts should be made in this regard corresponded of course to the obligations set out in the Charter; but the practical effectiveness of those efforts depended primarily on full and continuing interest as well as co-operation on the part of all Members, administering and non-administering Powers alike.

32. He wished the Committee every success in its deliberations.

### *Election of officers*

33. At its 573rd meeting, on 1 February, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

*Chairman:* Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia)

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. Manuel Pérez-Guerrero (Venezuela)

*Rapporteur:* Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India)

34. At its 576th meeting, on 14 February, the Committee unanimously elected Mr. Adnan Raouf (Iraq) as its other Vice-Chairman.

35. At its 608th meeting, on 10 June, the Special Committee unanimously elected Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan) as its Rapporteur, in replacement of Mr. Gharekhan (India) who had terminated his assignment in New York.

### *Statement by the Chairman*

36. The Chairman said that it was a great honour for him to have been elected Chairman of that important Committee. To all of the members who were good enough to put their confidence in him he wished to express his gratitude and tender his thanks in his own name and in that of his country. It was obvious that the honour of being elected Chairman was addressed not so much to him as to Tunisia, and more especially to the man who presided over the destiny of his country, President Bourguiba, who for over thirty years tirelessly, ceaselessly, had devoted all his efforts and his whole life to the fight against colonialism, in Tunisia, as well as in all of the African continent and in the world, and who had carried on a constant struggle for the dignity and freedom of man wherever he might be.

37. He expressed his gratitude for the kind and indulgent words of his illustrious predecessor Ambassador Malecela, Minister Makonnen of Ethiopia, Mr. Carrillo, the representative of Venezuela and his friend from Madagascar, Mr. Blaise Rabetafika.

38. He also said how difficult it would be for him to succeed a man of the calibre of Ambassador Malecela. Militant, dynamic, energetic, straightforward, Ambassador Malecela had given an example to follow, an example for the Chairman and the members of the Special Committee. At a time when he was about to leave the United Nations to represent his great country, with his well-known fire and talent, in another great African country, the Chairman wished to remind him of the esteem members of the Committee had for him and for the United Republic of Tanzania, whose devotion to the cause of anti-colonialism was well known and appreciated, especially by all African countries.

39. The Chairman also welcomed the delegation of Honduras, which had been appointed to replace the delegation of Uruguay, whose contribution to the Committee's work had been highly valued by all.

40. He was convinced that he expressed the feelings of all the members of the Committee in conveying gratitude to the Secretary-General, U Thant, for the sustained and encouraging interest which he had shown in the work of that body of the General Assembly. The fact that each year he presided over the opening of the session of the Committee was a source of pride

for all members, and above all a source of encouragement, because courage was needed to carry on the task, often fascinating, but sometimes disappointing, of settling once and for all the painful problems of decolonization.

41. In 1960 the peoples of the Third World had thought with euphoria that they were about to witness the final disappearance of colonialism, the sequel of centuries of oppression and domination. However, more than seven years after the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, several million men still remained under colonial subjugation, and it was still Africa which paid the highest price in its suffering because of the continuance of the colonial phenomenon. Angola, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and other Territories were in the forefront of the fight for freedom and liberation—their obstinate struggle which the United Nations was in duty-bound to assist.

42. The Special Committee should spare no effort to see to it that the role of the United Nations was effective and constructive. Every Territory, from the smallest to the largest, would be duly considered, and all the members of the Committee without exception, he was sure, would make the effort of co-operation and imagination that was needed for new and speedier progress before the next session of the General Assembly. The tasks that the Committee had to complete, and the new ones assigned to it by the last session of the General Assembly, had the same objective, but they were, none the less, very numerous and different in kind. At the same time, the Committee did not have too much time at its disposal, because other activities of the United Nations would also make demands upon the efforts and the time put at the disposal of members of the Committee.

43. That was why he wished to appeal to all the members of the Committee to be diligent and to see to it that the Committee worked speedily and effectively. He hoped that the Committee would adopt a programme of work that would take into account all needs.

44. Co-operation, consultation and effectiveness would be his main policy. But his most ardent wish was to be worthy of the confidence which the members of the Committee had shown in him, and that the Committee would continue to work so as not to disappoint the hopes of peoples still under colonial domination.

## C. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

45. The Special Committee discussed the organization of its work for the year at its 573rd to 578th meetings, between 8 and 19 February. At the 573rd meeting, statements were made by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.573); at the 574th meeting, by the representatives of the United States of America, Chile, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Afghanistan and Iraq (A/AC.109/SR.574); at the 575th meeting, by the Chairman and the representatives of the United Kingdom, Iran, Madagascar, the Ivory Coast and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/SR.575); at the 576th meeting, by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Sierra Leone, Syria, Finland, Yugoslavia and India (A/AC.109/SR.576); at the 577th meeting, by the representatives of Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Mali, Venezuela, Tunisia and Australia (A/AC.109/SR.577); and, at the 578th meeting, by the representatives of Ethiopia, Iraq and Honduras (A/AC.109/SR.578).

46. At the conclusion of the debate on the organization of its work, the Special Committee, at its 578th meeting, on 19 February, requested the Working Group to consider and submit recommendations regarding the Committee's programme of work for the current year, including the order of priorities for the consideration of items. In taking this decision, the Committee also requested the Working Group to take into account the various tasks assigned to the Committee in the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session as well as the tasks envisaged by the Committee itself for 1968, an outline of which was contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/282). Further, the Special Committee requested the Working Group to take into consideration the views expressed by members as well as by the Chairman during the general debate on organization of work (A/AC.109/SR.573-578).

47. On the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee, at its 594th meeting, on 1 April, decided to maintain its Sub-Committees I, II and III and requested them in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 48 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned by the General Assembly in its resolutions concerning the items referred to them.

48. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the following allocation of items and procedure for their consideration:

### *Questions previously considered by the Special Committee*

<i>Question</i>	<i>Procedure for consideration</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
Mauritius .....	As separate item	Plenary
Equatorial Guinea .....	As separate item	Plenary
Oman .....	As separate item	Plenary
Southern Rhodesia .....	As separate item	Plenary
Swaziland .....	As separate item	Plenary
South West Africa .....	As separate item	Plenary
Ifni and Spanish Sahara .....	As separate item	Plenary



<i>Question</i>	<i>Procedure for consideration</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
Territories under Portuguese administration .....	As separate item	Plenary
French Somaliland .....	As separate item	Plenary
British Honduras .....	As separate item	Plenary
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) .....	As separate item	Plenary
Fiji .....	As separate item	Plenary
Gibraltar .....	As separate item	Plenary
Information on Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions .....	As separate item	Plenary
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee I
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee I
Seychelles and St. Helena .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee I
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
New Hebrides .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
American Samoa and Guam .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
Niue and the Tokelau Islands .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
Brunei .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
Hong Kong .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee II
United States Virgin Islands .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee III
British Virgin Islands .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee III
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee III
Bermuda, Bahamas, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos and Cayman Islands .....	As separate item	Sub-Committee III
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable .....	As separate item	Working Group

*Other matters pending for consideration in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions or previous Special Committee decisions*

<i>Question</i>	<i>Procedure for consideration</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence (para. 14 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)) .....	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories	
Participation in International Conference on Human Rights (para. 15 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)) .....	As separate item	Working Group



<i>Question</i>	<i>Procedure for consideration</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa (para. 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)) .....	Plenary	Plenary
Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII)) .....	Plenary	Plenary
Matters relating to the small Territories (para. 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII))	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories	
Question of sending visiting groups to Territories (para. 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)) .....	As separate item	Plenary and sub-committees as appropriate
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters .....	As separate item	Working Group
Special Conference of Representatives of Colonial Peoples (para. 19 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)) .....	As separate item	Working Group
Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (para. 20 of resolution 2326 (XXII); para. 19 of resolution 2262 (XXII); para. 15 of resolution 2270 (XXII)) .....	As separate item	Bureau
Pattern of Conferences (General Assembly resolution 2361 (XXII)) .....	As separate item	Working Group
Publications and documentation of the United Nations (paras. 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII)) .....	As separate item	Working Group

49. At the same meeting and on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group the Special Committee, with a view to facilitating its consideration of the following items, decided to invite the Secretary-General to request the States and/or international organizations concerned to furnish not later than June 1968 information concerning the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions:

(a) Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa (paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII));

(b) Implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII)).

50. Further, in order to facilitate its consideration of the question of sending visiting groups to Territories, the Special Committee authorized the Chairman to request the administering Powers concerned to furnish at an early date information concerning the steps envisaged by them in implementation of paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

51. At its 615th and 639th meetings, on 2 July and 27 September respectively, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fifth and thirty-eighth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.483 and A/AC.109/L.503), took various decisions concerning the control and limitation of its documentation in the light of paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, relating to publications and documentation of the United Nations. These decisions are reflected in section I of the present chapter.

52. At its 594th and 645th meetings, on 1 April and 29 October, respectively, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth and thirty-ninth reports of the Working Group, took decisions concerning the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters, within the context of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, and pursuant to the report it submitted in that connexion to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (see A/6700/Rev.1, chap. I, para. 329). These decisions are reflected in section N of the present chapter.

53. At its 639th meeting on 27 September the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-eighth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.503), decided that conference

room papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the various sub-committees, particularly Sub-Committee I, should be distributed not only to members of the Sub-Committee concerned but also to all other members of the Special Committee. By the same decision, the Special Committee agreed in principle that wherever working or conference room papers prepared by the Secretariat contained information derived from press sources, that fact should be indicated in an appropriate manner in those papers, it being understood that the modalities would be left to the discretion of the Secretariat.

54. At its 594th, 615th, 627th, 636th and 645th meetings, held between 1 April and 29 October, the Special Committee took various decisions concerning its programme of work for 1968, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the thirty-fourth to thirty-seventh and thirty-ninth reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1, A/AC.109/L.483, A/AC.109/L.490, A/AC.109/L.498 and A/AC.109/L.525). These decisions are reflected in section E of the present chapter.

#### D. MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND ITS WORKING GROUP AND SUB-COMMITTEES

##### *Special Committee*

55. The Special Committee held meetings during 1968, at United Nations Headquarters, as follows:

*First session:* 573rd to 626th meetings, 1 February to 19 July 1968.

*Second session:* 627th to 651st meetings, 16 August to 5 December 1968.

##### *Working Group*

56. The Special Committee, at its 578th meeting, on 19 February, approved the nomination of Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Iran, Italy and the United Republic of Tanzania to be members of the Working Group, together with the four officers of the Special Committee, namely, the Chairman (Tunisia), the two Vice-Chairmen (Venezuela and Iraq), and the Rapporteur (India).

57. By virtue of his election, at the 608th meeting, on 10 June, as Rapporteur in place of Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India) (see para. 35 above), Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan) became a member of the Working Group.

58. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided, without objection, that India should serve as a member of the Working Group for the duration of the current year.

59. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held eight meetings and submitted six reports (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1, A/AC.109/L.483, A/AC.109/L.490, A/AC.109/L.498, A/AC.109/L.503, A/AC.109/L.525).

##### *Sub-Committee on Petitions*

60. The Special Committee, at its 580th meeting, on 6 March, decided to continue the Sub-Committee on Petitions, with the following membership: Chile/Ecuador (see para. 62 below), India, Italy, Madagascar, Mali, Poland and Syria.

61. At its 122nd meeting, on 7 March, the Sub-Committee on Petitions elected Mr. Raymond Raelin (Madagascar) as its Chairman and, at its 124th

meeting, on 20 March, Mr. Jorge Huneeus (Chile) as its Vice-Chairman.

62. On the appointment of Ecuador, with effect from 25 October, to fill the vacancy created by the withdrawal of Chile from the Special Committee, Ecuador replaced Chile as a member of the Sub-Committee on Petitions.

63. The Sub-Committee on Petitions held sixteen meetings between 7 March and 13 November and submitted sixteen reports to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.447, A/AC.109/L.448, A/AC.109/L.450, A/AC.109/L.461, A/AC.109/L.466, A/AC.109/L.467, A/AC.109/L.472, A/AC.109/L.477, A/AC.109/L.480, A/AC.109/L.484, A/AC.109/L.488, A/AC.109/L.489, A/AC.109/L.493, A/AC.109/L.500, A/AC.109/L.522 and A/AC.109/L.527). The Sub-Committee on Petitions considered during the period a total of 190 communications, 187 of which it decided to circulate as petitions. The petitions circulated by the Sub-Committee are listed in the chapters of the present report dealing with the Territories to which they refer. These petitions included thirteen requests for hearing which it recommended to the Special Committee for approval. A list of petitioners heard by the Special Committee is given in annex I of the present chapter.

##### *Sub-Committee I*

64. The Special Committee, at its 595th meeting, on 3 April, decided to continue the Sub-Committee I with the following membership: Chile, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

65. At its 47th meeting, on 11 April, Sub-Committee I elected Mr. Malcolm Oluwale Cole (Sierra Leone) as its Chairman, and Mr. Rafic Jouejati (Syria) as its Rapporteur.

66. Sub-Committee I held fifteen meetings between 11 April and 4 October and submitted three reports to the Special Committee covering its consideration of the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

(a) Seychelles and St. Helena (A/AC.109/L.482);

(b) Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/AC.109/L.496);

(c) Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa (A/AC.109/L.506).

67. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to item (a) above is contained in chapter XII of the present report. An account of its consideration of item (b) above is contained in chapter IV, while its consideration of item (c) above is contained in documents A/7320 and Add.1.<sup>2</sup> The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the documents cited.

<sup>2</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 68.

*Sub-Committee II*

68. At its 595th meeting, on 3 April, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee II with the following membership: Afghanistan, Australia, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iraq, Poland and the United States of America.

69. At its 70th meeting, on 11 April, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Adnan Raouf (Iraq) as its Chairman.

70. Sub-Committee II held seventeen meetings between 11 April and 22 October, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

(a) Niue and Tokelau Islands (A/AC.109/L.485);

(b) Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands (A/AC.109/L.486);

(c) New Hebrides (A/AC.109/L.487);

(d) Guam and American Samoa (A/AC.109/L.518);

(e) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/L.519);

(f) Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (A/AC.109/L.520).

71. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports relating to specific Territories is contained in chapters XVIII to XXV of the present report. The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the chapters cited.

72. In addition to the above-mentioned reports, the Sub-Committee submitted a report entitled "Review of work (1968)" (see annex II of the present chapter), covering its discharge of the various tasks assigned to it. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report is set out in Section E of the present chapter.

*Sub-Committee III*

73. At its 595th meeting, on 3 April, the Special Committee decided to maintain Sub-Committee III with the following membership: Bulgaria, Finland, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Venezuela.

74. At its 99th meeting, on 10 April, Sub-Committee III elected Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran) as its Chairman.

75. Sub-Committee III held nineteen meetings, between 10 April and 22 October, and submitted reports dealing with the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

(a) Bermuda (A/AC.109/L.468);

(b) United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/L.474 and Corr.1 (French only));

(c) Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat (A/AC.109/L.476);

(d) Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/AC.109/L.481).

76. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's reports relating to specific Territories is contained in chapters XXVI to XXIX of the present report. The reports of the Sub-Committee are annexed to the chapters cited.

77. In addition to the above-mentioned reports, the Sub-Committee submitted a report entitled "General conclusions and recommendations on the Territories considered by the Sub-Committee III" (see annex III of the present chapter). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of this report is contained in section K, subsection (d), of the present chapter.

78. Further, the Sub-Committee submitted a report entitled "Review of work (1968)" (see annex IV of the present chapter), covering its discharge of the various tasks assigned to it. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of paragraphs 1 to 12 of the Sub-Committee's report is contained in section E of the present chapter. An account of its consideration of paragraph 13 of the report is contained in section K, subsection (d), of the present chapter.

*Sub-Committee on Fiji*

79. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, *inter alia*, to consider the question of Fiji at its plenary meetings, it being understood that the Sub-Committee on Fiji which it had established during September 1967 pursuant to its resolution of 7 September 1966 (see A/6300/Rev.1, chap. VII, para. 120) and General Assembly resolution 2185 (XXI) of 12 December 1966 "to visit Fiji for the purpose of studying the situation at first hand and report", would continue its work. The composition of the Sub-Committee on Fiji was as follows: Bulgaria, Chile, Finland, India and the United Republic of Tanzania.

80. At its first meeting, on 1 July, the Sub-Committee on Fiji elected Mr. Jorge Huneeus (Chile) as its Chairman.

81. The Sub-Committee on Fiji held two meetings, on 1 July and 30 August, and submitted a report to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.495). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Sub-Committee's report is contained in chapter XVI of the present report. The report of the Sub-Committee is annexed to that chapter.

*Sub-Committee on Oman*

82. At its 593rd meeting, on 29 March, the Special Committee, decided, without objection, to establish a Sub-Committee on Oman in the light of paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2302 (XXII) of 12 December 1967, and to request the Chairman, after consultations, to submit nominations for approval by the Committee.

83. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee, at its 596th meeting, on 11 April, decided without objection that the composition of the Sub-Committee on Oman should be as follows: Iran, Iraq, Mali, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela.

84. The Sub-Committee was unable to hold meetings during the current year. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Oman is contained in chapter XVII of the present report.

*E. CONSIDERATION OF TERRITORIES*

85. During the period covered by this report, the Special Committee considered the following Territories:

<i>Territories</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
Namibia .....	576, 577, 600
Equatorial Guinea .....	579, 582, 583, 586-590, 592-594, 600, 613, 614, 616, 618-626, 642
Southern Rhodesia .....	580-582, 584-590
Mauritius .....	584
Oman (see paras. 82-84 above) .....	592, 593, 596, 646
Swaziland .....	596, 602-604, 630
Territories under Portuguese administration .....	607, 609-615, 627, 633-637
Gibraltar .....	641
Ifni and Spanish Sahara .....	641, 644
Fiji (see paras. 79-81 above) .....	643
British Honduras .....	646
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) .....	646
French Somaliland <sup>3</sup> .....	646
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee I</i>	
Seychelles and St. Helena .....	616, 617
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee II</i>	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands .....	605-608, 619, 620, 644
Niue and Tokelau Islands .....	619, 620, 644
New Hebrides .....	619, 620, 644
Guam and American Samoa .....	646-648
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands .....	646
Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands .....	646
Brunei .....	646
Hong Kong .....	646
<i>Territories referred to Sub-Committee III</i>	
Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent .....	597, 602, 616, 617, 628, 646
Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat .....	600-603, 611-613, 646
United States Virgin Islands .....	611-613, 646
British Virgin Islands .....	646

86. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories listed above and its resolutions and/or conclusions and recommendations thereon, is contained in chapters VI to XXXI of the present report.

<sup>3</sup> Note by the Rapporteur: Terminology Bulletin No. 240 issued by the Secretariat on 15 April 1968 (ST/SC/SER.F/240) reads as follows:

"The new name of the Territory formerly known as French Somaliland is: French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

...

"This designation, which is being introduced at the request of the administering Power, should be used in all documents with the exception of those records of texts in which the speaker or author has used a different terminology."

87. At its 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Special Committee had before it the report of Sub-Committee II entitled "Review of work (1968)" (see annex II of the present chapter). At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/SR.646), it decided, *inter alia*, to note that Sub-Committee II was unable to consider the Territories of Brunei and Hong Kong<sup>4</sup> and, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to

<sup>4</sup> The representatives of Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria stated that since the question of Hong Kong was directly related to the People's Republic of China, the United Nations and its organs, including the Special Committee, could not consider this matter until the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China were restored in the United Nations.

give in that connexion, to give consideration to those Territories at its next session.

88. At the same meeting the Special Committee had before it the report of Sub-Committee III entitled "Review of work (1968)" (see annex IV of the present chapter). At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States and by Venezuela, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646), the Committee decided, *inter alia*, to note that the Sub-Committee had decided to defer consideration of the British Virgin Islands, and, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to give consideration to the Territory at its next session, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the records.

#### F. QUESTION OF THE LIST OF TERRITORIES TO WHICH THE DECLARATION IS APPLICABLE

89. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, *inter alia*, to take up as a separate item the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

90. In taking this decision, the Special Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (see A/6700/Rev.1, chap. I, para. 176) it stated that, subject to any direction that the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, it would continue its consideration of the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies. The Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 4 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly approved "the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1968, including ... the review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies".

91. At its 645th and 647th meetings, on 29 October and 4 November, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of recommendations contained in the thirty-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.525). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"11. Finally, the Working Group, pursuant to the decision taken by the Special Committee at its 564th meeting (see A/6700/Rev.1, para. 327), and in the light of operative paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), considered the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable.

"12. On the proposal of the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania and following an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed to recommend that the Comoro Archipelago be included in the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable."

92. At the 645th meeting, statements on the above-quoted paragraphs of the report were made by the representatives of Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, the United Republic of Tanzania, Iran, Tunisia, Mali, Finland, Iraq, Syria and Ethiopia and by the Chairman, as well as by the Committee Secretary (A/AC.109/SR.645).

93. At the 647th meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of a letter dated 15 October 1968 addressed to him by the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations, Chairman of the African Group at the United Nations (see annex V of the present chapter), requesting the inclusion of the Comoro Archipelago in the list of the Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. On the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee decided, without objection, to circulate that letter as a Committee document (A/AC.109/306).

94. At the same meeting, the representative of Madagascar proposed that the Committee defer consideration of the question of the inclusion of the Comoro Archipelago to the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies (A/AC.109/SR.647). Following statements by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mali, the Ivory Coast and Italy, as well as by the Committee Secretary (A/AC.109/SR.647), the Committee decided, by a vote of 10 to 7, with 6 abstentions, to adopt the proposal of the representative of Madagascar.

95. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, Mali, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.647).

#### G. SPECIAL CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF COLONIAL PEOPLES

96. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up as a separate item the question of a special conference of representatives of colonial peoples and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and report.

97. In taking this decision, the Special Committee was guided by the provisions of resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by paragraph 19 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to consider and submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session regarding the holding early in 1969 of a special conference of representatives of colonial peoples for the purpose, *inter alia*, of considering the most effective means by which the international community can intensify its assistance to them in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence".

98. The Special Committee considered this item at its 645th meeting, on 29 October. In its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the thirty-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.525), paragraph 5 of which reads as follows:

"5. After examining the various aspects of the matter, the Working Group noted that the year 1970 would be the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. Taking into account the above-mentioned considerations, the Working Group agreed to recommend that the Special Committee suggest that the General Assembly should authorize the organization of a special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and that in the context of



that programme consideration might be given to the holding of a conference, as envisaged in operative paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), together with any other proposals that may be made in connexion with that programme."

99. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and the United States (A/AC.109/SR.645), approved the above-quoted recommendation, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

#### H. PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

100. By paragraph 15 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considers appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights".

101. In that connexion, the Special Committee considered, at its 593rd and 594th meetings, on 29 March and 1 April, the recommendations concerning this question contained in the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1). Following statements at the 593rd and 594th meetings by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia (A/AC.109/SR.593-594), respectively, the Special Committee, at its 594th meeting, adopted the above-mentioned recommendations.

102. By that decision, the Special Committee agreed to take up as a separate item the question of its participation in the International Conference on Human Rights. By the same decision, the Committee decided that it should be represented at that Conference by its Chairman and one or two representatives to be nominated by him.

103. At its 596th meeting, on 11 April, the Special Committee decided on the proposal of the Chairman, that its delegation to the above-named Conference should be composed of its Chairman, as previously agreed, the Rapporteur and the representative of Finland.

104. Accordingly, the delegation of the Special Committee which attended the Conference consisted of the Chairman, Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia), the Rapporteur, Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India) and Mr. M. Cawen (Finland).

105. At its 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Special Committee had before it the report submitted by its delegation to the International Conference on Human Rights (A/AC.109/305) (see annex VI of the present chapter).

106. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, following a statement by its Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646), decided, without objection, to adopt the above-mentioned report and to endorse the observations contained therein.

#### I. PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

107. At its 594th meeting on 1 April, by adopting the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.

109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee decided to take up as a separate item the question of publications and documentation in the light of paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967, and to refer it to the Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

108. At its 615th and 639th meetings, held on 2 July and 27 September, respectively, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of recommendations contained in the thirty-fifth and thirty-eighth reports of the Working Group (see annex VII A and B).

109. At its 615th meeting, the Special Committee, following a statement by the representative of the United States (A/AC.109/SR.615), adopted the thirty-fifth report of the Working Group. By that decision, the Committee agreed, *inter alia*, to adopt, for its annual report to the General Assembly with effect from the current year, the pattern followed by the Main Committees of the General Assembly concerned with political matters, particularly the Fourth Committee. It was the understanding of the Special Committee in taking this decision that the various Sub-Committees to which specific items had been referred for consideration would adopt the same pattern for their reports to the Committee.

110. Further, at its 639th meeting, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom, Madagascar, Australia, and the United States as well as by the representative of the Office of Conference Services (A/AC.109/SR.639), adopted the thirty-eighth report of the Working Group concerning the above-mentioned item. By that decision the Committee agreed, *inter alia*, that, instead of including meeting records or extracts therefrom in its annual report to the General Assembly, these records should with effect from the current year be made available to the General Assembly in bound compilations.

111. At the same meeting, the Special Committee, on the suggestion of the representative of Sierra Leone, supported by the representative of Yugoslavia decided, in modification of the relevant recommendation contained in the thirty-eighth report of the Working Group, that working papers prepared by the Secretariat, on individual items should be appended to the relevant chapter of the report of the Committee to the General Assembly for the current year, it being understood that the Committee would review the matter during 1969.

112. Finally, the Special Committee, at the same meeting, by approving the relevant recommendation contained in the thirty-eighth report of the Working Group, decided that, subject to approval by the General Assembly at its twenty-third session, the existing system of meeting records should be maintained for the subsidiary bodies of the Committee, but that as regards its own plenary meetings, the present arrangements should be replaced by a system of verbatim records in the working languages, including Spanish, in provisional form only, to which addenda and/or corrigenda would be issued to cover corrections submitted by delegations; summary records of plenary meetings would thus be eliminated.

#### J. PUBLICITY FOR THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DECOLONIZATION

113. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, by approv-

ing the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up as a separate item the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and to refer it to its Bureau for consideration and report.

114. In taking this decision, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by paragraph 20 of which the General Assembly requested "the Secretary-General to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give effect to the provisions of its resolutions 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2262 (XXII), 2270 (XXII) and 2288 (XXII) concerning the widespread and continuous publicizing of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples". The Special Committee also took into consideration the provisions of operative paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia and of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 concerning the question of Territories under Portuguese administration.

115. Following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania, as well as by the Chairman at the 593rd meeting, on 29 March (A/AC.109/SR.593), and pursuant to the decision mentioned in paragraph 113 above, the Special Committee considered this item at its 595th to 600th meetings, between 3 and 30 April, and at its 649th meeting, on 8 November.

116. At the 595th meeting, on 3 April, the Chairman read out to the Special Committee the text of a letter addressed to him by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information (A/AC.109/SR.595) containing information on certain points raised at the 593rd meeting concerning this item. At the same meeting, statements in that connexion were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Chile, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.595).

117. At the 596th meeting, on 11 April, statements were made by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information, and by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.596). At the 597th meeting, on 17 April, the Chairman drew attention to a selection of documents published by the Office of Public Information, which had been distributed to the Committee in response to the request made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 596th meeting. Statements were made at the 598th meeting, on 19 April, by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Syria, Mali and Australia, as well as by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information (A/AC.109/SR.598), by the Chairman, at the 599th meeting, on 29 April (A/AC.109/SR.599), and, by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information and by the representatives of Chile, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sierra Leone, at the 600th meeting, 30 April (A/AC.109/SR.600).

118. At its 600th meeting, on 30 April, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, in accord-

ance with the decision mentioned in paragraph 113 above, the Bureau of the Committee would maintain close contact, through the substantive Department, with the Office of Public Information, in order to ensure that the suggestions made during the preceding debate were fully taken into account in the work of that Office.

119. At the 649th meeting, on 8 November, the Chairman, on behalf of the Bureau, submitted an oral report (see annex VIII of the present chapter) pursuant to the Special Committee's decision referred to in paragraph 113 above. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Madagascar, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, the United States, Australia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mali and the United Kingdom, by the representative of the Office of Public Information and by the Committee Secretary (A/AC.109/SR.649), the Special Committee decided to take note of the report of the Bureau and, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session.

#### K. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER MATTERS

##### (a) *Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions*

120. In accordance with its mandate, as set out in General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, the Special Committee considered, at its 630th, 632nd to 634th and 637th to 639th meetings, between 5 and 27 September, the question of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under 73 e of the Charter and related questions. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of this item is contained in chapter XXXII of the present report.

##### (b) *Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa*

121. In accordance with paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967, the Special Committee continued its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

122. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee referred this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report. Sub-Committee I presented its report to the Special Committee on 31 October (A/AC.109/L.506 and Corr.2). The Special Committee's report to the General Assembly on this question is contained in document A/7320 and Add.1.<sup>5</sup>

##### (c) *Military activities and arrangements by colonial*

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes*, agenda item 68.



*Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*

123. Having regard to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by operative paragraph 4 of which the General Assembly approved "the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1968, including... the study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", the Special Committee continued its study of this item.

124. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee referred this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report. Sub-Committee I presented its report to the Special Committee on 23 September (A/AC.109/L.496). The Special Committee's report to the General Assembly on this question is contained in chapter IV of the present report.

(d) *Matters relating to small Territories*

125. In paragraph 17 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly invited "the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence".

126. In requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, the Special Committee called their attention to the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). Further, in arriving at its conclusions and recommendations concerning the small Territories, details of which are contained in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee took that provision into consideration.

127. Furthermore, the Special Committee considered, at its 646th meeting on 31 October, a report submitted by Sub-Committee III containing a number of general conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories considered by that Sub-Committee (see annex III of the present chapter).

128. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and the United States (A/AC.109/SR.646), the Special Committee decided to approve the general conclusions and recommendations contained in the report, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record.

129. On 8 November, the text of these conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States to the United Nations for the attention of their respective Governments.

130. As indicated in paragraph 78 above, at the 646th meeting, on 31 October, the Chairman of Sub-Committee III, in his statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/SR.646), submitted a report of the Sub-Committee III entitled "Review of Work (1968)" (see annex IV of the present chapter), paragraph 13 of which contained a recommendation of

that body relating to the small Territories which read as follows:

"13. With regard to the request of the General Assembly to pay particular attention to the small Territories (General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)), the Sub-Committee maintains that the Secretary-General should be asked to initiate a study of the feasibility of arrangements under which small Territories which may wish to be fully self-governing might be enabled to have available to them the status of a sovereign entity associated with the United Nations."

131. At the same meeting, statements on this paragraph were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Yugoslavia, Sierra Leone, Bulgaria and India and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.646).

132. At the 648th meeting on 7 November, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.648), the representative of Iran, speaking as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee III and on behalf of that body, submitted orally a revised text of paragraph 13, by which the original paragraph 13 of the report was replaced by the following:

"13. In view of the request contained in General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), the Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee that it decide to initiate, with the collaboration of the Secretary-General, a study of the question of the small Territories, which due to their particular circumstances, require special attention."

133. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, Iran, the Ivory Coast, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Venezuela, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.648). In his statement, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania suggested an amendment by which the words "for the achievement of the aims of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960" would be added at the end of paragraph 13 of the report, as revised. In his statement the representative of the United Kingdom also suggested that the paragraph under reference should be amended to include specific reference to paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

134. At the 649th meeting, on 8 November, the representative of Iran submitted orally a further revised text of paragraph 13 of the report, by which that paragraph was replaced by the following:

"13. The Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee that it decide to initiate, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a study of the question of the small Territories in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), which invited the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence."

135. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States (A/AC.109/SR.649), the Spe-

cial Committee decided to adopt paragraph 13 of the report of the Sub-Committee III, as further revised, it being understood that reservations expressed by certain members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. Further statements were made by the representative of Iran and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.649).

(e) *Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence*

136. In paragraph 14 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly invited "the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration".

137. In requesting its Sub-Committees I, II and III to carry out the tasks assigned to them, the Special Committee called their attention to the above-mentioned provision of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). Further, in its consideration of specific territories, the Special Committee took that provision into consideration.

(f) *Pattern of conferences*

138. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, by adopting the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group, the Special Committee decided to take up the question of the pattern of conferences as a separate item and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and report.

139. In taking this decision, the Special Committee was guided by the provisions of resolution 2361 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, by paragraph 4 of which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested "all . . . subsidiary bodies of the United Nations to take the necessary steps to review their methods of work and calendar of conferences and meetings with a view to reducing the total meeting time".

140. The Special Committee considered this question at its 645th meeting, on 29 October. In its consideration of the question the Special Committee had before it the relevant recommendations contained in the thirty-ninth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.525). At the same meeting, following statements in that connexion by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and Madagascar as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.645), the Special Committee approved the above-mentioned recommendations. By that decision the Special Committee, in the light of its experience in previous years, and taking into account the probable work-load for 1969, as well as the need to complete its work before the opening of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, agreed that it would hold two sessions in 1969, the first from 27 January to 27 June, and the second from 21 July to 5 September.

141. It was the understanding of the Special Committee, in taking the above-mentioned decision, that the programme recommended would not preclude the holding of extra-session meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Special Committee might decide to hold during 1969.

L. RELATIONS WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

(a) *Security Council*

142. In paragraph 13 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly requested "the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions with a view to assisting the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security", and recommended "the Council to take such suggestions fully into consideration".

(i) *Namibia*

143. In the last paragraph of the consensus adopted at its 577th meeting on 15 February, concerning the question of Namibia, the Special Committee, *inter alia*, expressed the view that "the Security Council which, by its resolution 245 (1968) adopted unanimously on 25 January 1968, called upon the South African Government to discontinue forthwith the illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned and in addition decided to remain seized of the matter, should consider urgently taking effective action". The text of the consensus was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 15 February.<sup>6</sup>

(ii) *Southern Rhodesia*

144. By paragraph 4 of its resolution of 7 March 1968 on the question of Southern Rhodesia (A/AC.109/287), the Special Committee drew "the urgent attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in the Territory with a view to taking effective action to deal with it". The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 7 March.<sup>7</sup>

145. At the request of the Special Committee, at its 590th meeting, on 19 March, the Chairman made a statement on the question of Southern Rhodesia. On the same day, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee, the text of that statement was brought to the attention of the President of the Security Council,<sup>8</sup> together with the summary records of the discussions in the Committee on the question (A/AC.109/SR.580-582 and 584-590) and the relevant working papers prepared by the Secretariat which the Committee had before it (A/AC.109/L.445 and Add.1).

(iii) *Territories under Portuguese administration*

146. In paragraph 11 of its resolution of 26 June 1968 concerning the Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/292), the Special Committee drew "the urgent attention of the Security Council to the increased threat posed by the situation in the Territories under Portuguese domination, as well as the consequences of the violations by Portugal of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the neighbouring independent African States". In paragraph 12 of the same resolution, the Special Committee recommended "the Security Council to consider urgently the adoption of the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its own resolutions concerning this ques-

<sup>6</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968*, document S/8410.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/8442.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/8474.

tion, particularly resolution 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965, and those of General Assembly resolutions 2107 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2184 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, and 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967". Further, in paragraph 19 of the resolution, the Special Committee decided "to transmit to the Security Council the present resolution and the records of the discussion in the Special Committee on this question". The text of this resolution, together with the summary records of the discussion of the Special Committee on this question (A/AC.109/SR.607-614) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 28 June.<sup>9</sup>

147. In paragraph 4 of its resolution of 23 September 1968 on the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/299), the Special Committee requested its Chairman to transmit the text of that resolution to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with that request, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the President of the Security Council on 1 October.<sup>10</sup>

#### (b) Trusteeship Council

148. In accordance with paragraph 8 of the General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, which requested the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work, the President of the Trusteeship Council, by a letter dated 19 June 1968 (A/AC.109/293) addressed to the Chairman, informed the Special Committee that the Council at its thirty-fifth session examined conditions in the Trust Territories of New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. The letter stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, as well as the observations of the members of that body, representing their individual opinions only, were contained in its report to the General Assembly on New Guinea<sup>11</sup> and in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.<sup>12</sup>

#### (c) Economic and Social Council

149. In accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) of 14 December 1967, preliminary consultations were held between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee during June 1968 concerning the "appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". The report submitted by the Chairman on these consultations at the 617th meeting of the Committee, on 3 July is included in chapter III of the present report.

150. Further, in adopting a statement made by the Chairman at the 644th meeting, on 18 October (see below, chap. III, sect. B, paras. 22-30), the Special Committee authorized its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council, taking into full consideration the provisions contained in the last paragraph of the above-mentioned statement.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1968, document S/8658.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for August, September and October 1968, document S/8835.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 4.*

<sup>12</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Special Supplement No. 1.*

#### (d) Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa

151. The Special Committee closely followed the work of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, bearing in mind the repercussions of these policies on the situation in the dependent Territories in southern Africa. Further, the Bureau of the Special Committee maintained close contact with the Bureau of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa as regards matters of common interest relating to the work of the two Committees.

#### (e) United Nations Council for Namibia

152. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee closely followed the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia. Liaison between the two bodies was maintained through their respective Bureaux, and in particular, petitions which raised matters of concern to the United Nations Council were brought to the latter's attention.

#### (f) Commission on Human Rights

153. During the year, the Special Committee closely followed the work of the Commission on Human Rights in relation to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of *apartheid* with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories,<sup>13</sup> as well as the Commission's consideration of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism<sup>14</sup> and on the study of racial discrimination in southern Africa.<sup>15</sup>

154. In paragraph 4 of its resolution of 23 September 1968 (A/AC.109/299) on the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee requested its Chairman to transmit the text of that resolution to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights. Accordingly, the text of that resolution was transmitted, on 27 September, to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights.<sup>16</sup>

#### (g) United Nations Mission for the Supervision of the Referendum and the Elections in Equatorial Guinea

155. Following consultations with the Special Committee and the administering Power, the Secretary-General, on 6 August, announced the appointment of the United Nations Mission for the Supervision of the Referendum and the Elections in Equatorial Guinea in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 2355 (XXII) and paragraph 9 of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 1 April 1968 (A/AC.109/289). The membership of the United Nations Mission was as follows: Chile, Iran, Niger, Syria and the United Republic of Tanzania.

156. On 9 October, the Secretary-General informed the Special Committee that the United Nations Mission had returned to Headquarters from the Territory and

<sup>13</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4, chap. III.*

<sup>14</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.XIV.2.

<sup>15</sup> E/CN.4/949 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2-5.

<sup>16</sup> E/CN.4/978.

that he had agreed with the Mission that its Chairman should make an oral report to the Special Committee. Subsequently, the Mission would submit a purely descriptive account of its activities which would be distributed for the record.

157. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the report presented by the Mission is contained in chapter IX of the present report.

(h) *Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations*

158. In order to facilitate its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" the Special Committee, at its 594th meeting, on 1 April, decided to invite the Secretary-General to request the international organizations concerned to furnish not later than June 1968 information relating to the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII).

159. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, by a letter dated 30 April 1968, brought the decision of the Special Committee to the attention of the under-mentioned specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations and requested them to furnish at an early date the desired information in order to enable him to report to the Committee: International Labour Organisation (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Organization of American States (OAS), League of Arab States (LAS), and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

160. In the above-mentioned letter the Secretary-General also recalled that by an earlier letter dated 31 January 1968, he had transmitted to them for their attention the text of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII).

161. The substantive portions of the replies received by the Secretary-General from the international organizations concerned in response to his letter of 30 April 1968 as well as to his earlier letter transmitting the General Assembly resolution, were made available to the Special Committee in document A/AC.109/304, which is appended as an annex to chapter III of the present report.

162. In paragraph 14 of a resolution on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration (A/AC.109/292), adopted at its 614th meeting, on 26 June, the Special Committee reiterated "its appeal to all the specialized agencies, in particular to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from granting Portugal any financial, economic or technical assistance as long as the Government of Portugal fails to imple-

ment General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)". In paragraph 15 of the same resolution, the Special Committee expressed "its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the specialized agencies concerned and other international relief organizations for the help they have given so far", and, requested them "in co-operation with the host and other interested Governments, with the Organization of African Unity and through it with the national liberation movements, to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to those who have suffered and are still suffering as a result of military operations". Further, in paragraph 18 of the resolution, the Special Committee requested "the Secretary-General to assist, as appropriate, the specialized agencies referred to in paragraph 14 above with regard to its implementation and to report thereon to the Special Committee".

163. The Secretary-General transmitted the above-mentioned resolution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity on 1 July and to the executive heads of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on 12 July.

#### M. REVIEW OF WORK<sup>17</sup>

164. In its resolution 2326 (XXII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which had not yet attained independence. The Assembly also requested the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories, to recommend, whenever it considered it proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory, and to make concrete suggestions to the Security Council with a view to assisting that body in considering appropriate measures under the Charter regarding developments in the colonial Territories which might threaten international peace and security. The Assembly further requested the Special Committee, *inter alia*, to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In a number of other resolutions, the General Assembly also assigned to the Committee various specific tasks in connexion with individual Territories and items on its agenda.

165. At the outset of its work during 1968, the Special Committee noted that some constitutional progress had taken place in a few of the colonial Territories to which the Declaration applied, that Aden (South Yemen) and Nauru, to which it had given close attention in previous years, had acceded to independence in December 1967 and January 1968 respectively, and that the same status was expected to be attained during the course of the year by Mauritius, Swaziland and Equatorial Guinea, which were currently on its agenda.

166. Notwithstanding these developments, many members observed at the beginning of the Special Committee's session that the complete and effective implementation of the Declaration had been too long delayed and was nowhere near realization in a large number

<sup>17</sup> The views or reservations of individual members on matters reviewed in this section are set out in the relevant chapters of the present report.



of Territories. They noted that although over seven years had passed since the adoption of the Declaration, many of these Territories still remained under harsh forms of colonial rule, and that some of them had little prospect of emancipation in the foreseeable future. They also cited instances to illustrate that far from co-operating in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, the administering Powers, generally speaking, had persisted in their reluctance or refusal to permit the peoples of the colonial Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence; indeed, in some cases they had extended the scope and application of their harshly repressive policies. Several members considered the continuation of colonial rule in various parts of the world as a threat to international peace and security. In particular, serious concern was expressed regarding the prevailing situation in the colonial Territories in southern Africa. In this connexion some members laid stress on the grave consequences of the development in southern Africa of an *entente* between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, which, with the assistance of their main trading partners and of foreign economic and other interests, were perpetuating undemocratic minority régimes in that part of the world.

167. It was in this context that the Special Committee engaged in the discharge of its mandate during 1968. In the course of its work it re-examined the implementation of the Declaration and of United Nations resolutions relating to the various colonial Territories, and in the light of developments formulated recommendations, as appropriate, for the application of further measures. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII), the Committee also undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese administration and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Moreover, having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2326 (XXII) and 2357 (XXII), the Committee continued its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. Further, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2311 (XXII) and 2326 (XXII), the Committee examined the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. Pursuant to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), the Special Committee also examined the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. In addition, the Committee carried out the specific responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly in various resolutions, to which reference is made in paragraph 1 above as well as other tasks arising from its own previous decisions.

168. The programme of work of the Committee, as outlined above, kept the Committee fully occupied throughout its entire session. Many of the problems which the Special Committee was called upon to examine, particularly in southern Africa, had increased

both in difficulty and complexity. Moreover, the Special Committee was obliged to keep the situation in some of the Territories concerned under continuous review in view of the special situation prevailing therein. Despite its heavy volume of work and the complexities of the problems involved, the Committee, by holding meetings continuously from February to November, except for one short recess, was able to give adequate consideration to all but a few of the items on its agenda, and to make appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly.

169. The problem of Southern Rhodesia weighed heavily on the deliberations of the Special Committee during 1968. The defiance of the international community and of world public opinion by the illegal racist minority régime reached new heights in March 1968 when it arbitrarily executed a number of African nationalists. Profoundly shocked by these assassinations the Committee strongly deplored the failure of the administering Power to prevent the perpetration of such crimes in the Territory and drew the attention of the Security Council to the grave situation in the Territory. The Committee also reviewed the over-all situation in Southern Rhodesia since the illegal declaration of independence. The majority of members expressed concern at the progressive enforcement of racial segregation, the ruthless and oppressive measures taken by the illegal racist minority régime against the African majority, and the increasing co-operation between that régime and the Governments of South Africa and Portugal which had recently been evidenced by the use of South African military and police forces in operations in the Territory against the liberation movement. They expressed the view that sanctions at their current level could not by themselves bring the rebellion to an end, and emphasized that the Government of the United Kingdom as the administering Power should take all the necessary measures, including the use of force, to put an end to the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to ensure the immediate application of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions. Accordingly, they considered that the Security Council should call upon the United Kingdom to take action along those lines.

170. With regard to Namibia, the Special Committee deplored the blatant refusal of the Government of South Africa to accept General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), especially as regards the transfer of the administration of the Territory to the United Nations Council for Namibia, and in regard to the illegal arrest, detention and trial of thirty-seven Namibians, followed by the imposition of heavy sentences on thirty-two of them by the South African authorities. The Committee was concerned also about the extension by those authorities of the Suppression of Communism Act to the Territory, the arrest of political leaders, the imposition of stringent restrictions on political activity in the Territory and the intensification of repressive activities against the people. Of no less grave concern to the Committee were the measures being taken by South African authorities for the dismemberment of the Territory, involving the creation of "Bantustans" in nearly half the area of the Territory, as well as the forcible resettlement of Africans in segregated areas, and the integration of the remainder with South Africa. The Committee considered that the intransigent attitude of the South African Government, as exemplified by its recent outrageous actions in Namibia, constituted a

major obstacle to the transfer of power to the people of Namibia and the attainment by the Territory of full and complete independence. In condemning the flagrant refusal of South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Committee also expressed the view that the General Assembly and the Security Council should urgently consider taking effective action in order to enable the people of Namibia to attain full and complete independence without further delay in conformity with the Declaration.

171. As regards the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal has shown no sign of relaxing its oppressive domination over the indigenous inhabitants. Far from accepting or beginning to give effect to the principle of self-determination in the Territories, the Portuguese Government, in an effort to stifle the popular struggle for emancipation, has further intensified its military operations against the African peoples. To that end it has continued to take advantage of the economic as well as military assistance which it receives from certain States and in particular from its military allies. At the same time the Special Committee noted with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the liberation movements in these Territories under Portuguese administration. Considering the urgent need of those movements for assistance in various fields, the Special Committee reiterated its appeal to all States to grant the people of the Territories under Portuguese domination the moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the restoration of their inalienable rights. It also requested the specialized agencies and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to increase their assistance to the refugees from the Territories under Portuguese domination and to those suffering as a result of military operations. Further, the Committee recommended that the Security Council take the necessary measures to make mandatory the provisions of its resolutions as well as those of the General Assembly concerning this question. Finally, it addressed an urgent appeal to all States and to the specialized agencies to refrain from extending assistance to Portugal as long as it continued its present policies in the Territories.

172. As a result of the study it undertook concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa, the Special Committee confirmed the conclusions set out in its previous report on the question. In this connexion, the Committee observed that foreign economic and other interests operating in the way they do at present constitute a major obstacle in the way of the attainment of political independence, as well as of social and economic justice in the colonial Territories. In making this observation the Committee also took into account the large community of interests and the mutually beneficial arrangements existing between the colonial Governments and the large international monopolies which are exploiting the human and material resources of the Territories without regard to the legitimate interests of the inhabitants. The Committee further noted that, despite the condemnation by the General Assembly of the activities of foreign monopolies impeding the progress of colonial Territories towards self-determination and independence, neither

the administering Powers nor the countries whose companies and nationals are engaged in such activities had done anything to implement the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII). On the contrary, the exploitative activities of these interests which, among other things, deprive the people of the natural resources needed for a viable independence, had undergone further consolidation and expansion. By ignoring that resolution, those countries had added to the obstacles standing in the way of the implementation of the Declaration. In the light of these findings, the Special Committee recommended to the General Assembly that attention should continue to be given to this question in order to determine further effective ways and means for restraining activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the remaining colonial Territories, with a view to their cessation.

173. Moreover, following the study it undertook concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, the Special Committee found conclusive evidence that such activities and arrangements, far from benefiting the dependent peoples concerned, constituted one of the most serious impediments to the implementation of the Declaration. In Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories in Africa under Portuguese control the colonial régimes in co-operation with one another were engaged in ever increasing military activities aimed at suppressing by force the legitimate aspirations of the peoples to freedom and independence. The Committee viewed those developments as constituting a grave and increasing threat to the security of neighbouring independent States and to international peace and security in general. In the smaller dependent Territories, particularly in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific ocean areas, the Committee also noted that military activities of the colonial Powers were cause for serious concern. To support far-reaching military operations, the colonial Powers were attaching increasing strategic importance to the small Territories, and the trend was towards expanding military bases in those Territories and constructing additional ones, rather than towards their elimination. The Committee accordingly concluded that strategic military considerations were an important factor in prolonging colonial rule in many parts of the world, in impeding balanced economic development in the Territories concerned, and in encouraging the suppression of independence movements in contravention of the spirit of the Charter. In the light of these findings the Committee called upon all States to withhold all support and assistance including the supply of arms and military equipment to the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. It also requested all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones. It further requested those Powers to desist from utilizing the economic resources and manpower of the Territories for the furtherance of military activities and arrangements.

174. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee also examined the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated

with the United Nations. It did so in the light of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) and in the conviction that the co-operation of the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations was important for the achievement of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). At the same time the Committee, noting the information submitted to it concerning the action taken or envisaged by these organizations in implementation of the relevant resolutions, and taking into consideration the consultations that had taken place between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council, as well as the discussions that had taken place in that Council, recognized that the question was one requiring careful and continuing attention. Accordingly, in addition to reiterating the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII) it recommended that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General urgently to obtain and transmit to the Special Committee for its consideration concrete suggestions from the specialized agencies and the international institutions concerned as to the best ways and means of achieving the full, speedy and effective implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The Committee further authorized its Chairman to continue his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council on the question.

175. In renewing the mandate of the Special Committee for 1968, the General Assembly requested the Committee in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considered appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights. A delegation of the Special Committee comprising the Chairman and two delegates represented the Committee at the above-mentioned Conference which was held in Teheran from 22 April to 13 May 1968. At the plenary meeting held on 24 April, the Chairman gave an address to the Conference in which he stressed, *inter alia*, that, as regards colonial countries and peoples, the solution to the problem of human rights lay primarily in the speedy, complete and effective implementation of the Declaration. The members of the delegation of the Special Committee also took advantage of the opportunity to establish contact and exchange views on an informal basis with a wide cross-section of the participants in the Conference concerning the items on the agenda, and in particular to furnish them with details and clarifications of relevant decisions previously taken by the Committee. In adopting the report of that delegation the Committee endorsed the observations made by the delegation concerning the high significance of the results of the Conference and the compelling need for the international community to make the requisite effort to implement the standards already proclaimed and defined by the United Nations in the field of human rights.

176. During the period under review, the Special Committee also considered the question of Mauritius in the light of the fact that it was scheduled to accede to independence on 12 March 1968. In that connexion, the Committee welcomed the imminent attainment of independence by the Territory as a further step towards the fulfilment of the objectives of the Declaration. Some members recalled that this item had been the subject of examination by the Committee over a number of years. The Committee expressed the hope that Mauri-

tius would rapidly overcome its economic and other difficulties and consolidate its independence in unity and harmony.

177. In addition, the Special Committee examined developments in Swaziland, which was expected to become independent on 6 September 1968. The Committee, in this connexion, reiterated its request that the administering Power take all appropriate action to bring about the economic independence of Swaziland vis-à-vis South Africa to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Territory, in view of the interventionist policies of the racist régime in South Africa and to enable the Territory to achieve genuine and complete independence. Subsequently, it was noted that there had been no significant improvement in the situation which gave rise to this request; at the same time, members were unanimous in expressing their best wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the Territory on its accession to independence.

178. Another matter which was closely followed by the Special Committee was the question of Equatorial Guinea. During April 1968 the Committee, considering that the administering Power had not yet fully complied with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2355 (XXII), called upon that Power to proclaim officially, without delay, a date for the accession of the Territory to independence, which should be not later than 15 July 1968, in accordance with the wishes of the people. Subsequently, the administering Power announced its intention to grant independence to the Territory not later than October 1968 and to that end to hold a referendum on the basis of universal adult suffrage during August 1968 on the proposed constitution and electoral law, to be followed by general elections on the same basis during September 1968. In accordance with the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and Special Committee, the Secretary-General, following the necessary consultations, established in early August 1968 a United Nations Mission for the supervision of the referendum and the elections in Equatorial Guinea. The report of the Mission, of which the Committee took note with appreciation, indicated that under its supervision, the elections were conducted in a manner in which all democratic freedoms were fully respected and which enabled the people of Equatorial Guinea freely to choose their future leaders. In taking note of the report of the Mission the Committee was gratified at the significant and useful role which the United Nations, with the co-operation of the administering Power, had been able to play in assisting that Territory in attaining its independence in an atmosphere of stability and harmony.

179. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee paid particular attention to the small Territories with a view to recommending the most appropriate methods and the steps to be taken for enabling their populations to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee recognized that the size and population of these Territories, as well as their geographical location and economic conditions, presented peculiar problems requiring special attention. At the same time, the Committee remained of the view that the provisions of the Declaration were fully applicable and that the considerations under reference should in no way delay the application of the Declaration in these Territories. In that connexion, the Committee noted with regret that the measures necessary to implement the Declaration had not



been taken by the Powers responsible for the administration of the small Territories; such constitutional progress as had taken place in some of the Territories had often resulted only in the establishment of local authorities with strictly circumscribed powers. The Committee also observed that in some of those Territories, the slow progress towards self-determination and independence was due partly to the failure of the administering Powers to make the people sufficiently aware of the applicability of the Declaration. Further, as regards some of the Territories in the Caribbean Ocean area, the Committee expressed regret concerning the attitude of the administering Powers which had refused to co-operate with the Committee on the ground, rejected by the majority of members, that those Territories had freely attained a full measure of self-government.

180. Bearing those considerations in mind, the Special Committee once again requested the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the small Territories were enabled without delay, in complete freedom and in full knowledge of the possibilities open to them, within the context of the Declaration, to determine their political status and to pursue without hindrance their economic and social development. Recalling that in its resolution 2357 (XXII) the General Assembly had affirmed that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their own future, the Special Committee reiterated its belief in the need for active participation by the Organization in the processes involved in the exercise by these peoples of their right to self-determination. The Special Committee was also conscious of the need to strengthen the weak economic infra-structure of the small Territories and vigorously to promote their equitable social, educational and economic development in the interests and with the full participation of the indigenous population and not, as had been the case in several Territories, to the benefit, for the most part, of foreign economic interests. Having regard to the above-mentioned considerations, the Committee further decided to initiate next year, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a study of the question of small Territories in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

181. As regards the dependent Territories in general, the Special Committee once again reaffirmed the vital importance of visiting groups as a means of securing adequate and first-hand information regarding political, economic and social conditions in the Territories, and as to the views, wishes and aspirations of the people. In doing so, the Committee was conscious of the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups in helping Territories to achieve early independence in conditions of peace and stability. The Committee was also convinced that the unco-operative attitudes of the administering Powers in regard to the dispatch of visiting groups by the Committee had been impeding its efforts to assist in the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration. The Committee accordingly urged those Powers to reconsider their attitudes and requested its Chairman to enter into consultations with them with a view to that end. In that connexion, members of the Committee expressed the confidence that the General Assembly would reiterate its own similar appeals to those Powers.

182. Finally, the Special Committee gave serious consideration to the contribution which the Secretary-

General could make to its work by making the fullest possible use of all the media at his disposal including press releases, publications, radio, film and television. In that regard the Committee recognized the importance of giving widespread and continuous publicity to the efforts of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and of acquainting world public opinion, adequately and accurately, with the situation in the colonial Territories as well as with the continuing struggle being waged by the peoples of those Territories for freedom and independence. To that end, the Committee submitted suggestions to the Secretary-General with a view to assisting him in the preparation of the necessary material and in ensuring the purposeful and co-ordinated distribution of the material produced. Members of the Committee recorded their appreciation of the Secretary-General's readiness to take these suggestions fully into consideration and expressed the hope that the further action envisaged in that field would be taken at the earliest possible time.

#### N. FUTURE WORK

183. Over twenty-five million peoples still living in the remaining dependent Territories have yet to be given the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Bearing in mind the serious concern of the Organization with the destiny of these peoples, the Special Committee believes that the General Assembly will no doubt wish it to continue to seek the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence.

184. Subject, therefore, to any further directives which the General Assembly, in that connexion, might give at its twenty-third session, the Special Committee intends in 1969 to continue to examine the situation in each of these Territories, including those Territories to which it was unable to give detailed consideration during 1968, with a view to the effective and speedy implementation of the Declaration. It will, in particular, keep developments concerning each Territory under review, examine the extent of compliance, by Member States as well as by the administering Powers, with the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions on the question of decolonization, and submit conclusions and recommendations as to the additional measures which may be appropriate to ensure the full application of the Declaration.

185. In undertaking these tasks, the Special Committee will continue to take fully into consideration the provisions of paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), by which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions with a view to assisting the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommended that the Security Council take such suggestions fully into consideration. Further, the Special Committee will bear in mind the provisions of paragraph 14 of resolution 2326 (XXII) by which the General Assembly invited it, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration.

186. Further, as indicated in paragraphs 125 to 135 of the present chapter, the Special Committee intends to initiate a study of the question of the small Territories, taking fully into account the provisions of paragraph 17 of resolution 2326 (XXII), by which the General Assembly invited the Special Committee to pay particular attention to those Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable their populations to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence.

187. As will be noted from the Special Committee's report relating to activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa,<sup>18</sup> the Committee expects to continue to examine this question in order to determine further effective ways and means for restraining activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the remaining dependent Territories, with a view to their cessation. Moreover, the Committee proposes to continue, as appropriate, and in the light of its conclusions and recommendations in that regard (see chapter IV of the present report), its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. In doing so, the Committee will be guided by the provisions of paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), and by the relevant provisions of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2357 (XXII). Further, as indicated in paragraphs 89 to 95 of the present chapter, the Committee will, at its next session, continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

188. With respect to the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee, in the light of the consultations held between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2311 (XXII), and following its own consideration of the matter in accordance with paragraph 7 of the same resolution (see chapter III of the present report), intends to continue its consideration of the question during 1969. In doing so, the Committee will take into account the action taken and/or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as the results of the further consultations to be held between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the above-mentioned resolution (see below, chap. III, sect. B, para. 12, subpara. (9)(h)).

189. In paragraph 18 of resolution 2326 (XXII), the General Assembly urged the administering Powers to co-operate with the Special Committee by permit-

ting access to the colonial Territories by visiting missions, in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee. A similar provision is contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2357 (XXII). It will be clear from the relevant chapter of the present report (see below, chap. V) that the Special Committee having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the sending of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes of the people. As has been demonstrated during the current year in the case of Equatorial Guinea, such groups could also play a positive role in assisting Territories to achieve speedy independence in conditions of peace and harmony. The Committee will continue its endeavour to obtain the full co-operation of the administering Powers with a view to despatching, as appropriate, visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and to the Territories in Africa. In this connexion, the General Assembly will no doubt wish once again to urge the administering Powers to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decisions previously taken by the Committee and with any other decisions in that regard which the Committee may find it appropriate to adopt in 1969.

190. In paragraphs 96 to 99 of the present chapter, the Special Committee, in accordance with the request addressed to it by the General Assembly in paragraph 19 of resolution 2326 (XXII) concerning the holding of a conference of representatives of colonial peoples, has suggested that the General Assembly should authorize the organization of a special programme of activities in 1970 in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration and that in the context of that programme consideration might be given to the holding of such a conference, together with any other proposals that may be made in connexion with that programme. Should this suggestion be acceptable to the General Assembly, the Committee would be prepared to undertake, or, as appropriate, participate in the necessary preparatory arrangements for approval by the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

191. In connexion with the publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee, with a view to assisting the Secretary-General in the implementation of the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 20 of resolution 2326 (XXII), as well as in operative paragraph 19 of resolution 2262 (XXII) and in paragraph 15 of resolution 2270 (XXII), undertook an examination of this question in close co-operation with the Secretariat. As will be noted from paragraphs 113 to 119 of the present chapter, and in view of the importance it attaches thereto, the Special Committee proposes to continue its consideration of this question at its next session. In this regard, the Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to proceed with the measures envisaged by him and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information on the work of the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration.

192. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2361 (XXII) concerning the pat-

<sup>18</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 68, documents A/7320 and Add.1.

tern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1969 (see paras. 138-141 above) which it commends for approval by the General Assembly. In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) by which the General Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters next year and to recommend that in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of its Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account. In reaching this decision, the Committee recalled that it had not held meetings away from Headquarters during 1968 although the General Assembly had made the necessary financial provision for that purpose.

193. Having regard to paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967 on the question of publications and documentation, the Special Committee undertook a review of its documentation requirements with a view to complying fully with the terms of that resolution. The recommendations made by the Special Committee in this respect, which will result in a considerably smaller total expenditure than existing arrangements, are set out in paragraphs 107 to 112 of the present chapter. In submitting these recommendations the Special Committee proposes to continue exploring further ways and means of limiting the volume of its documentation requirements.

194. The Special Committee suggests that the General Assembly, when it examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at the twenty-third session, may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Special Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks envisaged by it. In addition, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers

to take immediately all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions. In that connexion, the General Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the General Assembly in the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the question of decolonization.

195. Further, the Special Committee recommends that in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should also make adequate financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee as envisaged for 1969; the sending of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 7 above, will, in the estimation of the Committee, give rise to expenditure of the order of \$80,000, and a series of meetings away from Headquarters, should the Committee decide to hold one within the context of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), will result in expenditure of about \$150,000. Further, it is estimated that an intensive programme of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization as indicated in paragraph 9 above, will give rise to additional expenditure of approximately \$50,000. In addition, the further consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council (see para. 6 above) will, if they should be held during a session of the Economic and Social Council in Geneva, entail expenditure of about \$5,000, mainly in connexion with travel arrangements. Finally, the Special Committee is confident that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate.

#### O. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

196. Following statements, at its 650th meeting, on 2 December, by the representatives of the United States, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Australia, Madagascar and the United Kingdom, as well as by the Rapporteur and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.650) and, at its 651st meeting, on 5 December, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.651), the Special Committee approved the present report, as a whole, it being understood that the reservations expressed by certain members on the individual chapters of the report would be reflected on the records of the relevant meetings.

#### ANNEX I

##### List of petitioners heard by the Special Committee in 1968

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Meeting</i>
Antigua .....	Mr. McChesney D. B. George, Parliamentary Representative for Barbuda, and Mr. Russell John, representative of the Barbudan people in New York (A/AC.109/PET.1012)	628
Bermuda .....	Mr. Roosevelt Brown, Organizer, and Miss Elvira Warner, Secretary, Bermuda Progressive Labour Party (PLP) (A/AC.109/PET.966)	601
Equatorial Guinea .....	Mr. Saturnino Ibongo Iyanga, United States Committee, Movimiento Nacional de Liberación de la Guinea Ecuatorial (MONALIGE), and Messrs. Rafael Evita Loeri-Comba, Eikoka-Malango and Obiang, MONALIGE (A/AC.109/PET.910)	582, 583, 592
	Mr. Atanasio N'Dong, General Secretary, MONALIGE, and Messrs. Evita, Ibongo and Eikoka-Malango (A/AC.109/PET.910/Add.3)	618, 622
	Mr. Francisco Salome Jones, Movimiento de Union Nacional de la Guinea Ecuatorial (MUNGE), on behalf of the Joint Guinean Secretariat of the Constitutional Conference on Equatorial Guinea (A/AC.109/PET.910 and 911)	582

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Meeting</i>
	Mr. Francisco Macias Nguema and Mr. Agustin Grange, MONALIGE, Mr. José Nsue, MUNGE, and Mr. Clemente Ateba, Idea Popular de la Guinea Ecuatorial (IPGE), on behalf of the Joint Guinean Secretariat of the Constitutional Conference on Equatorial Guinea (A/AC.109/PET.911/Add.3)	621, 623
	Mr. Edmundo Bosio Dioco, member of the Spanish Cortes elected by the heads of family of Fernando Póo, and Mr. Laureano Toichoa Boricó, member of the Unión Bubi of Fernando Póo (A/AC.109/PET.1003)	622, 624
Gilbert and Ellice Islands ....	Mr. A. D. Patel, legal adviser to the Rabi Island Council for the Banaban people (A/AC.109/PET.967)	605, 606
	Mr. Reuben K. Vatioa, Chief Elected Member of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands (A/AC.109/PET.986)	607
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla .....	Mr. William V. Herbert, President of the People's Action Movement (PAM) of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (A/AC.109/PET.987)	602
St. Vincent .....	Mr. E. Theodore Joshua, Leader of the Opposition and President of the People's Political Party (PPP) of St. Vincent, and Mr. O. R. Sylvester (A/AC.109/PET.930/Add.1 and 2)	597
Southern Rhodesia .....	Mr. Francis Nehwati, President, Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (A/AC.109/PET.912)	585
Territories under Portuguese administration		
Angola .....	Mr. Francisco Lubota, Assistant Officer, Gouvernement Révolutionnaire de l'Angola en exil (GRAE) (A/AC.109/PET.995)	612
Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea .....	Mr. Benjamin Pinto-Bull, President, Frente de Luta pela Independência Nacional de Guiné dita Portuguesa (FLING) (A/AC.109/PET. 992)	627

## ANNEX II

## Report of Sub-Committee II

*Chairman:* Mr. Adnan RAOUF (Iraq)

## REVIEW OF WORK (1968)

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided to maintain Sub-Committee II and referred to it, for consideration and report, the following Territories:

- (1) Gilbert and Ellice Islands
- (2) Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands
- (3) New Hebrides
- (4) American Samoa and Guam
- (5) Niue and Tokelau Islands
- (6) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- (7) Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea
- (8) Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- (9) Brunei
- (10) Hong Kong

2. The Special Committee also referred to the Sub-Committee a number of matters arising from resolutions of the General Assembly and invited the Sub-Committee to take them into consideration in its examination of specific Territories. These matters were as follows:

(a) Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence (para. 14 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

"14. *Invites* the Special Committee, whenever it considers it proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration;"

(b) Matters relating to the small Territories (para. 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

"17. *Invites* the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate method and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those

Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence;"

(c) Question of sending visiting groups to Territories (para. 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII)). This paragraph reads as follows:

"18. *Urges* the administering Power to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting access to the colonial Territories by visiting missions in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee."

3. The composition of Sub-Committee II in 1968 was as follows: Afghanistan, Australia, Ethiopia, Honduras, India, Iraq, Poland and United States of America.

4. At its 70th meeting, on 11 April 1968, Sub-Committee II elected Mr. Adnan Raouf (Iraq) Chairman.

5. Sub-Committee II held a total of seventeen meetings between 11 April and 22 October 1968, and submitted to the Special Committee the following reports:

Niue and Tokelau Islands (A/AC.109/L.485)

Gilbert and Ellice, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands (A/AC.109/L.486)

New Hebrides (A/AC.109/L.487)

Guam and American Samoa (A/AC.109/L.518)

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/L.519)

Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and Cocos (Keeling) Islands (A/AC.109/L.520)

6. Owing to the lack of time, the Sub-Committee was unable to consider the Territories of Brunei and Hong Kong.

7. With regard to the question of visiting missions, the Sub-Committee, at its 72nd meeting on 22 April 1968, took note of the fact that the Chairman of the Special Committee had addressed a request to the administering Powers concerned to furnish at an early date information concerning the steps envisaged by them in the implementation of paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). The Sub-Committee also submitted specific recommendations regarding the sending of visiting missions to a number of the Territories which it considered. These recommendations are contained in the Sub-Committee's reports on the following Territories:

Niue and Tokelau Islands (A/AC.109/L.485, para 8 (6))

Gilbert and Ellice, Pitcairn and the Solomon Islands (A/AC.109/L.486, para. 6 (10))

New Hebrides (A/AC.109/L.487, para. 5 (7))

Guam and American Samoa (A/AC.109/L.518, para. 6 (8))

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/L.519, para. 5 (8))

8. With regard to the requests of the General Assembly to recommend deadlines for the accession of Territories to independence in appropriate cases and to pay particular attention to the small Territories as contained in paragraphs 14 and 17 of its resolution 2326 (XXII), the Sub-Committee took these requests into account in its consideration of the Territories referred to it and in formulating its conclusions and recommendations concerning them.

### ANNEX III

#### Report of Sub-Committee III

Chairman: Mr. M. S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

##### GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE TERRITORIES CONSIDERED BY SUB-COMMITTEE III

Following its consideration of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat, and the United States Virgin Islands, Sub-Committee III, at its 118th meeting, on 22 October 1968, decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it adopt the following general conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee recalls its conclusions and recommendations concerning the Territories, which were adopted by the Special Committee in 1967 and which were endorsed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

(2) It reaffirms that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies fully to the Territories. At the same time, it recognizes that the small size and population of the Territories, and the nature of their economies, present peculiar problems which demand special attention.

(3) It reaffirms the right of the people of the Territories to exercise their right of self-determination in complete freedom and in full knowledge of the various forms of political status open to them. It also expresses its belief that, particularly in the case of small Territories, the United Nations should take appropriate steps to ensure that the people of the Territories are enabled to express themselves on their future status freely and in full knowledge of the options available to them.

(4) It reiterates its previous recommendation concerning the need for visiting missions to the Territories and, to this end, urges the administering Powers to enable the Special Committee to send visiting missions to the Territories.

### ANNEX IV

#### Report of Sub-Committee III

Chairman: Mr. M. S. ESFANDIARY (Iran)

##### REVIEW OF WORK (1968)

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided to maintain Sub-Committee III and referred to it, for consideration and report, the following Territories:

- (1) United States Virgin Islands
- (2) British Virgin Islands
- (3) Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent
- (4) Bermuda, Bahamas, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands.

2. In addition to the above terms of reference, the Special Committee requested the Sub-Committee to carry out the specific tasks relating to the Territories as contained in the respective General Assembly resolutions. The relevant decisions of the General Assembly are contained in resolutions 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 and 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967.

3. The operative paragraphs of resolution 2327 (XXII) read as follows:

"1. *Approves* the chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to these Territories;

"2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence;

"3. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

"4. *Reiterates* its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"5. *Urges* the administering Powers to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance;

"6. *Decides* that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future status;

"7. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide all possible assistance in the implementation of the present resolution."

4. In paragraph 14 of resolution 2326 (XXII), the General Assembly invited the Special Committee "wherever it considers proper and appropriate, to recommend a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration". In paragraphs 17 and 18 of that resolution, the General Assembly invited the Special Committee "to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence"; and urged the administering Powers "to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting access to the colonial Territories by visiting missions, in accordance with decisions previously taken by the General Assembly and by the Special Committee".

5. The composition of Sub-Committee III in 1968 was as follows: Bulgaria, Finland, Iran, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Venezuela.

6. At its 99th meeting, on 10 April 1968, Sub-Committee III elected Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Iran) Chairman.

7. Sub-Committee III held a total of nineteen meetings, between 10 April and 22 October 1968, and submitted to the Special Committee the following reports:

Interim report on Bermuda (A/AC.109/L.468)

United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/L.474)

Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat (A/AC.109/L.476)

Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/AC.109/L.481)

General conclusions and recommendations on the Territories considered by Sub-Committee III (A/AC.109/L.524).

8. Owing to certain circumstances and lack of time, the Sub-Committee decided to defer consideration of the Territory of the British Virgin Islands.

9. With regard to the request of the General Assembly to recommend deadlines for accession of Territories to independence as contained in paragraph 14 of its resolution 2326 (XXII), the Sub-Committee took that request into account in its consideration and in formulating its conclusions and recommendations concerning individual Territories.

10. At its 100th and 101st meetings, on 17 and 22 April 1968, the Sub-Committee considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. The Sub-Committee was



guided by the decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the desirability of sending missions to Territories to which the Declaration applies, in particular by the decisions contained in paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

11. In considering this question, the Sub-Committee noted that it had been authorized by the Special Committee to submit specific recommendations regarding the sending of visiting missions to the Territories with which it was concerned. The decisions taken by the Sub-Committee are reflected in its reports, concerning the Territories of Bermuda (A/AC.109/L.468, para. 6, sub-para. (6)), the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/L.474, para. 5, sub-para. (9)), Bermuda, Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat (A/AC.109/L.476, para. 7, sub-para. (7)), and Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (A/AC.109/L.481, para. 5, sub-para. (8)).

12. Further action was taken in the plenary meetings of the Special Committee after receipt of replies from the administering Powers to the letter of the Chairman of the Special Committee dated 18 April 1968; at its 630th to 636th meetings, between 5 and 19 September 1968, the Special Committee considered and adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/298) concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories.

13. The Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee that it decide to initiate, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, a study of the question of the small Territories in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), which invited the Special Committee to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence.

#### ANNEX V

##### Letter dated 15 October 1968 from the representative of Botswana to the Chairman of the Special Committee

On behalf of the African Group at the United Nations I have the honour to request that the Comoro Islands be included on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories of your important Committee.

I think it unnecessary for me to stress the importance which the African States place on the liberation of the African continent. As you are aware, the Fifth Assembly of African Heads of State and Government adopted resolution CM/Res. 153 (XI) on the Comoro Islands, paragraph 2 of which states:

*"Invites the African Group at the United Nations to request the inclusion of the Comoro Islands on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations."*

A copy of this resolution is attached.

I take this opportunity to reiterate Africa's confidence in your important Committee and to renew to you, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) T. J. MOLEFHE  
Permanent Representative of Botswana  
to the United Nations  
Chairman of the African Group  
at the United Nations

##### Resolution of the Organization of African Unity on the Comoro Islands

(CM/Res.153 (XI))

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Eleventh Ordinary Session in Algiers, Algeria, from 4 to 12 September 1968,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all the peoples and territories of Africa to freedom and independence,

Considering that the Comoro Islands are not inscribed on the list of colonial Territories under the terms of the United

Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having regard to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly,

1. Calls upon the French Government to take immediate measures to enable the people of the Comoro Islands to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Invites the African Group at the United Nations to request the inclusion of the Comoro Islands on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations;

3. Asks the Administrative Secretary-General to communicate the request of the Organization of African Unity concerning the inclusion of the Comoro Islands on the list of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations.

#### ANNEX VI

##### Participation in the International Conference on Human Rights

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO  
THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS,  
TEHERAN, 22 APRIL TO 13 MAY 1968

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#### INTRODUCTION

1. By paragraph 15 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considers appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights".

2. By adopting the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), the Special Committee, at its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, decided first to take up as a separate item the question of its participation in the International Conference on Human Rights and, second, to be represented at that Conference by its Chairman and one or two representatives to be nominated by him.

3. At its 596th meeting, on 11 April 1968, the Special Committee decided, on the proposal of the Chairman, that its delegation to the above-named Conference should be composed of its Chairman, as previously agreed, the Rapporteur and the representative of Finland.

4. Accordingly, the delegation of the Special Committee which attended the Conference consisted of the Chairman, Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri (Tunisia), the Rapporteur, Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (India) and Mr. M. Cawen (Finland).

#### I. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

5. The International Conference on Human Rights was held in the New Majlis Building, Teheran, from 22 April to 13 May 1968. Represented at the Conference were representatives of eighty-four States, a number of United Nations bodies and, as observers, several specialized agencies, regional inter-governmental organizations particularly concerned with human rights, and certain non-governmental organizations invited in pursuance of decisions of the General Assembly. A full list of the

participants is contained in annex I of the Final Act of the Conference.<sup>a</sup>

6. In the presence of His Imperial Majesty Mohamad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, Shahinshah of Iran and of Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi, the Secretary-General of the United Nations opened the Conference, and following an inaugural address by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah, delivered an address in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The texts of these addresses is contained in annex II of the Final Act of the Conference.<sup>a</sup>

7. The Conference elected as President Her Imperial Highness Princess Ashraf Pahlavi (Iran) and took a number of decisions concerning the organization of its work, including a decision to establish two committees to which specific substantive items were referred for consideration. An account of the decisions taken by the Conference in that connexion is contained in Chapter I of the Final Act of the Conference.<sup>a</sup>

8. In particular, the Conference decided to allocate for consideration by one of the two committees mentioned above, the First Committee, the following sub-items which the delegation of the Special Committee considered to be of special interest:

(a) Measures to achieve rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and of the policy of *apartheid* in particular.

(b) The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of all human rights.

(c) Question of slavery and the slave trade in all their practices and manifestations, including the slavery-like practices of *apartheid* and colonialism.

## II. ACTIVITIES OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

9. The delegation of the Special Committee attended the plenary meetings of the Conference as well as the meetings of the two committees referred to above, giving particular attention to the proceedings of the First Committee. At the plenary meeting held on 24 April, the Chairman gave an address to the Conference in which he stressed, *inter alia*, that, as regards colonial countries and peoples, the solution to the problem of human rights lay primarily in the speedy, complete and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The text of that address is reproduced as an annex to the present report.

10. The members of the delegation of the Special Committee also took advantage of the opportunity to establish contact and exchange views on an informal basis with a wide cross-section of the participants in the Conference concerning the items on the agenda and in particular to furnish them with details and clarifications of relevant decisions previously taken by the Special Committee.

## III. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

11. The proceedings of the First Committee, to which, for the reasons indicated above, the delegation of the Special Committee paid particular attention, are summarized in the relevant records<sup>b</sup> and the statement made by its Rapporteur in introducing the Committee's report to the Conference is contained in annex IV A of the Final Act of the Conference.<sup>a</sup>

12. At the conclusion of its consideration of the relevant items, the Conference adopted the following:

(a) The Proclamation of Teheran, the text of which is contained in Chapter II of the Final Act of the Conference.<sup>a</sup>

(b) Three resolutions without reference to a Committee and twenty-five resolutions on the reports of the First and the Second Committees, the texts of which are contained in Chapter III of the Final Act of the Conference.<sup>a</sup>

13. The Conference further decided to invite the Secretary-

General to transmit to the competent organs of the United Nations a number of draft resolutions and amendments thereto which it had not been able to consider for lack of time. The texts of these draft resolutions and amendments are contained in annex V of the Final Act of the Conference.<sup>a</sup>

## IV. OBSERVATIONS

14. The Conference provided a very valuable opportunity first to review and evaluate past activities in the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and second to examine and propose objectives and modalities for future efforts aimed at the promotion of human rights. In doing so, the participants were conscious of the fundamental importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a generally accepted embodiment of the principles of freedom and dignity for all peoples, including colonial peoples, as well as of non-discrimination and tolerance. Equally, the participants recognized the historic significance of the adoption, twelve years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration, of another Declaration, namely the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which proclaimed, *inter alia*, that:

"The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation."

and that

"Immediate steps shall be taken . . . in all . . . Territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples . . . without any conditions or restrictions, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

15. It was therefore gratifying for the delegation of the Special Committee to note that the resolutions adopted by the Conference made a point of reaffirming the above-mentioned declarations and the principles contained in such United Nations instruments as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as stressing the need to accelerate the process of ratification necessary to bring these instruments into force.

16. In particular, the delegation of the Special Committee noted with satisfaction that the Proclamation of Teheran contained the following provision:

"Eight years after the General Assembly's Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples the problems of colonialism continue to preoccupy the international community. It is a matter of urgency that all Member States should co-operate with the appropriate organs of the United Nations so that effective measures can be taken to ensure that the Declaration is fully implemented."

17. The delegation of the Special Committee also attached great importance to the resolutions adopted on the reports of the First Committee, especially the resolutions concerning the following:

(a) The importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights.

(b) Measures to achieve the rapid and total elimination of all forms of racial discrimination in general and the policy of *apartheid* in particular.

(c) Treatment of persons who oppose racist régimes. The texts of these resolutions are contained in the Final Act of the Conference.<sup>a</sup>

18. In conclusion, the delegation of the Special Committee, in recording its deep appreciation of the opportunity to participate in the Conference, wishes to register its agreement with

<sup>a</sup> Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.XIV.2).  
A/CONF.32/C.1/SR.1-13.

<sup>a</sup> Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.68.XIV.2), chap. III, resolutions III, IV and VIII.



the view expressed in the address of the Secretary-General to the Conference that "the ultimate objective of United Nations efforts must obviously be the implementation of the standards (which the United Nations has itself proclaimed and defined) at the levels where they can be enjoyed and exercised by the people concerned" and that "if sufficient dedication is shown and a sufficient effort is made, . . . it will be the historic privilege of our generation to bring about conditions in which human beings would be assured of life in the kind of dignity which . . . men, women and children everywhere so richly deserve".

### Appendix

#### **Address delivered by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, at the International Conference on Human Rights, Teheran, 24 April 1968**

It is a great honour for me to be able to represent the Special Committee at this Conference which will certainly go down in history and which will give fresh impetus to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Allow me therefore to express my thanks to all delegations for the opportunity thus afforded me to convey the contribution of the Committee of Twenty-Four to the work of the Conference.

Allow me also, Madam Chairman, to express to you my congratulations on your brilliant election. Your great competence and experience in international affairs, especially in the social, cultural and human rights fields, as well as your human qualities and your charm, constitute a guarantee and an assurance of the success of the Conference. Finally, allow me to pay special tribute to His Imperial Majesty, the Shah of Iran, as well as to the Government and People of Iran, who, by inviting the Conference to convene in Teheran, have once more shown proof of their traditional hospitality.

The General Assembly, in its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, requested the "Special Committee, in the performance of its tasks, to take account of the special activities envisaged in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights and in particular to participate, as it considers appropriate, in the International Conference on Human Rights". In taking this decision the General Assembly wished to give the Special Committee of Twenty-Four an opportunity to explain to members of the Conference the situation confronting millions of human beings still under colonial yoke. Although the Universal Declaration on Human Rights specifies that the principles of the Declaration must be applied as much to the peoples of Territories under the administration of Member States as to the peoples of Member States themselves, this principle has been all but ignored in those Territories; indeed nowhere else are the principles of the Universal Declaration so constantly violated, individual and collective freedoms so cynically trampled upon with impunity as they are in colonial Territories. How could it be otherwise, for the very philosophy of colonization as well as its methods are diametrically opposed to the philosophy and principles of the Universal Declaration. How can one believe that the colonizer considers all human beings to be born free and equal in dignity and rights, when in fact he treats the colonized man as an inferior being, made to serve him.

In his *Portrait of the Colonized Man*, the well-known writer, Albert Memmi, said: "The colonizer denies to the colonized a right which is the most precious to the majority of men: freedom. The conditions of life allowed to the colonized by the colonizer do not allow for this right, they do not even presuppose it . . .". Further, he stated: "The colonized man is certainly not an alter ego of the colonizer. He becomes rapidly transformed into an object. Ultimately—and this is the supreme ambition of the colonizer—he would cease to exist except as a colonized person. This inequality based on a difference of race, colour, language or creed has been the origin of all the injustice and excesses perpetrated in colonial countries. Deprived of all possible recourse, the colonized peoples have frequently been obliged, in the face of tyranny and oppression, to resort to generalized and legitimate resistance which brings down on them even more violent repression."

The distinguished personalities who have already had the opportunity of speaking have correctly emphasized the impor-

tance of the work which the United Nations has recently been carrying out and has yet to complete in the field of the protection and promotion of human rights.

It goes without saying that the unanimous adoption by the General Assembly on 16 December 1966 of the International Covenants on Human Rights was an event of very great significance. These covenants reflected in their enormous range the rules and principles which Member Governments consider essential to ensure respect for the dignity and worth of the human person. In referring to the unanimous adoption of these covenants, the Secretary-General stated as follows in his address to this Conference on 22 April 1968:

" . . . The vote of all 106 participating Member States was unanimous and it underlined the gradually emerging common philosophy within the United Nations regarding the right of every individual, without distinction, to secure respect for his dignity as a human being—whether in the political and civil or the economic, social and cultural fields—and of the right of peoples to self-determination. The principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration and the right of self-determination of all peoples were placed in an incontestable legal context. The International Bill of Rights, for the enactment of which fervent hopes had been expressed in the early years of the United Nations and which was to consist of the Universal Declaration, the Human Rights Covenants and the measures for their implementation, was thus completed."

Of special interest to the Special Committee of Twenty-Four also was the recent adoption of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX)) and the increasing concern manifested, for example, in General Assembly resolution 2144 (XXI) concerning violations of human rights, including policies of racial discrimination, segregation and *apartheid* in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

Nevertheless, it goes without saying that the United Nations cannot and must not rest content with the mere adoption of declarations and covenants. It is vitally important that these international instruments should, as appropriate, be ratified by the Member Governments concerned and should be translated into legally binding rules under their national legislation. It is of course to be regretted that Member Governments have not taken the necessary action as speedily as is desirable. Even so, it must be noted that within the United Nations universal recognition has been extended to the right of every individual without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion to respect for his dignity as a human being, whether in the political or in the economic, social and cultural field. This is clearly an indispensable condition for the progressive attainment of the goals laid down in the Charter with regard to universal peace as well as of peaceful economic and social co-operation and development.

It is against this background that the United Nations, born of the experience and sufferings of the Second World War, and being at once a sympathetic witness and important stimulus to the achievement of independence by so many peoples in all parts of the world, has come to feel a particular sense of urgency about the elimination of colonialism and racial discrimination. Thus it is that the vast majority of Members of the United Nations believe that progress in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has fallen far short of the expectations aroused by its adoption over seven years ago.

In particular, the colonial situation prevailing in southern Africa continues to represent the most conspicuous and anachronistic mass violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations stated in his address to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity during September 1967, the collective determination of the United Nations to bring colonialism to an end in that part of the world seems to have met a solid wall of defiance. More than that, there has been no abatement either in the persistent violation of the right of the peoples to self-determination or in the repressive activities by the authorities concerned, in collaboration with one another and in collusion with certain

vested economic and other interests, against the struggle of the national liberation movements.

The reasons for the state of affairs in these and other colonial Territories are not difficult to determine: they lie in the deliberate opposition and continuing non-co-operation of the administering Powers concerned and in the reluctance of some others to collaborate with the United Nations in the application of effective solutions to the outstanding colonial problems. The international community cannot, and I am certain that it will not, accept this situation as irrevocable; it must redouble its efforts to liquidate colonialism in all its manifestations. The United Nations will undoubtedly remain the focal point of this noble endeavour, and to that endeavour the Special Committee of Twenty-Four, as the main body working under the authority of the General Assembly in the field of decolonization, will, I am confident, make a positive contribution.

If I express this confidence, it is because the Special Committee has in recent years adopted—and the General Assembly has endorsed—a number of decisions which, taken together, mark a new and important stage in the development of the principles embodied in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and represent a notable contribution to the process of decolonization.

This development was especially important as regards the principle of self-determination. During 1965, the concept of the inalienable rights of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence was, for the first time in the history of the United Nations efforts in this field, expanded by the Special Committee to include a recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve the effective exercise and enjoyment of these rights. Proceeding from this recognition, the Special Committee again for the first time in the United Nations history, appealed to all States to give to the colonial peoples the moral and material support necessary for the restoration of their inalienable rights. These decisions were adopted with particular reference to the situation in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration, but their validity in relation to all colonial Territories was accepted by the General Assembly at its session the same year.

In another noteworthy development last year, the Special Committee expressed satisfaction with the progress towards freedom and independence made by the national liberation movements in the Territories under Portuguese administration, both by struggle and by reconstruction programmes in the liberated areas, and asked that international assistance to the victims of Portuguese military operations be rendered in co-operation with these movements; the significance of these provisions lies not only in their moral endorsement of the endeavours of the national liberation movements, but also in the recognition they imply of the role the movements should and could play in the areas which they have liberated from colonial domination.

Also reflecting the increasing concern of the United Nations at the persistence of colonialism was the affirmation made by the Assembly in 1965, and reiterated in several resolutions thereafter that the continuation of colonial rule and the practice of *apartheid*, as also all forms of racial discrimination, threaten international peace and constitute a crime against humanity. In the same context, our Special Committee, and on its recommendation, the General Assembly, have intensified their efforts to enlist the active support and involvement of the Security Council in the field of decolonization. In recent years, the Special Committee and the General Assembly have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Security Council to the serious situation resulting from the delay in implementing the Declaration in a number of Territories, notably in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Territories under Portuguese administration and Aden. On Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese administration, the Special Committee and the General Assembly have recommended that the Security Council put into effect appropriate enforcement measures, directed at the offending régimes and binding on all States, to ensure the implementation of their resolutions.

I should like, in conclusion, to make a few observations concerning the close relationship, as well as the differences in emphasis, that undoubtedly exists between the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on the one hand, and on the other, the question of human rights, with particular reference to the elimination of racial discrimination and *apartheid* in that part of Africa. As is well known, the basic philosophy underlying the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples is that "subjection to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to world peace and co-operation". The same Declaration provides further that "All peoples have the right to self-determination: by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development." It therefore follows that the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples necessarily implies the exercise by all these peoples of the colonial Territories of the right to self-determination.

As regards the elimination of racial discrimination and *apartheid* from colonial Territories, I would recall the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Declaration which reads as follows: "Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other Territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom." It is thus clear that the complete implementation of the Declaration in colonial countries includes as an integral and necessary part the attainment of the objectives laid down therein "in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire", and, "without any distinction as to race, creed or colour". What is more, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1850 (XVII) of 19 December 1962, reiterated "its view that racial discrimination and segregation in Non-Self-Governing Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". By the same resolution, the General Assembly urged the administering Powers to give immediate effect to that Declaration so that an end would be put to racial discrimination in all forms and in all fields. The conclusion is therefore inescapable that so far as colonial Territories are concerned, the solution to the human rights problem lies in the total and speedy application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

This is a decisive consideration which, we hope, will engage the attention of the Conference; we hope that, after its consideration of item 11 (b), the Conference will give emphasis to this aspect in its conclusions.

Finally, may I express the best wishes of the Special Committee of Twenty-Four for the success of the work of this Conference. May I, on behalf of that Committee, express the confident hope that in providing an opportunity to review the achievements so far made by the United Nations and the methods so far followed, this Conference will serve to intensify the efforts and undertakings of the international community, in the field of human rights. The urgency of the need for increased effort as regards the colonial Territories cannot be over-emphasized: for the progress made in recent years in the field of decolonization, including the attainment of independence by some twenty countries after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples serves only to underline the anomaly that several million people still live under colonial rule and that most of them live under régimes which offer no hope of early emancipation. For these people confidence in the United Nations might soon be replaced by bitter disillusion unless the efforts and endeavours of the international community are intensified in a decisive manner. Only thus will a full realization be achieved of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of the colonial peoples and indeed all members of

the human family—rights which are, in the words of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, “the foundation of freedom, peace and justice in the world”.

ANNEX VII

A. Thirty-fifth report of the Working Group

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI (Tunisia)

1. The Working Group held its 58th meeting on 1 July 1968.

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

2. At that meeting, the Working Group considered the question of publications and documentation for the Special Committee in the light of paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967.

3. Having regard to previous consultations regarding this question, the Working Group after discussion decided to endorse a proposal made by the Rapporteur to the effect that, for its annual report to the General Assembly, the Special Committee should adopt the pattern followed by the Main Committees of the General Assembly concerned with political matters, particularly the Fourth Committee. It was the understanding of the Working Group in taking this decision that the various sub-committees to which specific items had been referred for consideration would adopt the same pattern for their reports to the Committee.

4. The Working Group further agreed that at a later date it would consider and submit recommendations on other aspects of this question.

B. Thirty-eighth report of the Working Group

Chairman: Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI (Tunisia)

1. The Working Group held its 61st meeting on 20 September 1968.

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

2. At that meeting the Working Group, pursuant to the decision set out in paragraph 4 of its thirty-fifth report (A/AC.109/L.483), examined the remaining aspects of the question of publications and documentation for the Special

Committee in the light of paragraphs 1 and 3 of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) of 8 December 1967.

*Documentation to be submitted to the General Assembly in addition to the annual report of the Special Committee (new form)*

3. In this connexion the Working Group recalled that in paragraph 3 of its thirty-fifth report it recommended that with effect from the current year the Special Committee should, for its annual report to the General Assembly, adopt the pattern followed by the Main Committees of the General Assembly concerned with political matters, particularly the Fourth Committee; this recommendation was subsequently approved by the Special Committee at its 615th meeting on 2 July 1968.

4. In recommending that procedure, the Working Group recognized that should the recommendation be accepted by the Special Committee, the meeting records of the Committee or extracts therefrom would no longer be included in the latter's annual report to the General Assembly. At the same time the Working Group was aware that these meeting records, as well as the working papers prepared by the Secretariat, would require to be made available in appropriate form to the General Assembly, in addition to the annual report of the Special Committee, in order to enable the Fourth Committee to consider the relevant items.

5. The Working Group accordingly gave consideration to the form in which the above-mentioned documentation should be furnished to the General Assembly. After discussion and having regard in particular to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), the Working Group agreed to recommend that the documentation, namely the secretariat working papers and the appropriate meeting records of the Committee (see para. 9 below) should be reproduced by the internal offset process and made available to the General Assembly separately in bound compilations.

*Question of maintaining or modifying the existing system of meeting records*

6. The Working Group also considered whether, and to what extent, the existing system of verbatim and/or summary records should be retained for meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies; under the existing system records are provided for these bodies as follows:

Body	Verbatim records	Summary records
	(appearing in provisional form only—non-official records for working convenience)	(appearing in provisional and subsequently in final form—official records)
Special Committee .....	English/French	English/French/Spanish
Working Group .....	nil	nil
Sub-Committee on Petitions .....	nil	English/French/Spanish
Sub-Committee I .....	nil	English/French/Spanish
Sub-Committee II .....	nil	English/French/Spanish
Sub-Committee III .....	nil	English/French/Spanish
Ad hoc sub-committees, e.g., Sub-Committee on Fiji .....	nil	nil

7. As regards the subsidiary bodies of the Special Committee, the Working Group agreed that the existing system of meeting records could not be modified without adversely affecting their work and accordingly decided to recommend that it should be retained.

8. Where the system of meeting records for the Special Committee is concerned the Working Group considered the following alternatives which had been advanced in previous discussions concerning the matter:

- (a) To maintain the present arrangements as described in paragraph 6 above.
- (b) To be provided with verbatim records in the working

languages, including Spanish, in both provisional and final form; summary records would be eliminated.

(c) To be provided with verbatim records in the working languages, including Spanish, in provisional form only,<sup>a</sup> addenda

<sup>a</sup> *Note by the Chairman:* As explained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/INF/124), the provisional version of a verbatim record contains:

- (i) The original version of statements made in the language in which that record is issued; and
- (ii) Interpretations, rather than translations, into that language of statements made in other languages.

and/or corrigenda to be issued as necessary; summary records would be eliminated.

In its consideration of the matter, the Working Group had before it a note prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the financial and other implications of these alternatives (see appendix).

9. At the outset, the Working Group decided to rule out the alternative indicated in paragraph 8 (b) above on the ground of the heavy additional expense that it would entail. Of the two remaining alternatives the Working Group, after discussion, reached the conclusion that the alternative indicated in paragraph 8 (c) above, hereinafter referred to as "limited" verbatim records, was, on balance, to be preferred and accordingly decided to recommend its adoption.

10. In reaching that conclusion, the Working Group was guided by the consideration that the preferred alternative was more economical in terms of expense than the others. At the same time, the Working Group took into account the administrative problems involved, as well as the other considerations outlined in paragraphs 10 and 12 of the note prepared by the Secretariat. Further, the Working Group recognized that inasmuch as the documentation to be submitted to the General Assembly would, as recommended in paragraph 5 above, include "limited" verbatim records of the Special Committee instead of extracts from the less voluminous summary records, many delegations might find it difficult to study it and participate fully in the relevant proceedings in the Fourth Committee. Finally, the Working Group, having regard to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII), noted that as the recommendation contained in paragraph 9 above would involve an extension, albeit limited, the Special Committee's verbatim records beyond present arrangements, its implementation would have to await the approval of the General Assembly at its twenty-third session.

### Appendix

#### Records of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

##### NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

1. At the meeting of the Working Group held on 1 July 1968, and at the 615th meeting of the Special Committee, held on 2 July, information was requested on the implications of certain alternatives regarding the meeting records of the Committee. The alternatives mentioned were:

(a) To maintain the present arrangements under which summary records in the working languages (English, French and Spanish) are provided as the official records of the meetings of the Committee, and verbatim records in English and French as a working convenience, the latter records being issued only in initial form;

(b) To have verbatim records in the working languages in both provisional and final form; summary records would be eliminated;

(c) To have verbatim records in the working languages in "provisional" form only, corrigenda to be issued where necessary; summary records would be eliminated.

2. The methods followed in providing verbatim records and summary records are described in paragraphs 16 to 22 of document A/INF/124 on publications and documentation of the United Nations, and some illustrative cost figures are provided in paragraph 23. The three alternatives mentioned above are examined in the following paragraphs with reference to those descriptions and the explanation of the costing method employed therein.

#### I. ILLUSTRATIVE "COSTS" OF THE THREE ALTERNATIVES

##### A. Maintain the present arrangements

3. As indicated, the present arrangements involve the provision of summary records in provisional and final form in three languages, and verbatim records in provisional form in two languages. The figure of \$1,120 given in paragraph 23 (d)

as the "cost" of summary records of one meeting is generally applicable in the case of the Special Committee, except that it was based on a somewhat higher number of copies than that required in the present instance. Taking this into account, the corresponding figure for the Special Committee would be some \$1,060.

4. As regards the verbatim records, the figure of \$3,810 given in paragraph 23 (c) of A/INF/124 is much higher than would apply for the Special Committee, since it relates to records in three, rather than two, languages, is based on a substantially higher number of copies of the provisional texts than applies in the case of the Special Committee, and includes the substantial additional costs of preparing the records in final form, a step not involved in the present arrangement. Making the adjustments for these factors, the cost of providing the verbatim records to the Special Committee in the present form can be calculated at some \$1,010.

5. Thus, the present arrangement for the meeting records of the Special Committee involves a cost, in terms of the value of the internal services required for precis-writing, translation, typing, verbatim reporting and reproduction, of the order of \$2,070 per meeting.

##### B. Provide verbatim records in three languages in both provisional and final form

6. If the Special Committee were to be provided with verbatim records in three languages in both provisional and final form, then the figure of \$3,810 given in paragraph 23 (c) as the cost per meeting would be valid except for the factor of the number of copies mentioned above. Assuming that the distribution of these records would require the numbers of copies at the provisional and final stages that now apply to the summary records of the Committee, the "cost" per meeting under this alternative would be some \$3,100.

##### C. Provide verbatim records in provisional form only, corrigenda to be issued if necessary

7. Under this alternative, the "costs" would be somewhat similar to those for the verbatim records under the present arrangements (para. 4 above) except that the cost of the records in the third language would have to be added, and, since these records would constitute the only meeting records of the Special Committee, one would assume that the number of copies required would be higher than now applies. Under this alternative, using the distribution figures for the final versions of the present summary records of the Committee for calculation of reproduction costs, the cost of records per meeting would be some \$1,670.

8. Thus, to summarize, the "cost" per meeting of providing meeting records for the Special Committee under the three alternatives would be—on the basis of calculation already explained—of the following order:

Present arrangement—	\$2,070
"Full" verbatim —	\$3,100
"Limited" verbatim —	\$1,670

In 1967, the Special Committee held eighty-nine meetings, of which thirty-two were away from Headquarters; thus far in 1968 the Committee has held fifty-four meetings.

#### II. CERTAIN OTHER FACTORS INVOLVED

9. There are, apart from the over-all workload comparisons illustrated by the "cost" figures given above, certain other factors which, we think, should be noted in connexion with the alternatives to the present arrangements.

10. First, if summary records are eliminated, it will be incumbent upon the Secretariat to ensure that the verbatim records appear within a reasonable time after the meeting. Members of the Special Committee are aware of the difficulties often experienced in this respect because of the limits of the present capacity to produce verbatim records. Further, the present year-round facilities for production of verbatim records are geared to the requirements of the Security Council whose records must be given priority and whose working languages are English and French; special arrangements are made for the sessions of the General Assembly. Thus, provision would prob-



ably have to be made in the Spanish Typing Unit for a full team (eight) of sound transcribers, and, possibly, for strengthening the complement of sound transcribers in the English and French Typing Units. In the specific context of the workload involved in serving the Special Committee, a large part of these needs could be met by reallocation of staff resources within each Unit, but perhaps a modest increase in the Spanish Unit might become necessary. Even with the strengthening of the staff as indicated above, occasions could arise, particularly during sessions of the General Assembly, when the capacity to produce verbatim records would present difficulties in respect of the day-to-day scheduling of the meetings of the Special Committee.

11. If alternative "B" were proposed by the Special Committee, members should be aware that substantial delays would occur in the production of its final records. As indicated in document A/INF/124, the calculation of the "cost" of producing a verbatim record of a meeting includes the costs of translation of interventions into the languages other than the original, the provisional record having been based on the interpretations during the meeting. For practical purposes, in calculating those costs, the cost of contractual translation was used; the internal translation capacity is lower than the total workload and verbatim records are among the types of material that are put to external translation. However, as is also indicated in document A/INF/124, external translation sources are also limited and thus delays are experienced.

12. If alternative "C" were proposed by the Special Committee, the reflexion of interventions in languages other than that of the speaker would remain in their interpreted form. These interpretations would have to be checked against any corrections issued to the original language text to determine if the correction affected the interpretation, but, in essence, the original language of each intervention would remain the authentic text. Further, arrangements would have to be made to issue in the original the text of any statement made in an official language other than the working languages.

13. Lastly, as a procedural point, reference is made to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2292 (XXII) which include, *inter alia*, the following:

"... No extension of verbatim records beyond present arrangements shall be made unless the General Assembly so decides, with full knowledge of the financial implications involved."

## ANNEX VIII

### Publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization

#### REPORT OF THE BUREAU

*Chairman:* Mr. Mahmoud MESTIRI (Tunisia)

1. Members will recall that, at the 593rd meeting, on 29 March 1968, and at the 595th to 600th meetings, between 3 and 30 April, there was an exchange of views in the Committee concerning the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, having particular regard to paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), of 16 December 1967, paragraph 19 of General Assembly resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967, and paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967.

2. In the course of that exchange of views, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of Public Information, informed the Committee that publicity for United Nations activities in the field of decolonization had been conducted on a broad front and had involved all the media available to his office including press releases, publications, radio, film and television coverage. Particulars he gave of action taken and envisaged by his Office in this connexion are contained in the summary record of the 596th meeting (A/AC.109/SR.596).

3. Concluding that phase of the debate on the question, the Special Committee decided, at its 600th meeting, on 30 April, that as previously agreed, the bureau of the Committee should maintain close contact, through the substantive department, with the Office of Public Information in order to

ensure that the suggestions made during the preceding discussions were fully taken into account in the work of that Office.

4. The suggestions made by members related for the most part to written publications and may be summarized as follows:

- (i) In the selection and presentation of background information prominence should be given to material relevant to the considerations and conclusions outlined in the pertinent General Assembly and Special Committee resolutions;
- (ii) The salient features of statements made by and communications received from petitioners should be set out;
- (iii) The positions taken by individual delegations, including particulars of the voting, should be clearly defined. Where this is not possible for reasons of space, an analytical account of the main trends in the discussion should be included, including an outline of the principal obstacles to the decolonization of the Territory under consideration.

5. These suggestions have been discussed with the Office of Public Information, which has confirmed its readiness, previously expressed to the Committee by the Assistant Secretary-General, to take them fully into consideration the preparation of publications and other material on the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

6. The following are the publications presently under preparation:

- (i) A completely rewritten and up-to-date version of the booklet "UN and Decolonization". This booklet would be about seventy pages long and would deal with the activities of the Committee of Twenty-Four with emphasis on the problems pending solution and the obstacles on the road to decolonization. It would be published in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Portuguese and Swahili.
- (ii) A general pamphlet of about ten pages entitled "The Special Committee of 24: How it works" which would explain in simple terms the work of the Special Committee in the field of decolonization. This pamphlet would be published in English, French and Spanish.
- (iii) A forty to fifty-page printed pamphlet summarizing United Nations activities with regard to Southern Rhodesia which would be published in English, French and Spanish.
- (iv) A similar pamphlet on the United Nations and the decolonization of Territories under Portuguese administration which would be published in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, Arabic and Swahili.
- (v) A similar pamphlet concerning Namibia.
- (vi) A pamphlet covering the examination by the Special Committee and the General Assembly of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the decolonization of Southern Rhodesia, Territories under Portuguese administration, Namibia and all other colonial Territories.
- (vii) A publications feature covering the work of the Special Committee and the General Assembly in the field of decolonization during 1968.

7. As I have indicated these publications are under preparation, but as a result of staffing emergencies beyond the control of the Secretariat, there has been an unavoidable delay in the completion of the manuscripts, making publication in the first half of 1968 impractical. It has therefore been thought desirable to postpone publication of the above-mentioned material by a few months in order to enable these booklets to be carried through to the end of 1968 and thus to include developments during the current session of the General Assembly. Every effort is being made to have the manuscripts ready early in 1969 so that they may be published well within the first half of the year.

8. On the general question of dissemination it has been agreed that a more co-ordinated and purposeful distribution of material on decolonization is both possible and necessary.

To this end it has been agreed that the Office of Public Information at Headquarters and through information centres would compile lists of organizations, institutions and individuals who might be specially interested in and helpful in the distribution of such material.

9. Lastly, as regards radio, film and television coverage, it has been agreed that from the point of view of giving the most effective dissemination to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and in addition to the regular coverage of discussions on colonial problems in the Special Committee and the General Assembly, special attention should be given to publicity on the activities of visiting missions, for these missions provide the type of "action-story" which particularly lends itself to such treatment. In keeping with this decision, a film-television team, as well as a full-time press officer, accompanied the United Nations mission which went to Equatorial Guinea during August/September this year for the supervision of the referendum and elections. It is intended to continue this type of activity as and when the opportunity occurs.

## ANNEX IX

### List of representatives

#### AFGHANISTAN

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak  
Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus  
Mr. Aman-Ullah Hasrat (from September)  
Mr. Mohammad Mirza Sammah (until August)

#### AUSTRALIA

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Patrick Shaw, C.B.E.  
Mr. Kenneth Henry Rogers  
Mr. J. R. Kelso

##### *Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. W. G. T. Miller  
Mr. M. McKeown  
Mr. J. A. Benson

#### BULGARIA

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Milko Tarabanov  
Mr. Dimitar Sabev

#### CHILE (until 25 October)

##### *Representative:*

H.E. Sr. José Piñera

##### *Alternate Representative:*

Sr. Jorge Huneeus

#### ECUADOR (from 25 October)

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. Dr. Leopoldo Benites  
H.E. Dr. Teodoro Alvarado-Garaicoa

#### ETHIOPIA

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. Lij Endalkachew Makonnen  
Mr. Kifle Wodajo

##### *Alternate Representative:*

Miss Konjit Sinigiorgis

#### FINLAND

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Max Jakobson  
Mr. Matti Cawen  
Mr. Tapani Brotherus  
Mr. Paavo Keisalo (from June) -

#### HONDURAS

##### *Representative:*

H.E. Sr. Humberto Lopez Villamil

##### *Alternate Representative:*

Sra. Luz Bertrand de Bromley

#### INDIA

##### *Representative:*

H.E. Mr. G. Parthasarathi

##### *Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Brajesh C. Mishra  
Mr. S. M. S. Chadha  
Mr. C. R. Gharekhan (until June)

##### *Advisers:*

Dr. J. P. Jain  
Mr. Krishan P. Saxena  
Miss M. Shivaraman (until July)

#### IRAN

##### *Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Mehdi Vakil

##### *Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary

##### *Adviser:*

Mr. Farrokh Parsi

#### IRAQ

##### *Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Adnan Pachachi

##### *Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Adnan Raouf  
Mr. Salim A. Saleem (until September)

##### *Advisers:*

Mr. M. R. al-Jabiri  
Mr. A. A. R. Munir

#### ITALY

##### *Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Piero Vinci

##### *Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Massimo Castaldo  
Mr. Alessandro Quaroni

#### IVORY COAST

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. M. Siméon Ake  
M. Koffi Kouame  
M. Julien Kacou (from September)

#### MADAGASCAR

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. M. Louis Rakotomalala (until June)  
M. Blaise Rabetafika  
M. Raymond Raelina

#### MALI

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. M. Mamadou Boubacar Kante  
M. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Aly (from October)  
M. Mamadou Diarra

##### *Alternate Representatives:*

M. Oumar Ba  
M. Issaga Coulibaly

#### POLAND

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Bohdan Tomorowicz  
Mr. Jan Slowikowski

#### SIERRA LEONE

##### *Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. Christopher O. E. Cole (until August)  
Mr. Malcolm O. Cole

#### SYRIA

##### *Representative:*

H.E. Mr. George J. Tomeh

##### *Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Rafic Jouejati  
Mr. Dia El-Fattal

Mr. Abdallah El-Attrash  
Mr. Issa Awad  
Miss Bushra Kanafany (from 12 September)

## TUNISIA

*Representatives:*

H.E. M. Mahmoud Mestiri  
M. Ahmed Chtourou  
M. Mohamed Fourati  
M. Hichem Ayoub  
M. Hédi Drissi  
M. Radwan Foudhaili

## Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Yakov Aleksandrovich Malik

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Pavel Fedorovich Shakhov

*Advisers:*

Mr. Vladimir Ivanovich Ustinov  
Mr. Viatcheslav Vasilyevich Kuzmin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland*Representative:*

H.E. The Rt. Hon. Lord Caradon, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,  
O.B.E., P.C.

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. D. H. T. Hildyard, C.M.G., D.F.C.  
Mr. J. D. B. Shaw, M.V.O.

*Advisers:*

Mr. B. L. Barder (until September)  
Mr. P. J. S. Moon  
Mr. R. A. C. Byatt  
Mr. David Neil Lane (from June)

## United Republic of Tanzania

*Representatives:*

H.E. Mr. A. B. C. Danieli  
Mr. M. A. Fom

## United States of America

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Seymour Maxwell Finger

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mr. Richard Johnson (until September)  
Mr. John Eaves, Jr.

*Adviser:*

Mr. William R. Brew

## Venezuela

*Representatives:*

H.E. Sr. Manuel Perez Guerrero  
Sr. Germán Nava Carrillo

*Alternate Representative:*

Sr. Gilberto Carrasquero (until March)

## Yugoslavia

*Representative:*

H.E. Mr. Anton Vratuvska

*Alternate Representative:*

Mr. Zivojin Jazic  
Mr. Dragoslav Pejic

*Specialized agencies*

## International Labour Organisation

*Representative:*

Mr. Anwar A. Shaheed

Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations*Representative:*

Mr. Morris Green

## World Health Organization

*Representative:*

Dr. R. L. Coigney

*Alternate Representatives:*

Mrs. S. Meagher

International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development*Representative:*

Mr. Lewis Perinbam

## CHAPTER II\*

## COMPLIANCE OF MEMBER STATES WITH THE DECLARATION AND OTHER RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS ON THE QUESTION OF DECOLONIZATION, PARTICULARLY THOSE RELATING TO TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION, SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA

## A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, *inter alia*, to take up separately an item entitled "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa".

2. By the same decision, the Committee invited the Secretary-General to request the States concerned to furnish, not later than June 1968, information concerning the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

3. The Special Committee considered the item at its 629th to 633rd meetings, between 30 August and 13 September and at its 650th and 651st meetings, between 2 and 5 December.

4. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee was guided by General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 September 1967, by paragraph 16 of which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session". In the light of the above-mentioned request, the Special Committee also took into consideration other relevant General Assembly

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/7200 (part I).



resolutions on the question of decolonization,<sup>1</sup> in particular resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 on the question of Southern Rhodesia, resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, and resolutions 2324 (XXII) and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and resolution 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968 on the question of South West Africa. Further, the Special Committee took into account Security Council resolutions 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968 and 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968 on the question of South West Africa.

5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (see annex I) submitted in accordance with the decision of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 2 above. It also had before it a note dated 25 September 1968 from the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/301).

6. Statements on the item were made, at the 629th meeting on 30 August, by the representatives of Sierra Leone, the United States, Australia and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/SR.629); at the 630th meeting, on 5 September, by the representatives of Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/SR.630); at the 631st meeting, on 9 September, by the representatives of Iraq and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.631); and, at the 632nd meeting, on 11 September, by the representative of Mali and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.632).

7. At the 633rd meeting, on 13 September, the Special Committee, following statements by the representatives of India, Mali and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/SR.633), decided to request its Rapporteur to prepare for the Committee's approval and analytical report, including conclusions and recommendations concerning the item.

8. At the 650th meeting, on 2 December, the Rapporteur presented to the Committee a report concerning the item (see annex II) in accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the Committee. In presenting the report, the Rapporteur stated that in the absence of specific guidance from the Committee for the preparation of the report, he had been obliged, in undertaking that complex task, to use, as the basic material, the text of the various conclusions and recommendations and other decisions adopted by the Special Committee during the year on individual items. Accordingly, in the preparation of the report requested of him, he had made every effort to ensure that ideas as well as the language used in the report conformed as closely as possible to the actual wording of the various decisions adopted by the Special Committee.

9. Statements on the report of the Rapporteur were made, at the 650th meeting, on 2 December, by the representatives of the United States, the United Republic of Tanzania, Madagascar, Italy, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Ecuador and Yugoslavia, as well as by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/SR.650) and, at the 651st meeting, on 5 December, by the representatives of Italy, Finland, Madagascar, Syria, the Ivory Coast, Poland, Mali, Iran, Iraq, Sierra Leone, and the United States, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.651).

<sup>1</sup> For a list of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, see chap. I, para. 12, of the present document.

10. The Special Committee voted on the report of the Rapporteur, at its 651st meeting, on 5 December, as follows:

(a) Subparagraph 10 of the recommendations contained in section B was adopted by a vote of 12 to 4, with 7 abstentions;

(b) Section II of the report, containing the recommendations, was adopted by a vote of 18 to 4, with 1 abstention;

(c) The report as a whole was adopted by a vote of 18 to 4, with 1 abstention.

11. The recommendations referred to in paragraph 10 above are reproduced in section B below.

## B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

12. The Special Committee recommends that:

(1) The General Assembly should call upon the administering Powers responsible for the Territories under Portuguese administration and Southern Rhodesia to take steps forthwith for the transfer of all powers to the people on the basis of majority rule without any conditions or reservations and without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable the peoples in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, to enjoy complete freedom and independence without any further delay.

(2) As regards Namibia, the General Assembly should call upon the Government of South Africa immediately and unconditionally to relinquish its control over the Territory, to withdraw its administrative police and military personnel therefrom and to release all political prisoners from the Territory in order that the Territory should accede to independence at the earliest possible date.

(3) The General Assembly should urge all States to comply strictly with the provisions of its various resolutions and those of the Security Council concerning the above-named Territories and in particular to give the necessary moral, political and material support to the peoples of those Territories in their legitimate struggle to achieve freedom and independence.

(4) In addition, the General Assembly should urge all States and, in particular, call upon the military allies and the major trading partners of the Governments of Portugal and South Africa as well as of the illegal minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia first to desist from giving any support or assistance, military, economic and otherwise, which might enable those authorities to continue to carry out their repressive activities and, second, to bring pressure to bear on those authorities to abandon their present policies.

(5) Further, the General Assembly, having regard to previous suggestions made by the Special Committee, should recommend to the Security Council that it urgently consider taking effective action under Chapter VII of the Charter in order to give full effect to its own resolutions and those of the General Assembly concerning these Territories.

(6) As regards the remaining Territories, the General Assembly should urge the administering Powers concerned to apply without delay the principle of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration, to establish majority rule and speedily to transfer all powers to fully representative organs elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

(7) The General Assembly should strongly appeal to the administering Powers concerned, having regard to the peculiar problems of many of these Territories, to take effective measures to strengthen their economic infrastructure and to promote to the fullest possible extent their economic, social and educational advancement.

(8) The General Assembly should strongly urge the administering Powers, considering the constructive role which the United Nations could play in assisting these Territories towards the goals laid down in the Declaration and other relevant resolutions, to permit the sending of visiting groups by the Special Committee to the Territories under their administration, and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information concerning the objectives and the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

(9) The General Assembly should call upon all States whose nationals own or operate foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in the colonial Territories, immediately to put an end to such activities.

(10) Finally, the General Assembly should first urge the administering Powers immediately to dismantle their military bases and installations in the colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing

new ones and, second, request all States which are involved directly or indirectly in military arrangements and activities in the colonial Territories to desist therefrom without delay.

## ANNEX I

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 relating to the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Paragraph 16 of that resolution reads as follows:

"16. *Requests* the Special Committee to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session".

2. At the same session, the General Assembly, in addition to resolution 2326 (XXII), adopted a number of other resolutions on specific items relating to the question of decolonization, which contain various requests addressed to all States and/or Member States. Having regard to the requests contained therein, these resolutions were transmitted by the Secretary-General to States on the dates indicated below:

<i>Resolution No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Date of transmission</i>
2262 (XXII) .....	Southern Rhodesia	24 November 1967
2270 (XXII) .....	Territories under Portuguese administration	11 December 1967
2288 (XXII) .....	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <i>apartheid</i> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	21 December 1967
2302 (XXII) .....	Oman	17 January 1968
2311 (XXII) .....	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	9 January 1968
2324 (XXII) .....	South West Africa	8 January 1968
2325 (XXII) .....	South West Africa	8 January 1968
2326 (XXII) .....	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	29 January 1968
2347 (XXII) .....	Trust Territory of Nauru	23 January 1968
2352 (XXII) .....	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	22 January 1968

3. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by adopting the thirty-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided to include in its agenda an item entitled "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question

of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa" and to consider it separately. In order to facilitate its consideration of this item, the Special Committee further decided to invite the Secretary-General to request Member

States to furnish not later than June 1968 information relating to the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

4. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, on 24 April 1968, addressed identical letters to the Permanent Representatives of all Member States to the United Nations in which he stated that he would appreciate receiving at an early date the information desired by the Special Committee so as to enable him to report to the Committee not later than June 1968.

5. Substantive replies received by the Secretary-General from Governments in response to his note of 24 April 1968 as well as to his various notes transmitting the General Assembly resolutions referred to in paragraph 2 above are reproduced in section II below. The Secretary-General would recall, in this connexion, that the substantive replies received by him from Governments on action taken by them in implementation of resolution 2324 (XXII) concerning the question of South West Africa have already been reproduced in his reports to the General Assembly (A/7045 and Add.1-26)<sup>a</sup> and to the Security Council.<sup>a</sup>

6. Further reports by the Secretary-General on this item will be issued as necessary as addenda to the present document.

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]  
[25 October 1968]

The Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note concerning General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize here the Argentine Republic's support for United Nations efforts to bring about the elimination of colonialism; our support is well known throughout the international community and has been expressed many times by the representatives of my country in various bodies. The Argentine attitude is based essentially on respect for and recognition of the rights of peoples, and on understanding of the times we live in and of our own relatively recent history.

This political conviction has found concrete expression in our unreserved support for and respectful compliance with the decisions taken on matters relating to decolonization by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The attitude taken by Argentine delegations in other international bodies and conferences has also been in conformity with these principles.

Accordingly, the Argentine Republic has voted in favour of the General Assembly's resolutions on Namibia, has been a sponsor of some of them, such as resolutions 2145 (XXI), 2248 (S-V) and 2324 (XXII), and has complied faithfully with all of them. Similarly, when the occasion arose the Government of Argentina informed the Government of South Africa of its concern about the indictment of inhabitants of the Territory whose situation had been the subject of debate in the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Argentine Government wishes once again to make clear the concern it feels over plans of the administering Power which might well give rise to situations incompatible with the principles of national unity and territorial integrity, laid down in paragraph 6 of resolution 1514 (XV).

As soon as the rebel régime was established in Rhodesia, the Argentine Republic took its stand on the matter and voted for the successive resolutions adopted during its term of office as a member of the Security Council. Moreover, anticipating

<sup>a</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968*, documents S/8357 and Add.1-20; *ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1968*, documents S/8357/Add.21-25; and *ibid.*, *Supplement for July, August and September 1968*, document S/8357/Add.26.

the sanctions imposed against the régime, it adopted Decree No. 1196 of 16 February 1966 suspending all economic relations with the territory, to the detriment of Argentine trade interests. That Decree was later supplemented by currency and Customs regulations which have been reported to the United Nations, and steps have already been taken to ensure full compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

The Argentine Republic's respect for the General Assembly's resolutions on colonial problems is even more clear in the case of the resolutions relating to Territories under Portuguese colonial administration, resolutions which the Republic has carried out even when, for various reasons which have been explained in each individual case, the Argentine delegation has abstained in the relevant votes.

In addition, the Argentine Government has followed with special interest the development of all colonial questions, and has studied their details in the light of the full analyses produced by the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, paying particular attention to cases where there might be a threat to national unity and territorial integrity, as in the question of the Seychelles.

Lastly, as can be seen from the information submitted on other occasions, the Argentine Republic has also accepted the invitation conveyed in resolution 2065 (XX) and in the consensus reached during the twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the General Assembly in connexion with the question of the Malvinas (Falkland Islands).

### AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]  
[29 June 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, regarding paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967.

It is necessary to reaffirm, in response to the Secretary-General's request that Member States furnish not later than June 1968 information relating to the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, that in respect of the Territories under its administration, Australia complies fully with its obligations under the United Nations Charter, as shown by the detailed information on these Territories which it regularly supplies to the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

With regard to the question of "compliance" with relevant resolutions as expressed in paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), which the Australian delegation did not support, it is necessary to reaffirm that resolutions of the General Assembly of the character referred to have recommendatory force only, and do not entail binding obligations on Member States.

In regard to Territories under the administration of States other than Australia, the Australian delegation makes known its attitude by its statements in the plenary and committee discussions of the situation in these Territories, and by its votes and explanations of vote on the relevant resolutions.

The Australian Representative would nevertheless draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the remarks of His Excellency the Governor-General on the occasion of the second session of the twenty-sixth parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia in March this year, when he said:

"The destiny of Papua and New Guinea is to become a self-governing country developed for independence if and when it is clearly demonstrated by the majority of the indigenous population that this is what they wish. My Government's basic policy for Papua and New Guinea is therefore to develop it for self-determination."

These same remarks were again stated by His Excellency the Governor-General when opening the Second House of Assembly for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea on 4 June this year.

The Permanent Representative would also take this opportunity to remind the Secretary-General that the Trusteeship

Council sends periodic visiting missions to the Trust Territory of New Guinea, which forms an administrative union with the Territory of Papua. A mission has just completed a visit to the Territory and its report is available to members of the General Assembly in addition to the members of the Trusteeship Council. Included in the report is a sentence which says that "although there was a general feeling that they accepted self-government or independence as their ultimate goal, the people of the Territory made it unmistakably clear to the Mission that they were not ready and certainly did not want it now".

#### BARBADOS

[Original: English]  
[1 August 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Barbados to the United Nations . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 regarding General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples "to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session", has the honour to inform of the following position of the Government of Barbados.

*South Africa.* The Government of Barbados has severed all trading relations with the Government of South Africa because of its policy of *apartheid*.

*Portugal.* Portugal is known to be a strong supporter of the policy and actions of the Rhodesia régime. Barbados has declared its abhorrence of these policies and actions and has stated that it will support any action, including the use of force, which is aimed at putting an end to that illegal régime. No formal diplomatic relations have been established between Barbados and Portugal.

*Rhodesia.* Barbados has strongly supported the implementation of sanctions against the Rhodesia régime and has given support also to the use of force to bring an end to the Rhodesia régime.

#### BULGARIA

[Original: English]  
[23 July 1968]

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the United Nations . . . in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, in which the Member States of the United Nations are requested to provide relevant information with regard to the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with other decisions on the question of decolonization, and, in particular, the resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, has the honour to state the following:

In conformity with its consistent anti-colonial policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has firmly supported the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the numerous decisions of the United Nations on colonial problems, aimed at the speediest possible elimination of the colonial régimes in Africa and in other parts of the world.

In accordance with the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, the People's Republic of Bulgaria does not maintain diplomatic, economic or any other relations with Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. It strongly complies with Security Council resolutions 180 (1963) of 31 July 1963 and 218 (1965) of 23 November 1965 and has not given Portugal any assistance and has not supplied the latter with arms or military equipment.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has been consistently supporting and strictly implementing the General Assembly and

Security Council resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia. It will continue to implement most scrupulously Security Council resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966. All necessary measures have been undertaken within its authority so that neither could the commodities exported from Bulgaria and included in the above-mentioned resolution reach Southern Rhodesia through the medium of third countries nor could the commodities whose import from Southern Rhodesia is prohibited enter Bulgaria through the medium of third countries. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria also complies with and strictly applies Security Council resolution 253 (1968) providing for additional measures against the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Consistently supporting the legitimate aspirations of the people of Namibia for freedom and national independence, the People's Republic of Bulgaria voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968 on the question of South West Africa. In paragraph 13 of its resolution 2372 (XXII), the General Assembly recommended to the Security Council urgently to take all appropriate steps in order to secure the implementation of that resolution and to take effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the immediate removal of the South African presence from Namibia and to secure for Namibia its independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI).

If the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has not yet been implemented and the process of decolonization is making slow progress, this is only because of the opposition of the forces trying to preserve and maintain their selfish interests at the price of the patriots' blood and the oppressed peoples' sweat. The colonialist States, and in particular the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Portugal and others, are stubbornly opposing the United Nations decisions with regard to the remaining colonial Territories and their implementation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, along with the majority of the Members of the United Nations, will continue to support the just cause of the peoples fighting against colonial and racial oppression, for freedom and national independence and, in particular, those of the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. It will continue to support firmly any action of the United Nations, aimed at compelling the colonial Powers to fulfil their obligation under the Charter and implement without delay the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with regard to the remaining colonial Territories.

#### BURMA

[Original: English]  
[12 September 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Burma . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 . . . has the honour to state that:

Burma is against colonialism in all its manifestations, in whatever shape or form, and has consistently supported the numerous decisions of the United Nations on colonial problems and will continue to do so until colonialism is finally abolished.

Burma has all along co-operated with the efforts of the United Nations in the struggle against colonial domination and racial discrimination, particularly as practised in southern Africa by the Governments of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia.

#### BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]  
[25 July 1968]

The Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations . . . in connexion with the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, has the honour to communicate the following:

From the time of its founding, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has supported, and continues to support, all peoples struggling against any form of colonial oppression and for their freedom and independence. It is one of the basic principles of the foreign policy of the Byelorussian SSR to support the national liberation movement and to co-operate in every way with the young developing States.

Guided by this principle, the Byelorussian SSR vigorously supported the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and all other General Assembly resolutions aimed at the liquidation of the shameful system of colonialism and endorsing the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples of colonial Territories for freedom and independence.

The adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples strengthened the national liberation movement, which has brought freedom and independence to many peoples of Africa, Asia and South America.

In various parts of the world, however, bastions of colonialism still exist. The peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea, Oman and other colonies are still being forced to live and struggle under conditions of colonial subjugation.

It is the view of the Byelorussian SSR that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be immediately and unconditionally implemented in respect of all colonial Territories, both large and small.

The Byelorussian SSR resolutely supports the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2288 (XXII) of 7 December 1967 and all other United Nations resolutions condemning the pernicious activities carried on in colonies by the international monopolies which are the principal culprits responsible for the continuance of colonial bondage.

It is necessary to give effect without delay to the United Nations resolutions calling on the colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases in colonial Territories and not to establish new bases there, since such bases serve the purposes of combating the national liberation movement and of conducting aggressive actions against independent States and thus constitute a threat to international peace and security.

The Byelorussian SSR is convinced that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has not yet been fully implemented because of the failure of the colonial Powers to act—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Portugal, the Republic of South Africa, Australia and other such Powers have no desire to implement that Declaration in respect of the remaining colonies. With the direct support of these Powers—and chiefly of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany—the most reactionary forces of colonialism and racism are being further consolidated in southern Africa. A criminal bloc of South African and Southern Rhodesian racists and Portuguese colonialists has been established there and is acting as the main striking force in the struggle against the national liberation movement in Africa.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, for its part, has consistently complied with the United Nations decisions, and in particular the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, aimed at the liquidation of colonialism.

The position of the Byelorussian SSR with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and with regard to Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Portuguese colonies, has been stated earlier in the following notes of the Permanent Mission:

No. 84 of 9 June 1966 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;<sup>b</sup>

<sup>b</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 23, document A/6351.

No. 154 of 27 December 1965,<sup>c</sup> No. 37 of 24 February 1967<sup>d</sup> and No. 48 of 9 April 1968<sup>e</sup> concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia;

No. 13 of 26 January 1968<sup>f</sup> and No. 46 of 2 April 1968<sup>g</sup> concerning the question of South West Africa;

No. 85 of 9 June 1966 concerning the question of the Portuguese colonies.<sup>h</sup>

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic reaffirms that it maintains no relations of any kind with the racist régimes of the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia or with the fascist and colonialist régime of Portugal.

The Byelorussian SSR is determined to continue to support the national liberation movement in every way possible and to co-operate with all States and peoples fighting against colonialism and neo-colonialism and against the imperialistic policy of enslaving other peoples.

#### CAMBODIA

[Original: French]  
[14 June 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations . . . referring to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968 concerning resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, has the honour to inform him that the policy of the Royal Government of Cambodia with regard to South Africa remains unchanged and that it is continuing to apply against that country the measures indicated in note No. 250/DC/3722(d) of 23 June 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Cambodian Minister for Foreign Affairs.<sup>1</sup>

#### CHILE

[Original: Spanish]  
[11 July 1968]

With reference to your note of 24 April 1968, I am to inform you that my Government, in accordance with its tradi-

<sup>c</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1965*, document S/7053.

<sup>d</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1967*, document S/7781/Add.2.

<sup>e</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1968*, document S/7781/Add.5.

<sup>f</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for January, February and March 1968*, document S/8357/Add.2.

<sup>g</sup> *Ibid.*, *Supplement for April, May and June 1968*, document S/8506/Add.1.

<sup>h</sup> A/6340.

<sup>1</sup> In his note dated 23 June 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Cambodia, with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 8 May 1967 transmitting General Assembly resolution 2144 (XXI) on the question of the violation of human rights and the policy of *apartheid* in colonial and dependent countries, stated that "under its anti-colonialist policy the Royal Government is continuing vigorously to apply the following measures against the policy of *apartheid* of South Africa:

"1. Closing the ports of the Kingdom of Cambodia to all vessels flying the South African flag;

"2. Boycotting all South African goods and refraining from exporting goods, including all arms and ammunition, to South Africa;

"3. Refusing landing facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government of South Africa or to companies registered under the laws of South Africa;

"4. Continued co-operation with the Special Committee in the spirit of resolution 1899 (XVIII) with a view to dissuading the Government of South Africa from implementing the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission for the partition of South West Africa, which would impair the African population's legitimate right to independence;

"5. Refraining from the sale of shipment to South Africa of all types of arms and ammunition, military vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture or maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa . . .".



tional policy of support for the principle of the self-determination of peoples, has consistently complied with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the implementation of this principle, as its action in such important cases as those of Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa shows.

The Government of the Republic of Chile has consistently given its firm support, within the framework of the United Nations, to the legitimate aspirations of peoples under colonial domination and, in pursuance of this policy, will continue to give vigorous support, through the legal machinery provided by the Charter, to the principle contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

## CUBA

[Original: Spanish]  
[1 February 1968]

On behalf of the Revolutionary Government of Cuba, I have the honour to refer to your note dated 8 January 1968 in which you request information concerning measures taken by the Revolutionary Government of Cuba to implement paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2325 (XXII).

With reference to this matter, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba is fully implementing the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2325 (XXII) and is in complete agreement with the spirit of that resolution.

Cuba is not supplying nor does it intend to supply the Government of South Africa with arms, military equipment, petroleum or petroleum products, and it does not maintain diplomatic, consular or trade relations of any kind with that Government.

## CYPRUS

[Original: English]  
[19 March 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 8 January 1968, has the honour to inform him of the following:

The measures envisaged in paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 2325 (XXII) have already been complied with by the Government of Cyprus, by virtue of the Council of Ministers' Decision No. 5416 (a) of 24 February 1966, as the Secretary-General has been notified at the time.<sup>j</sup> The Government of Cyprus has implemented that decision and is still guided by it.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]  
[13 August 1968]

The Acting Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations . . . referring to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 . . . has the honour to communicate the following:

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always rendered full support to the endeavours of the United Nations and its organs aimed at the implementation of the basic provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this respect, it has also implemented all the important provisions of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and by the General Assembly which were addressed to the Member States and aimed at speeding up, through concrete measures, the application of the above-mentioned Declaration to the remaining colonial Territories. It goes particularly for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and relating to Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and the Territories under Portuguese administration.

The Acting Permanent Representative has the honour to refer to his previous notes sent to the Secretary-General from

the contents of which it is unequivocally clear that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has fully observed the said Declaration and has implemented all the important stipulations of the United Nations resolutions relating to decolonization requesting Member States to render their support to its efforts and to undertake appropriate measures to this end.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is resolved to continue its active support of the efforts of the United Nations aimed at solving the remaining colonial problems in accordance with the above-mentioned Declaration.

## ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]  
[24 June 1968]

I have the honour to refer to your note of 24 April 1968, in which, with reference to paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) and the decision adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, you requested information on the way in which Ecuador has complied with that Declaration and other relevant resolutions.

In this connexion, I take pleasure in informing you that Ecuador has endorsed the resolutions of the United Nations concerning this matter, including provisions such as that set forth in paragraph 8 of resolution 2326 (XXII), and it accordingly provides no assistance of any kind to colonialist States or receives any from them.

## ETHIOPIA

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's letter of 24 April 1968 regarding "Compliance by Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese Administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa".

In this connexion the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that Ethiopia is dedicated to the cause of the United Nations, to the purposes and principles of the Charter and to the full and immediate implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. To this end the Government of Ethiopia through the Organization of African Unity is steadfastly engaged in assisting the freedom fighters struggling for their liberation from colonial rule in the Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The Ethiopian Government both at the United Nations and through the Organization of African Unity is constantly trying to exert pressure on the colonial Powers to implement the resolutions of the United Nations in order to bring about the complete eradication of colonialism.

## FINLAND

[Original: English]  
[2 May 1968]

I have the honour to inform you that on 25 April 1968 the Finnish Chargé d'affaires in Pretoria conveyed to the Government of South Africa the expressions of the Finnish Government's grave concern about the effects of a bill recently presented to the Parliament of South Africa and entitled "The development of self-government for the native nations in South West Africa". The Chargé d'affaires was instructed to draw the attention of the Government of South Africa to the fact that the measures envisaged in the bill will have a disruptive effect on the territorial integrity and unity of South West Africa in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

## GHANA

[Original: English]  
[28 May 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations . . . acknowledges the receipt of the Secretary-General's note of 11 December 1967, transmitting a copy of resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967, on the question of Territories under Portuguese administration.

The Government of Ghana has taken due note of the resolution and, in particular, its paragraph 12, and wishes to reiterate its continued recognition and support of the legitimate struggle of all peoples for self-determination, independence and freedom. The Government of Ghana will continue to co-operate fully with the United Nations Organization in opposing the inhuman and anachronistic policies pursued by the Portuguese authorities in the African Territories under their administration. Ghana has applied sanctions against Portugal and has accordingly broken off all relations—diplomatic, political and economic—with the Government of Portugal so long as the latter perseveres in perpetrating atrocities against the indigenous Africans under its colonial administration. Furthermore in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, Ghana's representatives on all organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and, in particular, on such bodies as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund, will continue to oppose the granting of any assistance to the Government of Portugal.

It is the view of the Government of Ghana that pressure should be exerted on those States and organizations which offer financial, economic and military assistance to Portugal to withhold any such assistance in order to compel the Government of Portugal to abjure its inhuman oppressive policies towards the African peoples under Portuguese administration.

## GUYANA

[Original: English]  
[26 July 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations . . . has the honour to acknowledge the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968.

The Permanent Representative has been instructed to inform that the Government of Guyana has always endeavoured in good faith to facilitate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. In particular, the Government of Guyana maintains no diplomatic nor consular relations with the Governments of the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and trade with the countries named has been prohibited under the Trade (Union of South Africa) (Prohibition) Order, 1960, as amended by the Trade (Union of South Africa) (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order, 1964 and the Trade (Southern Rhodesia) (Prohibition) Order, 1965.

## HUNGARY

[Original: English]  
[21 June 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 has the honour to state that the position of the Hungarian Government on the question of decolonization, particularly on the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa was explained already in the Permanent Representative's following notes:

No. 44 of 17 February 1966 on Southern Rhodesia;<sup>k</sup>

No. 87 of 30 March 1966 with reference to the Territories under Portuguese domination;<sup>l</sup>

<sup>k</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1966*, document S/7156.

<sup>l</sup> *Ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1966, document S/7230.

No. 64 of 26 January 1968 on South West Africa.<sup>m</sup>

The Permanent Representative wishes to reiterate that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, in conformity with its consistent anti-colonialist policy, has always refrained, and intends to do so in the future as well, from maintaining any relations with the racist régimes in the southern part of Africa which would enable them to continue their repression of the peoples in Mozambique, Angola, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The Government of Hungary condemns the machinations of the neo-colonialist forces aiming at the perpetuation of their racial domination in the southern part of Africa and it pledges its full support and solidarity to the colonial peoples in their struggle for genuine independence.

The Government of Hungary has faithfully implemented the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2022 (XX), 2189 (XXI) and 2326 (XXII) and Security Council resolutions 217 (1965) and 218 (1965) on Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa and it has the firm intention to do so in the future as well.

## INDIA

[Original: English]  
[16 February 1968]

The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's communication dated 8 January 1968 concerning resolution 2325 (XXII) and in particular operative paragraph 6 thereof.

India has been most actively associated with the deliberations of the United Nations on the question of the independence of South West Africa. The Government of India do not maintain diplomatic or trade relations with South Africa, having severed them in protest against the racial and colonial policies of the latter, long before the adoption of resolution 1761 (XVII) which called for such severance. As a co-sponsor of resolution 2325 (XXII), and in conformity with its anti-colonial policies, the Indian Government will spare no effort to help secure its implementation in all possible ways.

## INDONESIA

[Original: English]  
[26 September 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, has the honour to state the following:

Indonesia's active and independent foreign policy, as outlined by Decree No. XXII/MPRS/1966 of the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly, is opposed to imperialism and colonialism in all forms and manifestations.

Accordingly Indonesia has always taken an active part in the process of decolonization and the struggle against racial discrimination, in particular as practised by the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, the illegal régime of Ian Smith as was reaffirmed by Indonesia's notes to the Secretary-General No. 107/0128 of 5 February 1968<sup>n</sup> and No. 64/0202 of 14 February 1967.<sup>o</sup> As stated in the latter, "The minority régime of Ian Smith is an attempt to perpetuate colonial oppression on the population of Southern Rhodesia and therefore the Government of Indonesia does not recognize, and does not maintain any relations whatsoever with the illegal racist régime of Ian Smith in Southern Rhodesia."

<sup>m</sup> *Ibid.*, *Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968*, document S/8357/Add.5.

<sup>n</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1968*, document S/8357/Add.6.

<sup>o</sup> S/7746; incorporated in substance in document S/7781, annex II; (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1967*).



## IRAN

[Original: English]  
[5 September 1968]

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Iran . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 . . . has the honour to make the following statement:

In line with its long-established policy of promoting the speedy liquidation of colonialism, Iran has consistently taken an active part in the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Iran has never failed to raise its voice in defence of the legitimate aspirations of all colonial peoples. In particular, it has given its unswerving support to the peoples of Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and the Territories under Portuguese domination in their struggle for freedom and independence. Furthermore, Iran has not only actively participated in the preparation, formulation and sponsorship of many General Assembly resolutions but has also taken appropriate measures to comply with both the General Assembly and the Security Council resolutions in this regard.

In keeping with the same policy, Iran will spare no effort to continue to give moral and material support for the realization of the objectives contained in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

## IRAQ

[Original: English]  
[29 August 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Iraq . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, regarding paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, has the honour to advise of the following:

The Government of Iraq has endorsed and complied with all the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relevant to self-determination and independence of colonial peoples. The Government of Iraq has condemned the policies of the colonial Powers which conflict with the resolutions of the United Nations, and deplored, as a crime against humanity, the policy of racial discrimination in all its manifestations exercised by South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

In its foreign policy, the Government of Iraq has consistently adopted the principle of the right of colonial peoples to self-determination and the liquidation of colonialism, old and new. The existence of colonialism and the attempts by colonial Powers to control the colonial countries by force, in the view of the Government of Iraq, violate the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Further, the existence of colonialism endangers world peace and security.

The Government of Iraq has consistently condemned the attitudes of the States which ignored the resolutions of the United Nations on the ending of colonialism and continued to co-operate with Portugal and South Africa. It also condemned the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. Being faithful to the letter and spirit of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, Iraq has implemented them fully and severed all economic and diplomatic relations with these countries. The Government of Iraq has always supported, and shall continue to support, the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right of self-determination and independence. Accordingly, it has rendered, and still renders, every possible assistance, material and moral, to the national anti-colonial movements.

On 15 December 1965, the Council of Ministers decided to break all economic relations with the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to ban the export of petroleum and petroleum products thereto.

In compliance with the various resolutions of the United Nations and recommendations, the Council of Ministers also decided on 29 January 1967 to sever all relations with the Government of South Africa and not to enter into any form of relations with her.

## ITALY

[Original: French]  
[26 June 1968]

On the instructions of his Government, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations . . . has the honour to transmit the following with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968:

Since Italy does not administer any Non-Self-Governing Territories, it has no direct obligations toward the United Nations as regards the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. So far as Italy is concerned, therefore, compliance with the resolutions concerning decolonization means co-operation, the co-operation which every Member State is obliged to extend to the United Nations in this connexion, as prescribed and delimited, of course, by the relevant principles and provisions of the Charter.

Italy has always been convinced that the decolonization process, which began immediately after the Second World War, must be a universal and irreversible process aimed at fulfilling the aspirations of the colonial peoples and meeting the real needs of the international community as a whole. Its conviction was borne out by the accession to independence, within a very short period of recent history, of a very large number of peoples formerly subject to the colonial régime. So many countries have become independent that decolonization today may be regarded as a development sanctioned by history and soon to be completed. For these reasons Italy has always spoken out in favour of decolonization and voted for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)). Italy considers that this Declaration, which defines the attitude of the international community to the decolonization process, together with other United Nations decisions, lays down the fundamental principles in the light of which the colonial problems still pending must be examined.

Convinced as it is that the United Nations can and must play a decisive role in the peaceful solution of the last remaining colonial questions, Italy took part in the establishment of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and has been a member of it since the beginning.

During its long association with the Special Committee, Italy has endeavoured to identify, from studying the different colonial situations and considering the possibilities and limitations of the United Nations, the principles and methods which could lead to the implementation of the resolutions on decolonization and make the Special Committee's action effective. According to these principles, the Special Committee's action and that of the other bodies concerned with decolonization should be focused primarily on laying down and continuously widening the foundations for co-operation between the greatest possible number of Member States. This is in keeping with the very nature of the United Nations, which is essentially an instrument for international co-operation, and constitutes the *raison d'être* of the Special Committee as of any committee set up by the General Assembly. As recent history has abundantly shown, all the successes of the United Nations have been achieved through co-operation and the united efforts of its Members.

Italy has always taken the view that the next step must be to study colonial problems so as to bring out their particular aspects and thus to formulate policies adapted to the different situations. In particular, it has always upheld that the problems of the smaller Non-Self-Governing Territories that deserved to be studied in the light of special criteria should not be placed on the same footing as the more serious colonial problems on which the United Nations should focus its attention more intensively. Similarly, Italy has always emphasized the need to exclude from the study of colonial problems everything which is irrelevant to these problems. The history of all national movements has shown consistently that efforts to involve them in the conflicts of interest which are extraneous to them have always slowed them down and imposed useless suffering on the peoples seeking self-determination and made it even more difficult for them to achieve independence.

Lastly, Italy has always maintained that, so far as decolonization and all other United Nations activities are concerned, it is imperative to respect and safeguard the respective responsibilities and powers of the different United Nations bodies. It is this division of powers and responsibility among different bodies which makes the United Nations a well-knit organization and enables it to exercise a political influence which is to some extent effective.

It is these principles which have guided Italy's policy in the United Nations in the matter of decolonization and particularly in studying the more serious colonial problems, namely, those of southern Africa.

These have also been Italy's guiding principles in studying the question of South West Africa, for the solution of which it has steadfastly recommended the concerted action of all Member States. It should be remembered that Italy played an active part in the work which led to the adoption of resolution 2145 (XXI), for which it voted. It maintained this position by stating on several occasions that it regarded that resolution as the basis for any solution of the question of South West Africa. It also participated, as a member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Fourteen (the *Ad Hoc* Committee for South West Africa), established by resolution 2145 (XXI), in the work of defining the procedures to be followed for ensuring the implementation of this resolution.

Italy has also taken a very clear position, both in the Special Committee of Twenty-Four and in the General Assembly, by its vote in favour of resolution 2324 (XXII) against the unlawful extension to South West Africa of South Africa's legislation on terrorism and against the arrest and sentencing at Pretoria of a number of indigenous inhabitants of South West Africa. Following the Security Council's adoption of resolutions 245 (1968) and 246 (1968) and in pursuance thereof, the Italian Government on two occasions made representations to the South African Government concerning the need to comply with these resolutions and requested the repatriation of the persons arrested.

When it heard that special legislation establishing separate ethnic groups in South West Africa was going to be laid before the Parliament of South Africa, the Italian Government again protested to the Pretoria Government against this measure to partition the Territory which it considered, and still considers, to be a violation of resolution 2145 (XXI).

It should further be remembered that the Italian Government first discouraged, from 1962 onwards, and later formally prohibited the sale of weapons of Italian manufacture to South Africa in accordance with resolutions 181 (1963) and 182 (1963), adopted by the Security Council in 1963.

With regard to Rhodesia, Italy has complied with the Security Council's decisions, *inter alia*, resolution 232 (1966) imposing selective sanctions against the illegal Salisbury régime and, for that purpose, the Italian Government has approved the necessary legislation. Italy has transmitted full information on this legislation and its implementation to the Secretary-General who has referred to them in his reports to the Security Council. The Italian Government is at present engaged in the requisite formalities for the adoption by Parliament, in accordance with the procedure and provisions laid down in the Italian Constitution, of the other legislation called for under Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968. In accordance with the above-mentioned principles, Italy will continue to co-operate to the full with the United Nations in its work of decolonization.

#### JAMAICA

[Original: English]  
[6 August 1968]

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, concerning General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) and to state that:

Jamaica fully supports the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to realize their right to self-determination and independence.

The Government of Jamaica has endeavoured to co-operate with the efforts of the United Nations in the struggle against colonial domination and racial discrimination, particularly as practised in Southern Africa by the Government of South Africa, Portugal, and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

Jamaica has no diplomatic or trade relations with South Africa, and has joined with other Member States in calling on the South African Government to withdraw unconditionally from South West Africa in accordance with United Nations resolutions regarding the termination of South Africa's mandate to administer that Territory.

Jamaica strongly condemned the unilateral declaration of independence by the Ian Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia in November 1965 and does not recognize the illegal government in that country. In addition, Jamaica has placed a ban on all trade and financial transactions with Southern Rhodesia and has agreed to support any action including the use of force to overthrow the present régime. Jamaica has in fact offered to contribute within her capacity to any force organized directly under the authority of the United Nations for this purpose.

#### JAPAN

[Original: English]  
[17 September 1968]

The Acting Permanent Representative of Japan . . . referring to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 concerning resolution 2326 (XXII) of the General Assembly, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

The position of Japan on the question of decolonization has been made known in the statements of the Japanese delegation during debates in various organs of the United Nations as well as in the explanation of votes at the time when relevant resolutions were adopted.

Japan has always maintained the basic attitude that the process of decolonization must be carried out as swiftly as possible, and accordingly voted for General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 1960 (the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples).

In regard to other relevant resolutions, Japan does not recognize the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, in compliance with Security Council resolution 216 of 12 November 1965. Immediately after the adoption of Security Council resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, Japan took all necessary measures for the implementation of this resolution and has faithfully complied with it. Japan has also taken all necessary steps to implement Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 providing for comprehensive economic sanctions. Furthermore, Japan was the first country to withdraw the remaining staff of its Consulate-General in Salisbury in response to the emphasis placed on this point in resolution 253 (1968).

With regard to the question of the Territories under Portuguese administration, Japan refrains from the sale and supply of arms and military equipment to Portugal in accordance with the Security Council resolutions of 1963 and 1965. Japan also refrains from investing its capital in these Territories.

As for the question of South West Africa, Japan, which voted for General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and subsequent resolutions, considers that the Government of South Africa has no right to administer the Territory of South West Africa. Accordingly, it has approached the Government of South Africa on several occasions, requesting the latter to comply faithfully with relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

It has consistently refrained from exporting arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa. It has neither given any economic assistance to South Africa nor has Japanese capital been invested in that country or in South West Africa.

Also, Japan participated in the efforts to solve this question as an active member of the *Ad Hoc* Committee set up in pursuance of resolution 2145 (XXI).

## KUWAIT

[Original: English]  
[17 June 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, has the honour to state that Kuwait has fully complied with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa.

The record of Kuwait at the United Nations is well known as it has consistently denounced colonialism, *apartheid* and racism in all its forms. The Government of Kuwait has frequently made it clear that only measures taken by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter will induce the Governments of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Portugal to desist from their colonial and racist policies.

## LAOS

[Original: French]  
[21 June 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Laos to the United Nations . . . has the honour to state the following in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Since the Royal Government of Laos maintains no relations of any kind with South Africa or Portugal, it cannot have direct contacts with those countries. It is therefore not in a position to exert any influence whatever to persuade them to conform to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII). However, Laos has not failed and shall not fail to give its full support in the framework of the United Nations to all the relevant resolutions and to concerted international action to exert pressure on all the administering Powers to grant the right of self-determination and independence to the Territories under their domination.

Laos cannot accept the existence of colonialism, for it is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Laos considers that it is high time to put an end, by appropriate means, to the long outmoded colonial régime, the continued existence of which is likely to endanger international peace and security.

## NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]  
[24 June 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 concerning resolution 2326 (XXII) of the General Assembly.

Upon instructions from his Government the Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government voted for resolution 1514 (XV) and still supports the principles of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this spirit it has contributed material, technical and financial aid to many countries which have acquired independence in the course of the last years. However, resolution 2326 (XXII), like resolution 2189 (XXI), contains no recognition of the obvious progress made in the process of decolonization. Furthermore, the language and the spirit of these resolutions exceed the scope of the Declaration and it is for these reasons that the Netherlands Government, to its regret, has been unable to support them. The Netherlands Government will continue to deliver its contributions to the process of decolonization in all its facets as it has done in the past.

## NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]  
[12 July 1968]

The Acting Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 requesting information from Member States in connexion with paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

In respect of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, for which New Zealand voted, New Zealand has taken effective measures to comply with its objectives in those Territories, both Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, where New Zealand was the responsible authority and was thus in a position to encourage developments towards independence or self-government in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of those Territories.

In January 1962, Western Samoa, which since 1947 had been a Trust Territory under New Zealand administration, became independent, the first Pacific Trust Territory to do so.

In August 1965, the people of the Cook Islands, a Territory hitherto under New Zealand administration, exercised their right to self-determination under United Nations supervision, choosing to become fully self-governing and freely associated with New Zealand.

The obligations which New Zealand accepted in 1947, together with Australia and the United Kingdom, under the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement on Nauru have also been discharged and in January 1968 Nauru took its place as an independent State.

Also in complete accordance with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) New Zealand is assisting in the advancement of its remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, Niue and the Tokelau Islands, as rapidly as the Islanders themselves deem appropriate, and reports regularly to the United Nations on the progress achieved.

With regard to other General Assembly resolutions dealing with Territories whose administration is, or has been, the responsibility of other Member States, New Zealand's general approach has fully reflected its endorsement of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In so far as particular recommendations or proposals contained in such resolutions are concerned, New Zealand has indicated by its statements and votes at the time those resolutions were discussed its view of the appropriateness, effectiveness, and value of individual recommendations. Its subsequent policies on these issues have been guided accordingly.

## NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]  
[3 June 1968]

With reference to the note dated 24 April 1968, I quote below the relevant part of note No. 503 of the General Secretariat, International Organizations Section, dated 29 May 1968 and signed by Mr. Lorenzo Guerrero G., Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

"With regard to the contents of the Secretary-General's communication to which reference was made, he can inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Nicaragua has pursued a consistent policy based on full recognition of the right of colonial peoples to their freedom and independence, condemning racial discrimination and all violations of human rights."

## PAKISTAN

[Original: English]  
[19 July 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, has the honour to state, on behalf of the Government of Pakistan, that:

(a) Pakistan has supported the various General Assembly resolutions on South West Africa and does not maintain rela-

tions of any kind whatsoever with the Government of South Africa.

(b) Pakistan does not recognize the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. It has imposed a total ban on trade and shipping with Southern Rhodesia. Pakistan has also banned Southern Rhodesian registered aircraft and other foreign aircraft bound for Southern Rhodesia to overfly Pakistan.

(c) Pakistan has supported General Assembly resolutions urging Member States to take certain measures against Portugal. It is examining the various implications of these resolutions.

#### PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]  
[20 June 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968 concerning the compliance by Member States with the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the question of decolonization.

On the question of Southern Rhodesia, the President of the Philippines, His Excellency Ferdinand E. Marcos, has issued Executive Order No. 126, dated 30 April 1968, copy of which is enclosed, imposing a total and comprehensive ban on all trade, direct or indirect, between the Philippines and Southern Rhodesia, and requiring all authorities and Departments within their respective responsibilities, to comply strictly with the provisions of paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 232 (1966).

#### MALACANANG MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

#### *Executive Order No. 126*

*Implementing and giving effect to United Nations Security Council Resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966 imposing economic sanctions against the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia*

Whereas, the Security Council of the United Nations adopted resolution 232 (1966) on 16 December 1966, the full text of which is annexed hereto, imposing mandatory economic and political sanctions against the present illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia;

Whereas, Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the obligation of all Member States to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council;

Whereas, in the aforementioned resolution Member States of the United Nations are called upon to carry out this decision of the Security Council in accordance with Article 25 of the United Nations Charter;

Whereas, the Philippines has consistently supported the United Nations position on Southern Rhodesia; and

Whereas, the Philippines reaffirms its policy of non-recognition of the racist illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and fully supports the legitimate struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia to self-determination and independence;

Now, therefore, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby impose a total and comprehensive ban on all trade, direct or indirect, between the Philippines and Southern Rhodesia, and require all authorities and Departments within their respective responsibilities, to comply strictly with the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of United Nations Security Council resolution 232 (1966) annexed hereto.

This Order shall take effect immediately.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 30th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and sixty-eight.

(Signed) Ferdinand E. MARCOS  
President of the Philippines

By the President:

(Signed) José J. LEIDO  
Acting Executive Secretary

#### POLAND

[Original: English]  
[15 July 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations . . . with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 has the honour to state the following:

The Polish People's Republic has always opposed and continues to oppose all forms of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

The Polish People's Republic, acting in accordance with its fundamental position on questions relating to the elimination of colonialism, recognizes without any reservations the inalienable right of the people under colonial domination to freedom and independence and the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial people for their liberation.

In pursuance of the above-mentioned policies, Poland has made and will continue to make every effort in the international sphere and particularly in the United Nations and international organizations in order to advance the process of elimination of remnants of colonialism.

Poland, as in the past, will also continue to support the just struggle of the people for their liberation from colonial subjugation.

The attitude of Poland towards the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia has been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations by several notes of the Permanent Mission of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations and in particular in note No. 44 (Dek)-2-66 of 14 January 1966,<sup>p</sup> No. 44 (Dek)-18-66 of 24 February 1966,<sup>q</sup> No. 44 (Dek)-6-67 of 1 February 1967<sup>r</sup> and No. 44 (Dek)-19-67 of 6 March 1967.<sup>s</sup>

The Mission of Poland in the above-mentioned communications has stated, *inter alia*, that the Polish Government has never recognized the illegal Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia and had taken necessary measures to sever all economic relations with it.

Moreover, the Polish Government has decided to suspend all telecommunication and mail service with Southern Rhodesia as from 17 February 1966.

Furthermore, the Polish Government has declared its full compliance with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 232 (1966) and its support of resolution 2262 (XXII) of 3 November 1967 adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

Consequently, the Polish Government, which does not maintain any political or economic relations with Southern Rhodesia and has no direct or indirect trade exchange with it, shall comply with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations.

As far as the question of Namibia is concerned, the Polish People's Republic stands by the principle that the question of Namibia is a typical colonial problem and that it should be solved in the spirit of the General Assembly Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 1960.

The Polish People's Republic has repeatedly expressed its unconditional support for the people of Namibia in their struggle for freedom and independence.

In keeping with this stand Poland has supported and will continue to support appropriate steps in the international arena aimed at the speedy liberation of the people of Namibia from the colonial yoke.

Poland recognizes the legitimacy of the just struggle of the people of Namibia and will continue its moral and material

<sup>p</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1966*, document S/7087.

<sup>q</sup> *Ibid.*, document S/7087/Add.1.

<sup>r</sup> S/7716; incorporated in substance in document S/7781, annex II; (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1967.*)

<sup>s</sup> S/7812; (*idem*).



assistance to them with the aim of achieving their genuine independence.

On its part the Polish People's Republic has no relationships of any kind whatsoever with South Africa.

Of equal concern to the Polish people and the Government of the Polish People's Republic is the fate of the people of the Territories under Portuguese domination. Guided by its anti-colonial stand, Poland recognizes the inalienable right of the people under Portuguese administration to freedom and independence and supports their just struggle for achieving those goals.

Poland advocates the application of decisive measures for an immediate implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) with respect to the Territories under Portuguese administration.

The Polish Government has supported and scrupulously observes the provisions of Security Council resolution 218 (1965) and confirms the position expressed by the Polish delegation in the Special Committee on Decolonization at its 611th meeting on 20 June 1968, that the most appropriate measures for the United Nations to give practical effect to its recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967 and to make them binding in accordance with the principles of the Charter would be to bring the problem of the Territories under Portuguese administration before the Security Council.

#### ROMANIA

[Original: French]  
[27 August 1968]

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Romania, referring to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, has the honour to communicate to him, on instructions from the Romanian Government, the following:

The Socialist Republic of Romania expresses its complete solidarity with all peoples fighting against colonial domination, with a view to achieving national independence, for the defence and consolidation of their independence. A firm believer in strict respect for the right of each people to choose its own path of development and the form of organization best suited to its aspirations and desires, the Romanian Government has constantly urged the adoption and complete implementation of United Nations resolutions designed to abolish colonial exploitation and racial discrimination, and the immediate application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Romania is concerned at the slow rate at which the liquidation of the last vestiges of colonialism is proceeding, at the continued existence of colonial domination of certain peoples and at the danger which this situation constitutes for international peace and security. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania resolutely condemns all manifestations of a colonialist or neo-colonialist character and reaffirms its solidarity with the peoples of colonial Territories fighting for national independence and sovereignty.

Romania gives no aid of any kind to States which, contrary to the Charter, follow a policy of colonialism and racism.

#### SIERRA LEONE

[Original: English]  
[23 July 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, regarding "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese Administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa".

Sierra Leone has been very active in the United Nations and especially in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and has exerted every pressure that it can on administering Powers both within and outside of the United Nations. Sierra Leone

has complied with all the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on decolonization.

As the Government of Sierra Leone has no relationship with the Republic of South Africa and with Portugal, it cannot directly influence those Governments. It has, however, not failed to do whatever is possible in international organs.

The Government of Sierra Leone has enacted laws forbidding trade with, as well as applying sanctions against the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in conformity with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

#### SWEDEN

[Original: English]  
[26 April 1968]

On instruction of the Swedish Government, the Swedish Minister in Pretoria on 25 April 1968 transmitted the following message to the Government of South Africa.

"The Swedish Government has noted that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has introduced a Bill in Parliament entitled 'The development of self-government for the native nations in South West Africa'. Having studied the contents of this Bill, the Swedish Government wishes to point out that the measures outlined in the Bill are in direct violation of many decisions taken by the United Nations with regard to South West Africa, notably General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966. The Swedish Government deeply regrets that the Government of South Africa, far from taking any steps towards relinquishing its control over the Territory of South West Africa, has chosen to move further in a direction clearly opposed to the said decisions."

#### SYRIA

[Original: English]  
[6 August 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic . . ., with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, has the honour to state that the Syrian Arab Republic's attitude of condemnation of colonialism in all its forms is well-known as witnessed by its unequivocal stand in the United Nations bodies and in particular the Committee of Twenty-Four.

Furthermore, the Syrian Arab Republic does not have any diplomatic, consular or commercial relations with the racist régimes of Salisbury and Pretoria, or with Portugal, and does not have any communication with them whether direct or indirect.

The campaign of the Syrian news media and guidance upholding the inalienable rights of subjugated peoples to freedom and independence and denouncing colonialism and *apartheid* in all their forms, has never ceased.

The Syrian Arab Republic will lend unreservedly its support to any further measures leading to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and will be ready to consider any proposal for this purpose.

[Original: English]  
[14 August 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic . . . with reference to General Assembly resolution 2270 (XXII) of 17 November 1967, has the honour to communicate that as of 13 February 1968, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic prohibited all imports from Portugal; only goods shipped prior to that date or already paid for through documented credits are allowed to pass.

#### THAILAND

[Original: English]  
[14 June 1968]

The Acting Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968 requesting information relating to steps taken or envisaged by Member Governments in implementation of General Assembly resolutions on the question of decolonization.

In compliance with the above request, the Acting Permanent Representative of Thailand wishes to convey the following statement of the Government of Thailand:

"The Government of Thailand holds the view that all dependent Territories should be promoted to gain independence and achieve self-government under the principle of self-determination as appeared in the Charter of the United Nations. It has also been the policy of the Government of Thailand to support all the measures which are designed to realize and stimulate the economic progress of all dependent Territories and people, because, in our considered opinion, such progress is the main factor towards the creation of sound stability in those Territories when the time comes for them to achieve full independence."

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

[Original: English]  
[16 July 1968]

The Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations . . . has the honour to acknowledge the Secretary-General's note dated 24 April 1968, concerning resolution 2326 (XXII) on the question of decolonization, adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1967.

The Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has neither diplomatic nor economic relations with the countries to which reference was made in the above resolution.

#### TUNISIA

[Original: French]  
[20 August 1968]

With reference to your note of 24 April 1968 . . . , I have the honour to point out that Tunisia, which considers itself bound by all resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, is fully complying, as it always has in the past, with the resolutions in question, of which it was a sponsor.

The Tunisian Government has promptly informed the United Nations Secretariat of all measures taken along these lines both with regard to the racist Government of Southern Rhodesia (see our letter of 10 March 1967)<sup>t</sup> and with regard to South Africa, with which my country does not maintain relations of any kind (see our reply, issued as document A/7045/Add.1).<sup>u</sup>

The same is true in the case of Portugal, with which Tunisia has, in fact, severed diplomatic relations. Tunisia is also giving both material and moral support to the liberation movements in the territories in question to the extent that its means permit, and it is continuing to use its influence with other countries with a view to securing compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

#### UGANDA

[Original: English]  
[2 May 1968]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uganda to the United Nations . . . has the honour to state with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 the following:

Uganda has always voted for every resolution of the General Assembly designed to advance the cause of decolonization. It has, accordingly, refused to have any relations whatsoever with South Africa and Portugal which today represent the biggest obstacle in the road to complete decolonization. Uganda's complete ban on relations with countries which

do not subscribe to the principle of self-determination and independence of colonial peoples was extended to Southern Rhodesia when Ian Smith rebelled against Britain, the administering Power, in 1965. In doing this, the Uganda Government believes that short of military action, severance of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with these countries is the most meaningful action that Member States can do to make the resolutions of the General Assembly work.

#### UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]  
[1 August 1968]

The Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic for the United Nations . . . , with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, in which the States Members of the United Nations are requested to provide information concerning their compliance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other United Nations decisions on the question of decolonization, particularly the resolutions relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, has the honour to make the following statement:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic continues to be guided by the principle of the recognition of the right of all nations large and small, to self-determination and independence; it supports the just cause of the peoples struggling to throw off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and favours the speedy and complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. At the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly the Ukrainian SSR actively supported the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in resolution 1514 (XV), and voted in favour of that resolution.

Together with other States which hold anti-colonial and anti-imperialist positions, the Ukrainian SSR strives consistently to give full effect to the provisions of the Declaration and of other General Assembly and Security Council decisions on colonial questions, including the resolutions relating to the Portuguese colonies, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa to which reference is made in the Secretary-General's letter. It also firmly supports the unconditional application of the provisions of the Declaration to all colonial territories and rejects any attempts of the colonial Powers, on any pretext whatever, to prolong or retain their rule over the territories under their administration.

The Ukrainian SSR consistently supports the decisions of the United Nations aimed at the elimination of military bases and installations in the colonies and at the cessation of all military activities by the colonial Powers in the territories under their administration. It strongly condemns the use of those territories and the bases situated in them for the suppression of the national liberation movement in colonial territories or for aggressive actions against other peoples. The existence of military bases in the colonies and their use by the imperialist Powers constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

The Ukrainian SSR firmly supports the decisions of the General Assembly which condemn the activities of the imperialist monopolies in the colonies. Those activities, designed to support the existing colonial régimes, are the main obstacle to the complete elimination of colonialism and to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Ukrainian SSR has scrupulously complied and is continuing to comply with the General Assembly and Security Council decisions aimed at the speediest possible elimination of the criminal system of colonialism.

The Ukrainian SSR maintains no diplomatic, economic, commercial, military or other relations with Portugal, South Africa or the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It is complying strictly with the Security Council decisions of 31 July 1963 and 23 November 1965, and in accordance with those decisions is giving no financial, economic or military assistance to the Portuguese colonialists. The Ukrainian SSR is

<sup>t</sup> S/7814; issued in substance in document S/7781/Add.2, annex; (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1967.*)

<sup>u</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1968*, document S/8357/Add.1.

also faithfully carrying out the United Nations decisions aimed at the elimination of the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and has taken all steps to comply with Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) on the cessation of trade with Southern Rhodesia. It does not recognize the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and consistently supports the granting of independence to the Zimbabwe people.

The Ukrainian SSR supported General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) on the termination of the Mandate of the Union of South Africa over South West Africa and consistently supports the legitimate struggle of that country's people for freedom and independence and for the removal of the military and police forces and administration of the Republic of South Africa, which are illegally occupying that Territory.

The Ukrainian SSR also voted for General Assembly resolution 2372 (XXII) on Namibia.

The Ukrainian SSR notes with concern that serious difficulties are now being encountered in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and considers that this situation results from the fact that the colonial Powers, primarily the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Portugal, Australia and the Republic of South Africa, together with a number of other countries, are opposing the liberation of the territories still under colonial rule. A particularly dangerous situation has arisen in southern Africa, where a military and political bloc has been formed by the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal Southern Rhodesian régime. In that connection, the Ukrainian SSR emphasizes that the responsibility for the situation created in southern Africa also rests squarely on the shoulders of the major imperialist Powers, primarily the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries, which, in defiance of many United Nations decisions, are continuing to furnish economic, political, and military assistance to the racists and colonialists of the Republic of South Africa, Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

If the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other United Nations decisions on decolonization are to be carried out, those Powers must finally comply with the decisions of the United Nations and cease to furnish assistance of any kind to the colonialist and racist régimes in southern Africa.

The Ukrainian SSR, unswervingly faithful to its policy of supporting the peoples carrying on the struggle against colonialism and imperialism for freedom and national independence for the equality of rights of all peoples and for the elimination of social inequality, has given and will continue to give assistance and support to those peoples in their legitimate struggle.

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]  
[21 June 1968]

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in connexion with his letter of 24 April 1968, in which the States Members of the United Nations are requested to provide relevant information needed by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in order to consider, on the basis of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), the question of the implementation by States Members of the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of other decisions on the question of decolonization and, in particular, the resolutions concerning the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, has the honour to state the following.

The Soviet Union has, from the first days of its existence, been a resolute opponent of all forms of colonialism. The

principles by which the Soviet State has been and continues to be guided in its foreign policy—namely, recognition of the right of all nations to self-determination, the equality of all peoples, support for the just demands of the peoples subjugated by imperialism—have been proclaimed in the historic Decree on Peace, the Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia and the East and other important documents of Soviet foreign policy. These principles have at all times formed the basis for the entire half century of the Soviet Union's activities on the international scene.

Guided by these principles, the Soviet Union took the initiative in the United Nations for the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in resolution 1514 (XV), which was adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1960.

Through its adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of many other decisions on colonial problems, the United Nations recognized as lawful and just the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence, and as unlawful and criminal the efforts of the colonial Powers to stifle in any manner whatever the will of the people for freedom, self-determination and independence.

Since the adoption of the Declaration, the cause of national liberation has made considerable progress. Twenty-four independent States have appeared on the world map, and 22 of them have become Members of the United Nations. This has been a great victory for the peoples struggling to free themselves from imperialism and colonialism.

Even today, however, there are still some countries in the world where the imperialists and colonialists are endeavouring by every means, including armed force, to preserve the shameful colonial systems. In Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), heroic patriots are joined in battle with the foreign oppressors and usurpers. Resistance is growing among the masses of the people against the racist régimes in South Africa, South West Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Freedom and independence are being demanded by the people of Oman, Equatorial Guinea and many other colonial territories scattered about the various regions of the world.

The Government of the USSR has always warned against the illusion that the imperialists might be willing to grant freedom to their colonies. It has pointed to the need for a stubborn struggle to give full effect to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Thus, at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, the Soviet delegation, exposing the slanderous statements concerning the incapability of the colonies to exercise self-government, pointed out that, at the present time, there are no peoples unprepared for freedom, but that there are peoples who are deprived of freedom by force.

The Soviet Union considers that any attempts by the colonial Powers to keep the colonial peoples under their control and their refusal on any grounds whatever to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration without delay must, in conformity with the meaning of democracy, in general, and with the lawful aspirations of the working classes, be interpreted as a violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the colonial peoples and as a violation of the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and the norms of international law. The Soviet Union, therefore, resolutely advocates the immediate and unconditional implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by all States so that the provisions of the Declaration might be given equal force in the determination of the question of the fate of all colonial territories both large and small. The Soviet Union has opposed and continues to oppose the attempts, under whatever guise, by the colonial Powers to continue their colonial domination in their dependent territories, and it rejects their manoeuvres to annex the territories administered by them through such devices as "association", "integration" or on any other pretext.

The Soviet Union resolutely supports the decisions of the General Assembly in which the predatory activities of the



imperialist monopolies and the military activities of the colonial Powers in their dependent territories are condemned, because these activities constitute the main obstacle to the final liquidation of the remaining colonial régimes, are the main support of these racist colonial régimes, serve the interests of a small group of exploiters and represent the chief obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Soviet Union strongly condemns the use of these territories and the military bases established in them for the purpose of suppressing the national liberation movement both in the colonial territories themselves and for carrying out aggressive actions against other peoples. The use by the United States of military bases on Guam and other dependent territories under United States control against the heroic people of Viet-Nam, the use by the United Kingdom of the former military base in Aden against the national liberation movement in the South Arabian peninsula and the independent Yemen Arab Republic, the use of the military base on Ascension Island during the tripartite aggression by the United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium against the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 1964, the use of military bases situated in Angola, Mozambique and other colonies against independent African States, and many other examples, show that military bases in colonial territories are used not only for suppressing the national liberation movement in the colonies themselves, and are not only an obstacle to the liberation of the colonial peoples from oppression, but also that they represent a serious threat to the peoples of other countries and a threat to international peace and security.

The Soviet Union is scrupulously fulfilling the many United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions aimed at the speediest possible elimination of the colonial régimes in Africa and other parts of the world.

In accordance with these resolutions, the Soviet Union does not maintain diplomatic, economic, military or other relations with Portugal, South Africa or the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It is complying strictly with the Security Council resolutions of 31 July 1963 and 23 November 1965, it has not given and is not now giving Portugal any assistance and it has not supplied and is not now supplying Portugal with arms or military equipment.

The Soviet Union is strictly implementing the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council aimed at the elimination of the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and the granting of independence to the people of Zimbabwe. The USSR does not recognize that illegal régime and does not maintain political, economic or other relations with it. The Soviet Union has taken all steps to comply with Security Council resolution 232 (1966) on the cessation of trade with Southern Rhodesia. In addition, the USSR has refused to maintain postal communications and telecommunications with Southern Rhodesia. The Soviet Union, furthermore, does not trade with South Africa and Portugal, which are defying the United Nations decisions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, and it has taken all necessary steps within its power to ensure that the commodities listed in the aforementioned resolution do not, after being exported from the Soviet Union, reach Southern Rhodesia through third countries, and that the commodities, whose import from Southern Rhodesia is prohibited, also do not reach the Soviet Union through third countries. The Soviet Union voted in favour of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), which provides for more severe measures against the racist régime in Salisbury.

The Soviet Union supports the basic United Nations decisions on the question of South West Africa. It voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) on the termination of the Mandate of the Union of South Africa over South West Africa and consistently supports the legitimate aspirations of the people of that country for independence and for the ejection of the military and police forces and the administration of South Africa from the Territory of South West Africa, direct responsibility for which was assumed by the United Nations. The Soviet delegation supported resolution 2372 (XXII) and, in particular, paragraph 13 thereof, which recommends the Security Council urgently to take all appro-

priate steps to secure the implementation of that resolution and to take effective measures in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the immediate removal of the South African presence from Namibia and to secure for Namibia its independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI).

The Soviet Union emphatically condemns the repressive acts and terrorism committed by the South African and Southern Rhodesian racists against the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the colonial war that is being waged by the Portuguese colonialists against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

The Soviet Union considers that the present unsatisfactory situation with regard to the fulfilment of the Declaration results from the fact that the colonialist States and, in particular, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, Australia and others, are stubbornly opposing its implementation with respect to the remaining colonial territories. Special mention should be made of the situation, fraught with dangerous consequences, which has been created by the bloc of colonialist-racist régimes in southern Africa and responsibility for which rests not only with the direct participants in that bloc, but also with the leading imperialist Powers and, primarily, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and a number of other countries, which, in violation of United Nations resolutions, are affording those régimes every kind of economic, political and military assistance. There is no doubt that, if those Powers had ceased providing such assistance, the problem of the liberation of Africa would already have been solved.

In a situation where the forces of imperialism and colonialism are resorting to crude suppression of the colonial peoples' lawful struggle, the necessity arises for all anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist forces, including those within the United Nations, to close their ranks and units in the struggle against the remaining colonial régimes, in order to compel the colonial Powers to fulfil their obligations under the Charter and the demands of the Declaration concerning the immediate granting to all peoples, large and small, of the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: English]  
[9 September 1968]

With reference to the Secretary-General's letter of 24 April 1968 . . . the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Republic has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the United Arab Republic has always supported vigorously and unreservedly the right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence. Guided by this policy the United Arab Republic has supported the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on matters of decolonization. It supported and continues to support the struggle of the colonial peoples for freedom and independence. It will continue to render moral and material assistance to all peoples subjected to foreign domination in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant General Assembly resolutions. The Government of the United Arab Republic does not maintain diplomatic or trade relations with South Africa and Portugal having severed them in protest against their colonial and racial policies, long before the adoption of the relevant General Assembly or Security Council resolutions which called for such severance. It does not maintain any relations with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]  
[10 July 1968]

I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's note of 24 April 1968, about the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization.

I am instructed to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the views of the United Kingdom Government on resolutions pertaining to decolonization are made clear in the votes and explanations of votes of the United Kingdom delegation at the time when such resolutions are discussed and adopted.

The United Kingdom Government attaches weight to the resolutions of the General Assembly but these have, of course, the force of recommendations only and it is open to Member States to determine their action in accordance with their own view of the merits of each case.

In cases where the United Kingdom Government has accepted the recommendations contained in such resolutions, the United Kingdom delegation has provided full information about the steps taken in pursuance of these recommendations in the course of subsequent discussions of the relevant questions in the field of decolonization.

In addition, the United Kingdom delegation has voluntarily provided full information to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to the General Assembly, about its policies of decolonization in Non-self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration and about measures taken in implementation of those policies. Thus, in the view of the United Kingdom Government, the information requested by Your Excellency's note is already available in the records and reports of the relevant organs of the United Nations.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]  
[16 August 1968]

The Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968, concerning operative paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 which deals with "compliance" of Member States with certain General Assembly resolutions. At the outset, the United States Government would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm its dedication to the principle of self-determination. At the same time the United States Government wishes to point out that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolutions of the type referred to are recommendatory only and not mandatory.

In the case of certain General Assembly resolutions on decolonization, on which the United States abstained or voted negatively, the United States position was made clear at the time these resolutions were considered by the General Assembly. In regard to General Assembly resolutions for which the United States cast affirmative votes, the United States has complied faithfully and has reported on its compliance in the separate debates on these items as they were considered by the concerned bodies of the United Nations.

With specific regard to the Territories under United States administration, the United States delegation provides full information on the administration and progress of these Territories when they are considered by United Nations bodies. This information is readily available in the records of the United Nations.

#### VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]  
[31 July 1968]

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Venezuela to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 requesting information on the implementation by Venezuela of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII).

An essential element in the international policy of the Government of Venezuela has been its firm adherence to the principles and procedures laid down for decolonization in conformity with the Charter and such other instruments as General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

In accordance with the recommendations of the Security Council and the General Assembly, Venezuela does not maintain relations of any kind with the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

Venezuela's position in this regard has been repeatedly reaffirmed by its representative in the Special Committee and on the appropriate occasions during the sessions of the General Assembly.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]  
[8 July 1968]

The Deputy Permanent Representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 24 April 1968 concerning the decision of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to include in its agenda an item entitled "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia", has the honour to state the following.

The Yugoslav Government has always strongly opposed the perpetuation of colonialism and has constantly emphasized the need for urgent and effective international action for liquidation of all of its remnants. At present the Government of Yugoslavia is gravely concerned particularly with increasingly dangerous situation in southern Africa caused by the abhorring and inhuman policies of the colonialist and racist minority régimes directed against the justified aspiration of the African peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination.

In conformity with its position, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has supported all the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly related to matters of decolonization. In addition to this, it has undertaken all the necessary measures to implement the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

Yugoslavia has broken off diplomatic and consular relations with the Republic of South Africa. The Government and people of Yugoslavia have most severely condemned the arbitrary and illegal act of the proclamation of independence by the racist minority in Southern Rhodesia, against the will and interest of the people of that country. In the note circulated as a document of the Security Council,<sup>v</sup> of 15 February 1966, the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations was authorized by his Government to state that the Government of Yugoslavia and its people did not recognize the white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and that they had neither diplomatic, consular, trade nor any other relations with it. In expressing its indignation over the illegal arrest, trial and sentencing of the group of South West Africans in Pretoria, the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, representing the views of political and social organizations of Yugoslavia, issued a statement condemning the trial and requesting an immediate release of the South West Africans.

In addition to this, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had extended its full support to the just and legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) for their national liberation and independence. The Yugoslav Government also stressed that it would, in co-operation with African and other Member States of the United Nations, continue to lend support to all actions and measures aimed at enabling peoples of these territories to decide freely and independently on their future.

The Yugoslav Government is of the opinion that the continued domination of racist régimes over the majority of African population in these territories will lead to the outbreak of violence and racial war and that it constitutes a threat to

<sup>v</sup> Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1966, document S/7143.

international peace and security in the area. For this reason urgent and effective action on the part of the international community is required in order to eliminate this ominous danger from the southern part of the African continent. In this respect the Yugoslav Government would like to emphasize the special responsibilities of those countries which in one or the other form, contrary to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, maintain political, economic and other relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and thus contribute to the existing *status quo*. The Government of Yugoslavia also believes that it is a duty of the big Powers which, according to the Charter of the United Nations, have primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security to become actively engaged in the solution of these problems in accordance with the Charter, interest of the peoples of these territories and international peace.

## ANNEX II

### Report of the Rapporteur

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#### INTRODUCTION

1. By paragraph 16 of its resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session".

2. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, *inter alia*, to take up separately an item entitled "Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa".

3. By the same decision, the Committee invited the Secretary-General to request the States concerned to furnish, not later than June 1968, information concerning the steps taken and/or envisaged by them in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

4. The Special Committee considered this item at its 629th to 633rd meetings, between 30 August and 13 September. In doing so, it had before it the report submitted by the Secretary-General in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 3 above.

5. Following an exchange of views, the Special Committee, at its 633rd meeting, decided to request its Rapporteur to prepare for the Committee's approval an analytical report, including conclusions and recommendations concerning the item.

6. In accordance with that request, the Rapporteur wishes to submit for approval by the Special Committee the following general observations, including conclusions (see section I below) and recommendations (see section II below).

#### I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

7. On 14 December 1960, the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, adopted by an overwhelming majority of Member States and without a single negative vote the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)). By

that Declaration the General Assembly, convinced that all colonial peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. To that end the Assembly declared that:

"The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation",

and that:

"Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other Territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom."

In the same context, the Assembly declared that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

8. As stated in the first report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly,<sup>a</sup> the adoption of the Declaration was a most constructive achievement and a landmark in the efforts of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and objectives of the Charter. It was at once a declaration of faith, an inspiration to the peoples still under colonial rule, and an expression of the universal desire to expedite the process of the liberation of colonial peoples. Thenceforth the Declaration, together with the relevant provisions of the Charter, was to form the framework within which the United Nations sought to encourage the accelerated advance of dependent peoples towards the goals laid down therein.

9. Since the adoption of the Declaration, some thirty dependent Territories with a total population of over 67 million have attained the above-mentioned goals. Twenty-four of these formerly dependent Territories have become States Members of the United Nations and are active participants in the work of the Organization. These developments represent a signal victory for the struggle of peoples under colonial domination to achieve freedom and independence, and the United Nations deserves due credit for the substantial encouragement and assistance it has given to that struggle.

10. At the same time, the progress thus achieved in recent years in the field of decolonization serves only to underline the anomaly that nearly eight years after the adoption of the Declaration several million people are still subject to colonial rule and that most of them live under régimes which offer them little hope of early or peaceful emancipation. Indeed, in many of the colonial Territories repressive measures, including the use of armed action, continue to be taken against the people, depriving them of their prerogatives to exercise freely and peacefully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. It was in this context that the General Assembly, deploring the disregard of certain States for the pertinent United Nations resolutions requested the Special Committee, in paragraph 16 of resolution 2326 (XXII), "to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session".

11. The reasons for the state of affairs outlined above, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, are not far to seek. They do not lie in a lack of concern or effort on the part of the United Nations; indeed, an examination of the report of the Secretary-General, in which are reproduced the communications sent by Member States relating to their compliance with the several United

<sup>a</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238, chap. I.

Nations resolutions concerning Namibia, Southern Rhodesia, the Territories under Portuguese administration and other colonial Territories, and of statements made in that connexion by the representatives of Member States, reveals that the majority of Members are scrupulously complying with those requests and, furthermore, that they are giving considerable moral, political and material support to the national liberation movements in those Territories. Rather, the reasons for the present situation lie in the disregard by the colonial Powers concerned of the pertinent United Nations resolutions and in the reluctance of certain States, particularly the major trading partners and military allies of those Powers, to co-operate with the Organization in the application of the solutions prescribed in those resolutions. It is scarcely a coincidence that some of these Member States failed to furnish any information to the Secretary-General regarding the extent of their compliance with the above-mentioned resolutions.

12. In particular, the situation in the colonial Territories in southern Africa, as also in Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, has given cause for grave concern. The authorities in these Territories, acting in collaboration with one another and supported by foreign economic and other interests, have resorted to increasingly harsh measures, including military operations and the forcible imposition of racist policies, to stifle the legitimate struggle of the indigenous inhabitants to achieve freedom and independence. In so doing, they have not only availed themselves of the military, economic and other assistance which they continue to receive from a number of States and military allies, but have not hesitated to commit aggressive acts against neighbouring African States and otherwise to violate their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

13. An account of the situation in these Territories is given in the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly (see chapters VII to XXIII of the present report); a brief outline of the relevant developments is also contained in the introductory chapter to the report (see chap. I, sect. M). Suffice it to say in this respect that in Namibia, the Government of South Africa has maintained its negative and intransigent attitude to the resolutions by which the General Assembly terminated the Mandate for South West Africa, brought the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations and established a United Nations Council to administer the Territory pending its accession to independence at an early date. With regard to the Territories under Portuguese administration, the Government of Portugal, in violation of the principles of the Charter and in defiance of the pertinent United Nations resolutions, has continued to deny to the people the right to self-determination on the pretext of the legal fiction that these Territories are overseas provinces of metropolitan Portugal. In Southern Rhodesia, the Government of the United Kingdom has failed to effectively discharge its responsibility as the administering Power to bring down the illegal racist minority régime and to take necessary measures for the establishment of majority rule and the speedy implementation of the Declaration.

14. Furthermore, between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia there has developed an *entente* dedicated to the maintenance of a dominant position by a racist minority, and to achieving the complete and permanent subordination—political, economic, as well as social—of the indigenous peoples to its interests. Through the use of ruthless arbitrary measures based on racial discrimination and backed by armed force, these authorities are determined to achieve complete control over the human and material resources of the above-named Territories, and to exploit these resources in the fullest possible measure to their exclusive advantage.

15. In this endeavour, the above-named authorities have been enjoying the active support of international economic and financial interests which, in their overriding concern to make the highest possible profits, follow relentlessly exploitative policies to the detriment of the legitimate interests and advancement of the indigenous population. The activities of these interests have been previously condemned by the General Assembly as a violation of the economic and social rights of the indigenous people and as a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration. It is therefore, to

be deeply regretted that the countries in which these interests have their origin have failed to give effect to the recommendations made by the General Assembly for the curbing of these activities; what is more, as a result of the acquiescence or encouragement of these countries, the activities of the above-mentioned economic and financial interests have in recent years undergone further consolidation and expansion, thus compounding the obstacles in the way of the exercise by the peoples of the Territories of their right to self-determination and independence.

16. A parallel feature of the present situation in these Territories is the increasing resort by the authorities concerned, in co-operation with one another, to military activities and arrangements in order to subjugate the indigenous population, to ensure the continued operation of the foreign interests which are exploiting the resources of the Territories and to suppress the national liberation movements in an endeavour to stifle the legitimate aspirations of the people to freedom and independence. In their military operations against the people, the authorities concerned have not failed to take full advantage of the economic, financial and military support which continues to be given by their major trading partners and their military collaborators in violation of repeated United Nations resolutions. The resultant intensification of armed repression and the co-ordinated escalation of military preparations and activities cannot but be cause for serious anxiety; they constitute a grave and increasing threat to the security of neighbouring African States and to international peace in general.

17. In the dependent Territories other than those named above, the extent of compliance by the administering Powers with the pertinent United Nations resolutions has fallen far short of the objectives of the Declaration. An account of the situation in these Territories, the majority of which are small Territories with peculiar problems arising from their small size and population, geographical isolation and limited economic resources, is given in the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly. It is clear from that account that the administering Powers concerned have failed to take the necessary steps to give effect to the specific recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the individual Territories. Admittedly some constitutional progress has recently taken place in certain of these Territories, but the competence of the local legislative and executive bodies, which are not fully representative has been limited and the effective power of decision in the crucial fields of government and administration remain vested in officials appointed by the colonial Power.

18. In some of these Territories the slow progress towards self-determination and independence has been due partly to the failure of the administering Powers to make the people sufficiently aware of the applicability of the Declaration or of the various possibilities open to them within that context. Further, the attitude of administering Powers towards the sending of visiting groups by the Special Committee to the Territories for which they are responsible has been unco-operative. This attitude is to be greatly regretted, considering that the denial to the United Nations of a most valuable source of first-hand information on the political, economic and social situation in the Territories and on the views, wishes and aspirations of the people, serves to impede the search for concrete solutions to their problems. In the particular case of certain Territories in the Caribbean Ocean area, the administering Power concerned has also refrained from participating in the Committee's discussions, on the ground that these Territories had achieved a full measure of self-government in accordance with their wishes. In rejecting this contention, the Committee was guided by the consideration that the provisions of the Declaration are applicable to these Territories. Further, owing to the refusal of the administering Power concerned to permit access by a visiting group to these Territories, the Committee was denied the opportunity to ascertain at first hand the wishes of the people regarding their future status.

19. In addition, economic, social and educational advancement in the majority of these Territories has been too slow. Where economic development has taken place, it has occurred neither with the full participation of the people nor in their

genuine interests. Indeed in many of these Territories, foreign economic, financial and other interests have continued to alienate land from the indigenous inhabitants, to exploit the natural resources to their own benefit and to pursue such practices as discrimination in the remuneration of labour and the establishment of working conditions. These activities undoubtedly serve to perpetuate the colonial régimes which in turn allow free rein and special privileges to the above-mentioned interests. The colonial powers concerned have yet to implement, even in a preliminary way, the recommendations made by the General Assembly and the Special Committee in order to put an end to those activities. By refraining from such action they are increasing the impediments to the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions.

20. Furthermore, in some of the above-mentioned dependent Territories, particularly in the Pacific, Caribbean and Indian Ocean areas, the implementation of the Declaration has come up against obstacles arising from military activities and arrangements by the colonial Powers. As part of their over-all strategy, these powers and their allies have continued to rely on the maintenance of military bases and staging posts in those colonial Territories for the support of military dispositions and activities elsewhere in the world. The trend in this connexion has been towards the expansion of these bases and the construction of new ones. Strategic military considerations are thus an important factor in prolonging colonial rule in the Territories concerned. Besides, as they lead to extensive alienation of land for military purposes and attract labour away from productive activity, they create distortions in the economic development of the Territories. It is therefore regrettable that the colonial Powers concerned

have failed to dismantle their military installations and to desist from military activities in these Territories, as repeatedly called for in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

21. Finally, reference should be made to the repeated requests addressed by the General Assembly to the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of the Declaration and of information on the aims and work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. These requests were not only a reflection of the value which the United Nations attaches to wider publicity in all media for the efforts of the Organization in the field of decolonization and to the mobilization of world opinion in the cause of decolonization. They also implied a recognition of the need for the colonial Powers to adequately and accurately inform the peoples under their administration concerning the aims of the United Nations in relation to dependent Territories, the relevant principles and purposes of the Charter and the Declaration, the efforts of the United Nations to secure their implementation, and the various possibilities open to these peoples in achievement of the goals laid down therein. By omitting to take vigorous measures to meet this need, the colonial Powers are, in effect, failing in their responsibility to facilitate the exercise by the peoples under their administration to self-determination and independence.

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS

22. *[The recommendations submitted by the Rapporteur for consideration by the Special Committee were adopted by the latter body without any modification. They are reproduced in section B of the present chapter.]*



#### CHAPTER IV\*

### MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April 1968, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1),

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/7200 (part II) and Corr.1.

decided, *inter alia*, to take up as a separate item military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to refer it to Sub-Committee I for consideration and report.

2. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into account relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, by paragraph 4 of which the General Assembly approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee during 1968, including the study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

3. At the 637th meeting, on 23 September, the Chairman of Sub-Committee I, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/SR.637), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee on this item (see annex to the present chapter). The Sub-Committee's report included 11 working papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee, which contained information on military activities and arrangements in a number of Territories, as well as extracts from petitioners' statements concerning this question.

4. The Special Committee considered the report of Sub-Committee at its 638th, 640th and 641st meetings, between 26 September and 3 October, during which the following delegations made statements: at the 638th meeting, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ethiopia and the United States of America (A/AC.109/SR.638); at the 640th meeting, Madagascar, the United States, Italy, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Syria, Australia, Mali and Poland and the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.640); and, at the 641st meeting, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Australia, Afghanistan, Venezuela, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Italy and the United Republic of Tanzania and the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.641).

5. At the 641st meeting, the representative of Italy proposed that the debate on the item be adjourned until after the twenty-third session of the General Assembly (A/AC.109/SR.641). The Special Committee, by a roll-call vote of 13 votes to 6, with 3 abstentions, rejected the Italian proposal. The result of the voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Australia, Honduras, Italy, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

*Against:* Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Mali, Poland, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia.

*Abstaining:* Finland, Ivory Coast, Madagascar.

6. The Special Committee then voted on the report of Sub-Committee I, as follows:

(a) Paragraph 27 (f) of the report was adopted by 10 votes to 4, with 9 abstentions (see sec. B, para. 9, subpara. (19)(f) below);

(b) The report of Sub-Committee I as a whole was adopted by 16 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

7. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Madagascar, the Ivory Coast, Finland, Iran, the United States, Australia and the United Kingdom (A/AC.109/SR.641).

8. The conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee are set out in section B below.

## B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

9. Conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 641st meeting on 3 October 1968:

### *Conclusions*

(1) Having studied the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, the Special Committee found conclusive evidence that such activities and arrangements, far from benefiting the colonial peoples concerned, constituted one of the most serious impediments to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in several cases posed a grave and ever-increasing threat to international peace and security.

(2) After examining the situation in more than 20 colonial Territories, the Special Committee found that the problem presented itself in two distinct aspects which are examined separately below.

(3) In the first place, in Territories which possess rich economic resources and sizable populations, military force has traditionally gone hand-in-hand with economic exploitation, these being two features of the colonial system; in each Territory the colonial Power has created a network of forts, or military strong points, for the purpose of subjugating the people and providing protection for the foreign economic interests which are exploiting the Territory's resources. Later, these same military forces have been used to suppress the emergent national liberation movements.

(4) Today, in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and Territories in Africa under Portuguese control, the colonial régimes are engaged in ever-increasing military activities aimed at denying by force the legitimate aspirations of the people to freedom and independence. In Namibia, the Government of South Africa continues to defy the authority of the United Nations and has intensified its military preparations in order to maintain its illegal presence in the Territory. Among the preparations noted by the Special Committee was the introduction in Namibia in 1967 of compulsory military service for all medically fit white male citizens between 17 and 65 years of age, the expansion of the police force and the construction of new airfields, including a military air base reported to have been built at Mpacha, in the Caprivi Strip, in 1965. In addition, the South African authorities are said to have conducted missile experiments at Tsoumet, in Namibia, and South Africa is reported to be expanding large sums on the development of guided missiles and to be establishing its own aircraft industry.

(5) In Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea called Portuguese Guinea, the Portuguese authorities are waging a war of colonial repression on an ever-increasing scale against the liberation movements in an endeavour to deny the peoples of those Territories their freedom and thereby to prevent the attainment of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). According to the information available to the Special Committee, Portugal has deployed an army of between 120,000 and 150,000 troops in the Territories under its control and has constructed a network of over 400 airfields in Angola and nearly 300 airfields in Mozam-



bique from which it carries out military operations against the liberation movements. Armed with the latest weapons and equipment, much of which originated, according to statements by leaders of the liberation movements, in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and other NATO countries, Portuguese armed forces have devastated large areas and in northern Mozambique alone have forced over 400,000 people to leave their villages in pursuance of a scorched earth policy.

(6) The information available to the Special Committee shows that Portugal is intensifying its war of repression in these Territories. This is apparent from the continuing increase in Portugal's military expenditures which in 1968 amounted to \$U.S.280 million, corresponding to half of Portugal's annual budget, approximately two thirds of this sum being attributed to expenditure on "extraordinary overseas forces" and from the introduction in 1967 of stringent legislation relating to compulsory military service in Portugal and in the African Territories. On the basis of data available to it, the Special Committee has come to the conclusion that one of the main reasons that Portugal has intensified military activities and arrangements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, is the close military co-operation between Portugal and its NATO military allies. It is within the framework of this bloc that the military contingents of Portugal, which it uses in its devastating war against the peoples of the above-mentioned Territories, are trained. The Special Committee concludes further that Portugal, one of the most backward countries in Europe, could not carry out such a prolonged and extensive war in Africa if it were not receiving economic, financial and military assistance from its NATO allies.

(7) In Southern Rhodesia, the illegal racist minority régime is likewise increasing its military activities against African nationalists and is reported to have succeeded in obtaining supplies of weapons and military equipment despite the embargo imposed by the Security Council in November 1965.

(8) The information available to the Special Committee further shows that there is increasing co-operation between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia who have formed a military *entente* and whose representatives meet regularly to exchange information and to draw up joint plans for military activities against the liberation movements in Africa. A recent example of this co-operation was the sending by South Africa of reinforcements to Southern Rhodesia to assist the illegal régime in military operations against African freedom fighters.

(9) The Special Committee views these developments with the greatest concern. It cannot fail to point out that the continuing escalation of armed repression in the above Territories, the intensification of military preparation and the collusion between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia have created a grave and ever-increasing threat to the security of neighbouring independent States and to international peace and security in general.

(10) The Special Committee considers, moreover, that those States which continue to permit the supply of arms and military equipment to the members of the *entente*, including those who continue to furnish mili-

tary assistance to Portugal within and outside the context of NATO, encourage South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia to conduct military operations against African patriots and bear a grave responsibility for the consequences of their failure to heed the repeated appeals of the United Nations.

(11) The second aspect of the problem is found in the smaller colonial Territories, where the military activities of the colonial Powers also pose a serious danger. As developments in international relations have shown, foreign military bases are a major instrument of neo-colonialist policy and a basic source of tension throughout the world. As part of their global strategy, the colonial Powers and their allies have come to rely on the maintenance of military bases and staging points in many countries, including colonial Territories, for supporting far-reaching military operations. In this connexion, as recent events have shown, the colonial Powers and their allies are attaching increasing strategic importance to the small colonial Territories, especially islands, and the trend is towards expanding these bases and constructing additional ones, rather than eliminating them.

(12) In the Pacific Ocean, one of the largest United States bases is on Guam, which contains an important naval base at Apra Harbor, a naval air station at Agana and the Anderson Air Force Base which is used by the United States Strategic Air Command as a staging point for bombing missions over South-East Asia. In addition, according to information available to the Special Committee, the Territory is used as a base for Polaris submarines patrolling in Asian waters. Altogether, some 28,500 servicemen and their dependants are attached to these bases, compared with a Guamanian civilian population of 50,000. As a result, according to the administering Power itself, the economy is mainly "military-oriented" and supported primarily by wages earned in the military establishments. The Special Committee also notes that Guamanians are subject to conscription into the armed forces of the United States.

(13) The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is also being used by the administering Power for military staging and supply purposes and much of the land has been alienated for such use. A number of military installations already exist in the Territory and, according to information available to the Special Committee, there is reason to believe that the administering Power intends to establish a military headquarters, air and naval bases and facilities for stockpiling nuclear weapons on the islands of Saipan and Tinian and for utilizing the island of Rota for military training and other activities. Similar plans for expanding existing facilities in Eastern Samoa are also reported. Elsewhere in the South Pacific, Australia has included the Trust Territory of New Guinea in its over-all military plans and has established a separate military district for Papua and New Guinea. Since 1963, Australia has increased its expenditure for military purposes in the Territory and, among other things, has constructed some 237 airfields and landing strips. In 1965, the Australian Government initiated a \$A40million three-year construction programme, providing for the building of five army barracks and training camps in Papua and New Guinea, the construction of a marine base at Port Moresby and a naval base on the Island of Manus. The Special Committee notes that the latter has already been used for SEATO naval exercises.

(14) The situation in other parts of the world is not

significantly different. In the Caribbean, naval and air bases exist in Bermuda, the United States Virgin Islands and the Bahamas, and there are smaller research and satellite tracking stations on other islands such as Grand Turk and Antigua. In Bermuda, the United States Government has an air force and a naval base which together occupy one tenth of the island and which are held under a ninety-nine year lease beginning in 1941. The island also contains a British naval station and is used by the Royal Canadian Air Force and Navy in accordance with an agreement signed in September 1964. In the Bahamas, the largest military base is on Andros Island and is used jointly by the United States and the United Kingdom for testing underwater weapons.

(15) In the Indian Ocean, the United Kingdom has since 1965 entertained plans for the establishment of a military staging post in the "British Indian Ocean Territory" which includes islands belonging to the Seychelles. In 1967, the United Kingdom Government entered into an agreement with the Government of the United States for the joint financing and use of such military staging areas and other facilities as might be constructed, the agreement to remain in force for an initial period of 50 years and be renewable for a further period of 20 years. As the United Kingdom representative pointed out, his Government had repeatedly stated that it had no plans to establish military bases on the islands.

(16) In the case of Gibraltar, the strategic value of the Territory is a principal reason for its continued colonial status. A major British military and naval base controlling entry to the Mediterranean, it was substantially expanded during the First and Second World Wars and now contains a naval base and dockyard, a subterranean fortress and an air force station. Since 1949 it has become a NATO base being part of the Iberian Atlantic Command, subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. As such, it has been used for naval exercises by warships of various nationalities belonging to NATO. Apart from tourism and small processing industries, the economy of Gibraltar depends on the base, about half of the workers in the Territory being employed either in the naval dockyards or in services connected with other military installations.

(17) From the above information, the Special Committee concludes that strategic military considerations are an important factor in prolonging colonial rule in many parts of the world. Far from dismantling their military bases in colonial Territories in response to appeals by the United Nations and the non-aligned nations, the colonial Powers and their allies are increasing military activities and arrangements as well as expanding existing bases and building new ones. Not only is this an important factor impeding the process of decolonization, but it inevitably leads to interference with the economic development of the Territories concerned both through the extensive alienation of land for military purposes and by drawing the population away from productive activities, as in the case of Guam and Gibraltar where the bases play a dominant role in the local economy.

(18) The Special Committee considers that the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration and the use of military bases in colonial Territories for military operations against a third party or for the suppression of independence movements in any part of the world, are contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter

and an abuse by the administering Powers of their moral responsibilities towards the peoples under their administration.

### *Recommendations*

(19) In the light of the above conclusions reached during its study of the item, the Special Committee:

(a) Affirms that on the whole military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration constitute a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(b) Strongly condemns as a crime against humanity, and as a serious threat to international peace and security, the wanton use of military force by colonial Powers to suppress the legitimate aspirations of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence; and, in particular, vehemently condemns the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia for the continuing intensification of their co-ordinated military aggression against the liberation movements and peoples in Territories under their domination;

(c) Condemns further the formation in southern Africa of a military *entente* between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia aimed at suppressing by armed force the inalienable right of the oppressed people of the area to self-determination and independence; and calls upon all States to withhold all support and assistance, including the supply of arms and military equipment, to this *entente* whose existence and activities run counter to the interests of international peace and security;

(d) Expresses its grave concern regarding the increasing use by the colonial Powers and their allies of colonial and Trust Territories for the purpose of establishing strategic military bases and staging areas which constitute not only a source of international tension but also a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration by making the political future of the Territories concerned dependent on the long-term strategic interests of the colonial Powers;

(e) Deplores the large-scale alienation of land for military installations and the utilization of local economic and manpower resources for the servicing of such bases which hinders the economic development of the Territories and is therefore contrary to the interests of the people;

(f) Condemns the use of military bases in colonial Territories, especially in Guam and the Trust Territories, against third parties as contrary to the spirit of the Charter and a threat to international peace and security;

(g) Requests all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories, to comply unconditionally with the provisions of operative paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, operative paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, and operative paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, whereby the General Assembly requested all colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

(h) Further requests the colonial Powers to cease forthwith alienating land belonging to the people of the Territories for the construction of military bases and installations and to return such land already alienated to its rightful owners, and also to desist from utilizing the economic resources and manpower of the Territories for the furtherance of military activities against the legitimate interests of the colonial peoples.

### ANNEX\*

#### Report of Sub-Committee I

*Rapporteur:* Mr. Rafic JOUEJATI (Syria)

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#### A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE

1. At its 488th meeting, on 20 February 1967, the Special Committee, in the light of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII), decided to undertake a study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also decided to refer this item to Sub-Committee I for consideration.

2. The Sub-Committee began its consideration of this item in 1967, at its 45th and 46th meetings, held on 6 and 27 September. Owing, however, to the refusal of certain administering Powers to provide it with information on military activities and arrangements in the Territories under their administration and in view of the lack of time and information available to it, the Sub-Committee decided to continue its consideration of the item at its next session.

3. The Sub-Committee accordingly resumed its consideration of the item at its 54th to 57th meetings held between 25 June and 3 September 1968.

4. The Sub-Committee had before it 11 working papers prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Sub-Committee. Eight of these working papers (see appendices I to VIII below) contained information available to the Secretariat concerning military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Namibia, Gibraltar, Territories under Portuguese administration, Seychelles and St. Helena, Southern Rhodesia,

Papua and New Guinea, Guam, Bahamas, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands, Antigua and the United States Virgin Islands. The three remaining working papers contained pertinent extracts from statements made by petitioners at meetings of the Special Committee in 1965-1967 (see appendices IX to XI below).

5. In addition, the Sub-Committee had available to it supplementary information concerning Gibraltar provided by the Mission of Spain to the United Nations and concerning the Territories in Africa under Spanish administration provided by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations.

6. In formulating conclusions and recommendations on the question under consideration, the Sub-Committee also took into account additional relevant information provided by its members. The Sub-Committee wishes to draw attention to the fact that the colonial Powers refused to co-operate with the Sub-Committee on the question of working out concrete measures aimed at the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI) and 2326 (XXII) requesting the dismantling of military bases and installations in colonial territories and refraining from establishing new ones.

#### B. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

7. Having considered the question and having studied the documentation and other information available to it, the Sub-Committee adopted conclusions and recommendations at its 57th meeting on 3 September 1968.

8. The delegation of Chile expressed a general reservation on the consideration of this question by the Special Committee. It pointed out that, while Chile supported the principle, it did not consider that the Special Committee was the organ best suited to study military activities. It stated that it had participated nevertheless in the debate, imbued with a spirit of co-operation with the Committee in its fight to eradicate colonialism. Many paragraphs of the report did not fully reflect the position of Chile and it had been compelled to reserve its position on some of them. Other paragraphs, however, reflected what had been stated by the Chilean delegation on numerous occasions. The report was not entirely satisfactory but it represented an effort which could contribute to the Fourth Committee's task of implementing the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

#### C. CONCLUSIONS

9. Having studied the military activities and arrangements by Colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, the Sub-Committee found conclusive evidence that such activities and arrangements, far from benefiting the colonial peoples concerned, constituted one of the most serious impediments to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in several cases posed a grave and ever increasing threat to international peace and security.

10. After examining the situation in more than 20 colonial Territories, the Sub-Committee found that the problem presented itself in two distinct aspects which are examined separately below.

11. In the first place, in Territories which possess rich economic resources and sizable populations, military force has traditionally gone hand in hand with economic exploitation, these being two features of the colonial system; in each Territory the colonial Power has created a network of forts, or military strong points, for the purpose of subjugating the people and providing protection for the foreign economic interests which are exploiting the Territory's resources. Later, these same military forces have been used to suppress the emergent national liberation movements.

12. Today, in Namibia, Southern Rhodesia and Territories in Africa under Portuguese control, the colonial régimes are engaged in ever-increasing military activities aimed at denying by force the legitimate aspirations of the people to freedom and independence. In Namibia, the Government of South Africa continues to defy the authority of the United Nations

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.496.

and has intensified its military preparations in order to maintain its illegal presence in the Territory. Among the preparations noted by the Sub-Committee was the introduction in Namibia in 1967 of compulsory military service for all medically fit white male citizens between 17 and 65 years of age, the expansion of the police force and the construction of new airfields, including a military air base reported to have been built at Mpacha, in the Caprivi Strip, in 1965. In addition, the South African authorities are said to have conducted missile experiments at Tsoumet, in Namibia and South Africa is reported to be expending large sums on the development of guided missiles and to be establishing its own aircraft industry.

13. In Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, the Portuguese authorities are waging a war of colonial repression on an ever-increasing scale against the liberation movements in an endeavour to deny the peoples of those Territories their freedom and thereby to prevent the attainment of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). According to the information available to the Sub-Committee, Portugal has deployed an army of between 120,000 and 150,000 troops in the Territories under its control and has constructed a network of over 400 airfields in Angola and nearly 300 airfields in Mozambique from which it carries out military operations against the liberation movements. Armed with the latest weapons and equipment, much of which originated, according to statements by leaders of the liberation movements, in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and other NATO countries, Portuguese armed forces have devastated large areas and in northern Mozambique alone have forced over 400,000 people to leave their villages in pursuance of a scorched earth policy.

14. The information available to the Sub-Committee shows that Portugal is intensifying its war of repression in these Territories. This is apparent from the continuing increase in Portugal's military expenditures which in 1968 amounted to \$U.S.280 million, corresponding to half of Portugal's annual budget, approximately two thirds of this sum being attributed to expenditure on "extraordinary overseas forces" and from the introduction in 1967 of stringent legislation relating to compulsory military service in Portugal and in the African Territories. On the basis of data available to it, the Sub-Committee has come to the conclusion that one of the main reasons that Portugal has intensified military activities and arrangements in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, is the close military co-operation between Portugal and its NATO military allies. It is within the framework of this bloc that the military contingents of Portugal, which it uses in its devastating war against the peoples of the above-mentioned Territories, are trained. The Sub-Committee concludes further that Portugal, one of the most backward countries in Europe, could not carry out such a prolonged and extensive war in Africa if it were not receiving economic, financial and military assistance from its NATO allies.

15. In Southern Rhodesia, the illegal racist minority régime is likewise increasing its military activities against African nationalists and is reported to have succeeded in obtaining supplies of weapons and military equipment despite the embargo imposed by the Security Council in November 1965.

16. The information available to the Sub-Committee further shows that there is increasing co-operation between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia who have formed a military *entente* and whose representatives meet regularly to exchange information and to draw up joint plans for military activities against the liberation movements in Africa. A recent example of this co-operation was the sending by South Africa of reinforcements to Southern Rhodesia to assist the illegal régime in military operations against African freedom fighters.

17. The Sub-Committee views these developments with the greatest concern. It cannot fail to point out that the continuing escalation of armed repression in the above Territories, the intensification of military preparation and the collusion between South Africa, Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia have created a grave and ever increasing threat to the security of neighbouring independent States and to international peace and security in general.

18. The Sub-Committee considers, moreover, that those States which continue to permit the supply of arms and military equipment to the members of the *entente*, including those who continue to furnish military assistance to Portugal within and outside the context of NATO, encourage South Africa, Portugal and Southern Rhodesia to conduct military operations against African patriots and bear a grave responsibility for the consequences of their failure to heed the repeated appeals of the United Nations.

19. The second aspect of the problem is found in the smaller colonial Territories, where the military activities of the colonial Powers also pose a serious danger. As developments in international relations have shown, foreign military bases are a major instrument of neo-colonialist policy and a basic source of tension throughout the world. As part of their global strategy, the colonial Powers and their allies have come to rely on the maintenance of military bases and staging points in many countries, including colonial Territories, for supporting far-reaching military operations. In this connexion, as recent events have shown, the colonial Powers and their allies are attaching increasing strategic importance to the small colonial Territories, especially islands, and the trend is towards expanding these bases and constructing additional ones, rather than eliminating them.

20. In the Pacific Ocean, one of the largest United States bases is on Guam which contains an important naval base at Apra Harbour, a naval air station at Agaña and the Anderson Air Force Base which is used by the United States Strategic Air Command as a staging point for bombing missions over South-East Asia. In addition, according to information available to the Sub-Committee, the Territory is used as a base for Polaris submarines patrolling in Asian waters. Altogether, some 28,500 servicemen and their dependants are attached to these bases, compared with a Guamanian civilian population of 50,000. As a result, according to the administering Power itself, the economy is mainly "military-oriented" and supported primarily by wages earned in the military establishments. The Sub-Committee also notes that Guamanians are subject to conscription into the armed forces of the United States.

21. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is also being used by the administering Power for military staging and supply purposes and much of the land has been alienated for such use. A number of military installations already exist in the Territory and, according to information available to the Sub-Committee, there is reason to believe that the administering Power intends to establish a military headquarters, air and naval bases and facilities for stockpiling nuclear weapons on the islands of Saipan and Tinian and for utilizing the island of Rota for military training and other activities. Similar plans for expanding existing facilities in Eastern Samoa are also reported. Elsewhere in the South Pacific, Australia has included the Trust Territory of New Guinea in its over-all military plans and has established a separate military district for Papua and New Guinea. Since 1963, Australia has increased its expenditure for military purposes in the Territory and, among other things, has constructed some 237 airfields and landing strips. In 1965, the Australian Government initiated a \$A40 million three-year construction programme, providing for the building of five army barracks and training camps in Papua and New Guinea, the construction of a marine base at Port Moresby and a naval base on the Island of Manus. The Sub-Committee notes that the latter has already been used for SEATO naval exercises.

22. The situation in other parts of the world is not significantly different. In the Caribbean, naval and air bases exist in Bermuda, the United States Virgin Islands and the Bahamas, and there are smaller research and satellite tracking stations on other islands such as Grand Turk and Antigua. In Bermuda, the United States Government has an air force and a naval base which together occupy one tenth of the island and which are held under a 99-year lease beginning in 1941. The island also contains a British naval station and is used by the Royal Canadian Air Force and Navy in accordance with an agreement signed in September 1964. In the Bahamas, the largest military base is on Andros Island and is used jointly



by the United States and the United Kingdom for testing underwater weapons.

23. In the Indian Ocean, the United Kingdom has since 1965 entertained plans for the establishment of a military staging post in the "British Indian Ocean Territory" which includes islands belonging to the Seychelles. In 1967, the United Kingdom Government entered into an agreement with the Government of the United States for the joint financing and use of such military staging areas and other facilities as might be constructed, the agreement to remain in force for an initial period of 50 years and be renewable for a further period of 20 years. As the United Kingdom representative pointed out, his Government had repeatedly stated that it had no plans to establish military bases on the islands.

24. In the case of Gibraltar, the strategic value of the Territory is a principal reason for its continued colonial status. A major British military and naval base controlling entry to the Mediterranean, it was substantially expanded during the First and Second World Wars and now contains a naval base and dockyard, a subterranean fortress and an air force station. Since 1949 it has become a NATO base being part of the Iberian Atlantic Command, subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT). As such, it has been used for naval exercises by warships of various nationalities belonging to NATO. Apart from tourism and small processing industries, the economy of Gibraltar depends on the base, about half of the workers in the Territory being employed either in the naval dockyards or in services connected with other military installations.

25. From the above information, the Sub-Committee concludes that strategic military considerations are an important factor in prolonging colonial rule in many parts of the world. Far from dismantling their military bases in colonial Territories in response to appeals by the United Nations and the non-aligned nations, the colonial Powers and their allies are increasing military activities and arrangements as well as expanding existing bases and building new ones. Not only is this an important factor impeding the process of decolonization, but it inevitably leads to interference with the economic development of the Territories concerned both through the extensive alienation of land for military purposes and by drawing the population away from productive activities, as in the case of Guam and Gibraltar where the bases play a dominant role in the local economy.

26. The Special Committee considers that the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration and the use of military bases in colonial Territories for military operations against a third party or for the suppression of independence movements in any part of the world, are contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter and an abuse by the administering Powers of their moral responsibilities towards the peoples under their administration.

#### D. RECOMMENDATIONS

27. In the light of the above conclusions reached during its study of the item, the Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should:

(a) Affirm that on the whole military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration constitute a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

(b) Strongly condemn as a crime against humanity, and as a serious threat to international peace and security, the wanton use of military force by colonial Powers to suppress the legitimate aspirations of colonial peoples to self-determination and independence; and, in particular, vehemently condemn the Governments of South Africa and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia for the continuing intensification of their co-ordinated military aggression against the liberation movements and peoples in Territories under their domination;

(c) Condemn further the formation in southern Africa of a military *entente* between the Governments of South Africa

and Portugal and the illegal racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia aimed at suppressing by armed force the inalienable right of the oppressed people of the area to self-determination and independence; and call upon all States to withhold all support and assistance, including the supply of arms and military equipment, to this *entente* whose existence and activities run counter to the interests of international peace and security;

(d) Express its grave concern regarding the increasing use by the colonial Powers and their allies of colonial and Trust Territories for the purpose of establishing strategic military bases and staging areas which constitute not only a source of international tension but also a serious impediment to the implementation of the Declaration by making the political future of the Territories concerned dependent on the long-term strategic interests of the colonial Powers;

(e) Deplore the large-scale alienation of land for military installations and the utilization of local economic and manpower resources for the servicing of such bases which hinders the economic development of the Territories and is therefore contrary to the interests of the people;

(f) Condemn the use of military bases in colonial Territories, especially in Guam and the Trust Territories, against third parties as contrary to the spirit of the Charter and a threat to international peace and security;

(g) Request all States having responsibility for the administration of colonial and Trust Territories, to comply unconditionally with the provisions of paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 2105 (XX) of 20 December 1965, paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 2189 (XXI) of 13 December 1966, and paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, whereby the General Assembly requested all colonial Powers to dismantle their military bases and installations in colonial territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

(h) Further request the colonial Powers to cease forthwith alienating land belonging to the people of the Territories for the construction of military bases and installations and to return such land already alienated to its rightful owners, and also to desist from utilizing the economic resources and manpower of the Territories for the furtherance of military activities against the legitimate interests of the colonial peoples.

## Appendix V

### Military activities in Seychelles and St. Helena

WORKING PAPER PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT FOR THE  
MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE I AT THEIR REQUEST

#### I. Seychelles

##### *"British Indian Ocean Territory"*

1. Under a United Kingdom Order in Council dated 8 November 1965,<sup>a</sup> three of the approximately 100 islands and atolls comprising the Seychelles were administratively detached from the Territory and, together with the Chagos Archipelago, formerly part of Mauritius, were set up as a separate administrative unit entitled the "British Indian Ocean Territory" under a Commissioner who is also the Governor of the Seychelles. The islands detached from the Seychelles are the Farquhar Islands, the Aldabra Group and the island of Desroches which in 1965 had a combined population of 384 persons. According to a written answer to a question in the United Kingdom House of Commons on 10 November 1965, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said, *inter alia*, that the new arrangement had been made with the agreement of the Governments of Mauritius and the Seychelles and that it was "intended that the islands will be available for the construction of defence facilities by the British and United States Governments, but no firm plans have yet been made by either Government."

2. It was later announced that, as agreed compensation for the loss of these islands, or atolls, the United Kingdom would pay the cost of constructing an international airport on Mahé, where the capital of the Seychelles, Victoria, is situated.

3. The purpose of the new arrangements was apparently to make available suitable islands which could be developed to serve as military staging areas if the United Kingdom withdrew from its existing bases east of Suez. This was indicated by Prime Minister Wilson at a meeting of the British Parliamentary Labour Party in June 1966 when he opposed a motion calling for a reduction in British military commitments in the region. He said that "if we believe in peace-keeping through the United Nations, and in making our contribution to it, we have to be there, or capable of getting there. . . . What we want to get away from, where we can, is the system of great bases in populated areas. What we need more is staging posts, such as those available to us in the Indian Ocean, with virtually no local population, but which will enable us speedily to get to where we are needed at minimum cost."

4. Later, in the statement on the defence estimates for 1967-1968, published on 16 February 1967, the United Kingdom Government said that it was examining possible benefits from a new military staging airfield in the "British Indian Ocean Territory". During the discussion of the estimates in the United Kingdom House of Commons, Mr. Merlyn Rees, Under-Secretary of State for Defence (Royal Air Force) explained on 14 March that the Government was considering the possibility of establishing such an airfield on Aldabra but he revealed that this proposal had aroused concern in scientific circles, as Aldabra had a unique ecosystem. He said that the Government had assured the Royal Society that scientific considerations would be taken into account in coming to a

<sup>a</sup> British Indian Ocean Territory Order, 1965 (Statutory Instruments, 1965, No. 1920).

decision on the airfield and that the Government would work closely with the Royal Society in conservation matters and, as far as it could, would provide facilities for ecological and other studies.

5. On 25 March 1967, it was reported that the United Kingdom Government was in the final stage of negotiating to purchase privately owned properties on the islands of Farquhar and Desroches.

6. On 25 April 1967, the United Kingdom Government published a command paper<sup>b</sup> containing an agreement between the British and United States Governments for their joint use of the "British Indian Ocean Territory" for defence purposes. The agreement took the form of notes exchanged between the Foreign Secretary and the United States Ambassador in London. The notes were dated 30 December 1966, when the agreement entered into force.

7. The agreement did not include any plan for the construction of facilities in the "Territory". It provided an administrative framework under which the Governments could consult together and apportion costs if facilities were provided. Each Government would have the use of any facility built by the other, and each would pay for its own site preparation. There was provision for shared financing of any jointly constructed facility.

8. The United Kingdom Government reserved the right to permit the use by third countries of British-financed defence facilities, but would, where appropriate, consult with the United States Government before granting such permission. Use by a third country of United States or jointly financed facilities would be subject to agreement between the two Governments.

9. Commercial aircraft would not be authorized to use military airfields in the "Territory". However, the United Kingdom Government would have the right to permit the use of such airfields in exceptional circumstances, following consultation with the authorities operating the airfields concerned, under such terms or conditions as might be defined by the two Governments.

10. The two Governments contemplated that the islands constituting the "Territory" would remain available to meet their possible defence needs for an indefinitely long period. Accordingly, after an initial period of fifty years the agreement would continue in force for a further period of twenty years unless, not more than two years before the end of the initial period, either Government would have given notice of termination to the other, in which case the agreement would terminate two years from the date of such notice.

11. Following the publication of the agreement, it was reported on 1 May 1967 that a Royal Navy survey ship (*HMS Vidal*) carrying a joint team of the United States Navy and the United Kingdom Defence Ministry experts would set off in June 1967 to investigate the possibilities of using the "Territory" for defence purposes. The team, which would have two American and two British scientists attached to it, would also carry out ecological studies on Aldabra under the auspices of the Royal Society. The latter, in June, expressed opposition, on scientific grounds, to the plan of the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence for establishing a military airfield on Aldabra, and called for the preservation of the ecology of the island. In rejecting this request, Mr. Denis Healey, the Secretary of State for Defence, said that no final decision on the airfield had been taken, but that if it was built, it would be on Aldabra and not elsewhere. Following the approval by Parliament on 27 July 1967 of a Defence White Paper in which the Government stated its intention to continue to study the possibility of building a military airfield in the "British Indian Ocean Territory", eight additional scientific institutions in the United Kingdom and the United States joined with the Royal Society in opposing its construction on Aldabra.

<sup>b</sup> Treaty Series No. 15 (1967): *Exchange of Notes between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the United States of America concerning the Availability for Defence Purposes of the British Indian Ocean Territory*, London, 30 December 1966 (HMSO, 1967, Cmnd. 3231).

12. The scientists' objection to the use of Aldabra for an airfield was that, except for a portion of the atoll where a small fishing settlement had been established, most of the atoll had been undisturbed and would therefore afford a unique opportunity for scientists to study the atoll's ecosystem and the ways in which it had evolved over centuries, unaffected by any outside influences.

13. It was reported in the Press of the United Kingdom that the Defence Ministry believed that the airfield could be constructed without any serious disruption of the ecosystem since Aldabra, in fact, consists of three small islands close together and surrounding a lagoon sixteen miles in length. The Ministry planned to spend at least £20 million on the construction of the airfield. A 12,000-foot runway would have to be built on the eastern end and this area would be joined to the living quarters, offices and storage space at the Western Island by a road running along Middle Island, with swing bridges across each of the channels.

14. It was also reported that an anchorage would have to be created at the mouth of the main channel into the lagoon not only to ferry heavy supplies and fuel to the base when in operation, but to bring in the heavy equipment which would be needed for the initial construction work. Further a daily tide race through the channel would make it necessary to build a dam before there could be any question of a suitable anchorage.

15. According to the Defence Ministry's plan, the size of the base would correspond roughly to the one at Gan in the southern part of the Maldiv Islands, with a permanent garrison of 300 men and transit accommodation for many others. One of Aldabra's chief attractions, compared to various other atolls in the area, was that it had room for expansion. Mainly because of this and the high construction cost involved, the other atolls had not received serious on-site exploration by the Defence Ministry.

16. Mr. Merlyn Rees, Under-Secretary of State for Defence (Royal Air Force), stated in the United Kingdom House of Commons on 25 October 1967 that no decision had yet been taken whether to use Aldabra for defence purposes. He was replying to Mr. Tam Dalyell, a member from the Labour Party, who questioned the need for a staging post or base on the island. Mr. Dalyell said that the construction of a base on the island would destroy the habitat, and that its uniqueness would go.

17. Mr. Rees also said that all the issues at stake would be carefully considered in reaching a decision. The Secretary of State for Defence had given an undertaking to the Royal Society that if the project were to go forward, the scientific bodies concerned would be fully and continuously consulted on the way in which it would be carried out.

18. Finally, Mr. Rees asserted that: "there is no question of the British Government being firm on Aldabra and other Governments wishing to go elsewhere. That could hardly be so as no decision has been made".

19. On 26 October 1967, the United Kingdom Government rejected suggestions that there could be any alternative island to Aldabra as a suitable staging post for the Royal Air Force in the western Indian Ocean. The suggestions were first made in the House of Commons by Mr. Dalyell, who said that the United States Government had proposed an alternative to the United Kingdom Government and was prepared to meet the difference in cost. However, United States officials denied this on that date. The Defence Ministry calculated that the base at Aldabra would cost about £20 million to build, whereas Mr. Dalyell claimed that the figure could easily reach £100 million. The only alternative island to have been considered was reported to be Wizard Island, situated about sixty miles east of Aldabra. The Defence Ministry believed that Wizard Island was too small for the runway and accommodation that would be needed, and that the total cost of making it into an adequate base would be about £40 million.

20. The Defence Ministry's construction plan for Aldabra was reported to have been modified since the return of a survey expedition to the atoll. There would be no need to



build a dam in one of the channel's being threatened by a tidal race. Officials claimed that the new plan for a single jetty in another smaller channel would leave one of the main parts of the island untouched. One of the channels near the proposed runway site would have to be dredged to provide a deep water anchorage for large tankers, which would have to bring aviation fuel to Aldabra. There would also be a communications relay station, and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) was interested in acquiring a site for its own relay station.

21. It was also reported that the question of hazards to flying posed by frigate birds was still being seriously studied. One complication was that the birds often migrated from Aldabra for three years at a time, so that any plan to exterminate them would not be concluded for three or four years, during which there would exist a serious hazard to pilots.

22. On 22 November 1967, the Prime Minister told the United Kingdom House of Commons that his Government was abandoning plans to turn Aldabra into a military staging post. He listed this as one of the cuts in defence spending following the devaluation of the pound. He also indicated that the whole idea of staging in "the British Indian Ocean Territory" was being dropped.

23. On 23 November, a spokesman for the United States Department of State said that the authorities had been informed by the United Kingdom Defence Ministry of the Government's decision affecting Aldabra. There would now be discussions with the United Kingdom to determine future strategy and planning and no decision could be expected until these were concluded.

24. On the same day proposals were announced to make Aldabra a centre for internationally sponsored ecological studies over a period of from five to ten years, starting in 1969. The sponsors would be the Royal Society, the Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Academy of Science. As of 20 February 1968, it was reported in the Press that these proposals had not yet been approved and that the United Kingdom Government was "showing coolness" towards the scheme which might prejudice an eventual decision to proceed with the original defence plans.

25. According to a press report,<sup>c</sup> despite the United Kingdom's abandonment of its plan for Aldabra, the question of the establishment of British and United States military bases was among the issues raised during the elections to the Seychelles Peoples United Party (SPUP) which won three of the eight seats in the Legislative Council.

## CHAPTER XI\*

## MAURITIUS

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Mauritius at its 583rd and 584th meetings on 8 and 11 March 1968, in the light of the fact that Mauritius was scheduled to accede to independence on 12 March.

2. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as other resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 concerning 26 Territories, including Mauritius, by paragraph 7 of which the General Assembly had requested the Special Committee "to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution".

3. During the consideration of this item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex to the present chapter) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee as well as by the General Assembly, and on the latest developments concerning the Territory.

4. At the 584th meeting, on 11 March, the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee made a statement welcoming the accession of Mauritius to independence on 12 March (A/AC.109/SR.584).

5. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Madagascar, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Australia and Chile (A/AC.109/SR.584).

## ANNEX\*\*

## Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/7200/Add.5.

\*\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.444 and Corr.1.

## I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Territory of Mauritius has been considered by the Special Committee and the General Assembly since 1964. The Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations concerning it are set out in its report to the nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sessions of the General Assembly.<sup>a</sup> The General Assembly's decisions concerning the Territory are contained in resolutions 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967.

2. In June 1967 the Special Committee considered the report of Sub-Committee I concerning Mauritius (A/6700/Rev.1, chap. XIV, annex). The Special Committee adopted a resolution (*ibid.*, chap. XIV, para. 194) which approved the Sub-Committee's report and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. By this resolution, which pertained also to Seychelles and St. Helena, the Committee urged the administering Power to hold free elections in the Territory without delay on the basis of universal adult suffrage and to transfer all powers to the representative organs elected by the people. It further urged the administering Power to grant the Territory the political status chosen freely by its people and to refrain from taking any measures incompatible with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It reaffirmed that the right to dispose of the natural resources of the Territory belonged to its people. It deplored the dismemberment of Mauritius by the administering Power which violated its territorial integrity, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and called upon the administering Power to return to the Territory the islands detached therefrom. It declared that the establishment of military installations and any other military activities in the Territory was a violation of General Assembly resolution 2232 (XXI), which constituted a source of tension in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, and called upon the administering Power to desist from establishing such military installations. Finally, it requested the administering Power to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Special Committee.

3. By resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, which concerned 26 Territories, including Mauritius, the General Assembly approved the chapters of the report of the Special Committee relating to these Territories; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of these Territories to self-determination and independence; called upon the administering Power to implement without delay the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly; reiterated its declaration that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of colonial Territories and the establishment of military bases and installations in these Territories was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); urged the administering Power to allow United Nations visiting missions to visit the Territories and to extend to them full co-operation and assistance; decided that the United Nations should render all help to the peoples of these Territories in their efforts freely to decide their future

<sup>a</sup> See A/5800/Rev.1, chap. XIV; A/6000/Rev.1, chap. XIII; and A/6700/Rev.1, chap. XIV.

status; and requested the Special Committee to continue to pay special attention to these Territories and to report to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.

## II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORY<sup>b</sup>

4. Basic information on Mauritius is contained in the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (A/6700/Rev.1, chap. XIV). Supplementary information is set out below.

### A. General

5. Up to 8 November 1965, the Territory of Mauritius consisted of the island of Mauritius and its dependencies, Rodrigues, the Chagos Archipelago, Agalega and the Cargados Carajos. On that date the Chagos Archipelago was included in the "British Indian Ocean Territory".

6. The total population of Mauritius at the end of 1966, excluding the dependencies, was estimated at 768,692 (compared with 751,421 at the end of 1965) divided into a general population comprising Europeans, mainly French; Africans and persons of mixed origin, 223,357; Indo-Mauritians, made up of immigrants from the Indian sub-continent and their descendants, 520,463 (of whom 394,365 were Hindus and 126,098 Muslims); and Chinese, consisting of immigrants from China and their descendants, 24,872. Latest estimates (December 1967) are that at the present rate of increase of 2.6 per cent per year, the population will reach 2 million by the end of the century.

7. The Territory, already very densely populated, is beset with a rapid rise of population which results in a reduction of living standards among certain sections of the people, and an increasing level of unemployment.

### B. Political and constitutional developments

#### 1967 elections

8. On 7 August 1967, general elections were held in Mauritius to decide the future of the Territory. The principal contestants were the Independence Party (IP), led by Sir Seenoosagur Rangoolam (which was formed by an electoral alliance of the Mauritius Labour Party (MLP), the Independent Forward Bloc (IFB), and the Muslim Committee of Action (MCA)), and the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD), led by Mr. C. G. Duval. Sir Seenoosagur favoured independence within the Commonwealth, while Mr. Duval advocated continuing association with the United Kingdom. In the final results, the IP secured 39 out of 62 elected seats in the new Legislative Assembly, the remaining 23 being won by the PMSD. Under the "best loser system" which prevails in the Territory, each party obtained four extra seats. Therefore the Assembly consists of 70 members made up as follows: IP, 43 (MLP, 27; IFB, 11; MCA, 5) and PMSD, 27.

9. Limited violence was reported before and during the elections. According to police reports, one or two people who were seriously injured in stone-throwing incidents on 6 August in certain parts of Port Louis, the capital, later died in the hospital. On polling day, police intervened in Port Louis to break up fighting in which 12 persons were hurt and many cars damaged. No disturbances were reported thereafter.

10. Six Commonwealth observers (with Mr. Maurice Abela of Malta as chairman) were appointed to observe the elections. They stated, in a report published on 4 September 1967, that the election results reflected the true wishes of the people and that the two principal political parties collaborated effectively in the maintenance of order. The observers did not consider that the disturbances which occurred in Port Louis had had any effect on the voting.

<sup>b</sup> This section is based on: (a) information collected by the Secretariat from published sources; and (b) information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the Year ending 31 December 1966.

## Entry into force of new constitutional arrangements

11. As previously noted by the Special Committee, the Constitution of Mauritius, set out in the Mauritius Constitution Order, 1966, incorporated the proposals agreed upon at the 1965 constitutional conference, as well as the subsequent agreement on electoral arrangements. The new Constitution came into operation on 12 August 1967, five days after the general election had been won by the IP. Mauritius now has full internal self-government, although the Governor continues to be responsible for defence, external affairs, public order and public safety, and the police force. In the exercise of his functions, the Governor generally acts on the advice of a Council of Ministers collectively responsible to a wholly elected Legislative Assembly.

12. On 14 August 1967, the Governor announced the formation of the Council of Ministers. Sir Seenoosagur Rangoolam, leader of the IP, was appointed Premier and Minister of Finance. Fourteen other ministers were appointed from among the members of the Legislative Assembly: eight from the MLP, four from the IFB and two from the MCA. In accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, the Governor also appointed Mr. C. G. Duval, leader of the PMSD, as Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. T. D. Vickers as Deputy Governor.

### Question of independence

13. *Decision taken in 1965.* At the 1965 constitutional conference attended by representatives of all the political parties in the Mauritius Legislature, the main point at issue was whether the Territory should seek independence or continued association with the United Kingdom. The MLP and the IFB advocated independence; the MCA was also prepared to support independence, subject to certain electoral safeguards for the Muslim community. The PMSD, on the other hand, favoured a continuing link with the United Kingdom. At the end of the conference, the Secretary of State from the Colonies announced the decision that Mauritius would proceed to full independence, subject to an affirmative resolution passed by a simple majority of the new Legislative Assembly, and a period of six months' full internal self-government. He also hoped that the necessary processes could be completed before the end of 1966. However, for various reasons, the elections were delayed for more than a year after the date envisaged by the Secretary of State.

14. *Debate during the 1967 elections.* As noted above, the PMSD once again sought continuing association with the United Kingdom. It stated that this policy made more sense for an isolated island with a highly vulnerable economy. It stressed the benefits which Mauritius would derive from the United Kingdom's entry into the European Economic Community (EEC) and consequent association of the Territory with the EEC. This, it assumed, would ensure free entry of emigrants from Mauritius and the sale of its sugar, the most important single export product, at a satisfactory price to the members of the EEC.

15. The IP, for its part, pointed out that the PMSD had never defined precisely what kind of association it wanted with the United Kingdom. It also argued that there was no guarantee that the United Kingdom would ever join the EEC, or that, if it did, the EEC members would accept an influx of Mauritians.

16. *Independence motion.* On 22 August 1967, the Premier tabled the following motion in the newly elected Legislative Assembly:

"This Assembly requests Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to take the necessary steps to give effect, as soon as practicable this year, to the desire of the people of Mauritius to accede to independence within the Commonwealth of Nations and to transmit to other Commonwealth Governments the wish of Mauritius to be admitted to membership of the Commonwealth on the attainment of independence."

17. Sir Seenoosagur said that the motion was only a reflection of the will of the people of Mauritius as expressed in unequivocal terms by the poll of 7 August 1967. Mauritius'

accession to independence did not mean its separation from the United Kingdom. On the contrary, it would maintain close relations with the United Kingdom and other members of the Commonwealth. Furthermore, it would strengthen its ties with France. The United Nations and the other international organizations would provide Mauritius with more assistance. Sir Seenoosagur believed that independence could give a reliable guarantee to democracy in Mauritius. It would also mean an end to colonialism and discrimination in all forms, and the emergence of Mauritius as a stronger and more unified nation. He urged those opposing independence to be realistic and to remember the wind of change which had liberated many countries, some even smaller than Mauritius. He also asked the Opposition to take into account the fact that only an independent Mauritius could solve its economic problems.

18. Mr. C. G. Duval, leader of the PMSD, was opposed to the independence motion on constitutional and economic grounds. In particular, he considered it to be in contradiction of the decision taken at the 1965 constitutional conference, whereby Mauritius should become independent after a period of six months' full internal self-government.

19. After the PMSD had walked out in protest, the Legislative Assembly unanimously adopted the independence motion.

20. *Date of independence.* A delegation from Mauritius, led by Sir Seenoosagur, visited London in October 1967 to discuss with the United Kingdom Government, *inter alia*, the question of independence. On 24 October, it was announced that Mauritius would become independent on 12 March 1968 and would be admitted to membership of the Commonwealth.

21. *Mauritius Independence Bill.* On 14 December 1967 Mr. George Thomson, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, moved the second reading of the Mauritius Independence Bill. The bill provides for the attainment by Mauritius of fully responsible status within the Commonwealth. In the course of his speech, Mr. Thomson said that the population of Mauritius, which had doubled in 1942, was now more than 700,000. At the present rate of increase it would total about 2 million by the end of the century. This population explosion had been at the root of many of the economic difficulties of Mauritius in recent years. For the past two years, its Government had sponsored a family planning campaign which the United Kingdom Government had encouraged by technical assistance. Agreement had been reached concerning the provision of additional financial aid to Mauritius in 1967/68, and during that year there should be further talks between the two Governments on aid for the following year (see paras. 52-63 below).

22. Mr. Thomson also said that, in accordance with the undertaking at the 1965 constitutional conference, his Government had offered to enter into a defence agreement with Mauritius. Negotiations with the Mauritius Government were planned to be held in January 1968. In general, the agreement would be on the lines set out in the 1965 White Paper (Cmd. 2797). The United Kingdom enjoyed certain defence facilities in Mauritius: in particular, it had staging rights and an important communications centre. It was expected that the agreement would provide for the United Kingdom to continue to enjoy these rights.

23. During the debate on the bill, it was suggested that measures should be taken to provide continued economic and other assistance to Mauritius with a view to further strengthening the economy and reducing its dependence on sugar. With regard to this suggestion, Mr. George Thomas, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, stated that he envisaged a continuing flow of capital aid and technical assistance to Mauritius, the form of which would be the subject of minor adjustment to take account of the independent status of the island. Aid for the immediate post-independence period would be discussed in the next few months. The United Kingdom Government was contributing 70 per cent of the total public sector investment in Mauritius in 1967/68. Aid was concentrated on those projects which would increase production opportunities, and so employment. Subsequently, the bill was read a second time.

24. On 20 January 1968, the bill was considered by the House of Commons in committee. The Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, stated, in reply to a question, that aid for an independent Mauritius would have to bear a relatively small though important reduction owing to the devaluation of the British pound. The Committee stage was then concluded and the bill passed its remaining stages.

#### *Question of communal divisions and rivalries*

25. As previously noted, at the 1965 constitutional conference, the PMSD, besides advocating a continuing link with the United Kingdom, called for a referendum to allow the people of Mauritius to choose between independence and association. The then Secretary of State for the Colonies rejected this request on the ground that the main effect would be "to prolong the current uncertainty and political controversy in a way which could only harden and deepen communal divisions and rivalries".

26. Such divisions and rivalries, however, have continued in existence. The most recent example was the fighting which erupted on 20 January 1968 between two rival groups in Port Louis—one from the Muslim and the other from the Creole community. The trouble then spread to these two communities.

27. In a broadcast on 22 January, the Governor stated that the state of emergency previously declared in the capital had been extended to cover the whole island of Mauritius; that British troops were being flown from Singapore to help the local police to restore order in the Territory; and that the police had been given wider powers. Appeals for a return to law and order also came from the Territory's political and religious leaders.

28. On 23 January, about 150 men of The King's Shropshire Light Infantry arrived. On the following day, when a series of clashes again occurred in Port Louis, they and some 700 local policemen were engaged in chasing and dispersing mobs who were said to become increasingly elusive. The arrival of the frigate, *HMS Euryalus*, immediately brought into action navy helicopters to assist in pin-pointing trouble-spots.

29. On 25 January, both the British troops and the local security forces gained the upper hand for the first time. They sealed off the predominantly Muslim section of the capital; a house-to-house search brought a haul of crude weapons and uncovered a firebomb factory. The police also rounded up several hundred people. Thereafter, most shops and businesses reopened.

30. On the same day, the British destroyer, *HMS Cambrian*, arrived at Rodrigues and put troops ashore to help restore order following riots on 23 January. After the troops had helped the local police to round up six alleged ringleaders of the riots, the situation was reported to be calm. The trouble was said to have been based on a misunderstanding about the distribution of relief food in the wake of two cyclones during the previous two weeks.

31. The local police and British troops were able to stop clashes between the Muslim and Creole communities in Port Louis through repeated search operations in troubled areas, but small-scale violence continued until 29 January. On the following night the Government imposed a curfew from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m. in the capital and two adjacent areas, which brought an immediate halt to the violence between the two communities.

32. The official toll on the island of Mauritius was 24 killed by rioters, about 100 injured and over 330 arrested. Violence and fear had forced some 4,000 people from these two communities to leave home and seek safety elsewhere.

33. The Prime Minister was reported to have stated that the communal clashes, serious though they were, were not a political outburst. While disagreeing with the view of Mr. C. G. Duval, a Creole and leader of the PMSD, on the question of the presence of British troops in Mauritius, Sir Seenoosagur said that these troops probably would remain in the Territory until its independence on 12 March. Before that date, a defence agreement would be concluded with the United

Kingdom Government. The agreement would give him the option of calling for British military assistance if his Government thought it necessary. He stressed that there was nothing abnormal about having British troops present in a country during and after the proclamation of independence.

34. Sir Seenoosagur was reported to have said that he had paid tribute to Mr. Duval as a patriot, but that the PMSD had "done itself untold harm by its action". He also said that Mr. Abdul Razack Muhammad, leader of the Muslim Committee of Action (MCA) and Minister of Housing, had become the undisputed leader of all Muslims as a result of the disturbances, adding, however, that he was not aware of any plot by the PMSD for an upheaval, as alleged by the Muslims.

35. In reply to the MCA's charges that he had dismissed without investigation reports of arms smuggling by the PMSD into and around the island of Mauritius, the Governor was reported to have said: "Any report of gun-running has been investigated and nothing has been found".

#### *External relations*

36. Noting that Mauritius would become independent in 1968, the United States Department of State announced on 26 October 1967 that it planned to reopen a Consulate at Port Louis for the first time since the nineteenth century.

37. During a visit to Paris, in the same month, the Premier of Mauritius said that his country sought co-operation with France, particularly in the cultural and economic fields; wished to conclude agreements between the two countries; would establish closer relations with Madagascar and Réunion, and wished to join the European Economic Community (EEC).

38. According to an article in the French newspaper, *Le Monde*, the Government of Mauritius intended to strengthen the cultural, economic and historical ties with France, while maintaining close relations with the United Kingdom and India. The view had been expressed that Mauritius, Madagascar and Réunion could create an area of closer cultural and economic co-operation through the establishment of a common market. Provided that the departmental status of Réunion was not implicated, the French Government should not oppose such a plan. At present, the article continued, only Madagascar still had reservations. With effective assistance from France, Mauritius and Réunion could be induced to harmonize their development in the cultural, commercial and industrial fields. The Mauritius Government would appear to be ready to give certain pledges in this regard in exchange for financial aid and a reorganization of the economic systems of the two islands. On the question of Mauritius joining EEC, the French Government was reported to have given no pledge of support to the Premier of Mauritius. It was also reported that the Territory would be represented in Paris in November 1967 by a Consul of French origin, who would become the first ambassador to France upon Mauritius' accession to independence.

39. The East African Economic Community, formed by Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, was formerly inaugurated on 1 December 1967 at Arusha, Tanzania. At the inaugural, attended by heads of State and representatives of eight neighbouring countries, Ethiopia, Somalia and Zambia made application for membership. Mauritius is expected to become a member upon its accession to independence.

40. Based upon a series of studies prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the East African Agreement provides for a common external tariff and for eventual free trade within the community. It also provides for continuation and expansion of the existing arrangements for the administration of certain government services of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. The Agreement's main new feature is the creation of an Industrial Development Bank.

41. From 13 to 15 December 1967, in a friendly atmosphere in New Delhi, the Premier of Mauritius had talks with Indian leaders on further strengthening economic, social and cultural relations between the two countries. He suggested that an Indian delegation should visit Mauritius, and survey mar-

kets for Indian products and possibilities of setting up joint industrial ventures. He also stressed the need for a direct shipping service between India and Mauritius.

42. Speaking to newsmen at the Press Club of India on 15 December 1967, Sir Seenoosagur said that India had contributed some 67 per cent and France some 30 per cent of the population of Mauritius. Like France, India had a great responsibility towards Mauritius. India was already granting a large amount of technical assistance and offering scholarships to Mauritian students. He invited Indian industrialists to establish industries in his country. Referring to the impending emergence of Mauritius as an independent country, he said that his country would remain in the Commonwealth and would make every effort to ensure freedom for all and equality and friendship.

#### *C. Economic conditions*

##### *General*

43. Sugar is the mainstay of the Mauritian economy. In 1966, 216,000 acres of the total area of land under cultivation (227,000 acres) were devoted to sugar cane. The remainder of the cultivated land was used for growing tea (7,100 acres); tobacco (1,300 acres); aloe fibre (900 acres); and food crops, vegetables and fruits, excluding interline crops in cane fields (1,700 acres).

44. There was a slight decline in the gross national product during the year, which was estimated at Rs.784 million,\* or Rs.15 million less than in the previous year. The Government attributed the decline to the fact that during this period, the Territory's sugar production decreased from 664,000 tons to 562,000 tons, and the average price of sugar from £21.5 per ton to £17.9 per ton.

45. The greater part of the sugar produced in Mauritius is sold under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement which runs to the end of 1974. Under the Agreement, Mauritius exports a quota (380,000 tons per annum) to the United Kingdom at a negotiated price (£47.10s. a ton in 1966-68). In addition, Mauritius may export to Commonwealth preferential markets (in fact, the United Kingdom and Canada) a further quota each year, on which it receives the world price plus the value of the tariff preferences in these preferential markets. The two quotas allocated to Mauritius total 470,000 tons a year. The Government expected sugar production in 1967 to reach 650,000 tons and hoped to obtain assistance from the members of the European Economic Community in disposing of that part of the sugar production to be sold to non-Commonwealth countries.

46. In 1966, the Territory's total external trade was about Rs.671 million, down from Rs.681 million in the previous year. Imports, including food-stuffs which are imported to supplement the Territory's own production, were valued at Rs.367 million in 1965 and Rs.333 million in 1966, compared with exports totalling Rs.313 million and Rs.338 million respectively. During 1966, the Territory had a favourable balance of visible trade amounting to more than Rs.4 million. Of its total imports, 63.6 per cent came from non-Commonwealth countries, 23.7 per cent from the United Kingdom and 12.7 per cent from other Commonwealth countries. Of the Territory's exports, 80.1 per cent of Mauritian exports went to the United Kingdom, 10.0 per cent to other Commonwealth countries and 9.9 per cent to non-Commonwealth countries.

47. During recent years, economic development in Mauritius has lagged behind its needs. The sugar industry has not been able to give employment to a large part of the rise in the total labour force. While continuing to promote the expansion of agriculture, the Government declared in 1963 that the solution of the economic problems of Mauritius lay mainly in more extensive industrialization. Between 1963 and 1967, some fifty new secondary industries were introduced on a relatively small scale. Those established in 1967 included a tea factory constructed by the Tea Manufacture (Sugar Millers) Ltd., at a cost of Rs.2.5 million and a modern plant capable of producing 1,200 tons of electrodes a year. Despite

\* One Mauritius rupee is equivalent to \$U.S. .10 or 10 cents.



the Government's efforts to develop labour-intensive industries, unemployment has continued to rise (see para. 66 below).

#### *Current economic policies*

48. In a speech delivered to the Legislative Assembly on 22 August 1967, the Governor stated that in view of the gravity of the unemployment problem, the Government would continue to give priority to economic development and to the creation of additional jobs, and would extend full support and co-operation to the private sector of the economy. Since the uncertainty regarding the constitutional future of Mauritius had been removed, the Government trusted that the rate of local and foreign investment in the Territory would increase and that the private sector would make its full contribution to a concerted national effort.

49. Proposals were made to review the incentives and machinery for facilitating and promoting industrial development and to establish an Industrial Promotion Centre with the assistance of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The Government would supplement fiscal protection by quantitative import restrictions where necessary to maintain or stimulate local production whether of consumer or capital goods. Steps would be taken to set up an authority for the port of Port Louis in order to co-ordinate harbour and industrial development.

50. Special attention would continue to be given to agriculture, both as a means of providing employment and of replacing imports of food-stuffs. The government agricultural services would be reorganized and strengthened so as to improve their ability to plan and execute agricultural development, including land settlement, for which a target of 10,000 acres, to provide a livelihood for 5,000 families, had been set. Measures would be taken for promoting further the diversification of agriculture (including the cultivation of rice and pulses) and the expansion of the co-operative movement.

51. The Government appreciated the contribution which emigration could make to the relief of unemployment, though sometimes exaggerated. It would pursue vigorously the search for openings for those who were ready and anxious to seek employment abroad. Considering that the maintenance of the standard of living could not be achieved without effective control of population growth, the Government would continue to give maximum encouragement to family planning. Financial and technical assistance from international sources, already guaranteed or under negotiation, would enable the voluntary agencies engaged in this work to extend and intensify their activities. Finally, it was proposed to review and strengthen the youth services engaged in this work to extend and intensify their activities. Finally, it was proposed to review and strengthen the youth services of the Ministry of Education with a view to preparing the youth of Mauritius for full and active participation in the Territory's economic and social development.

#### *Financial talks*

52. During its visit to London in October 1967, the Mauritian delegation held discussions with the United Kingdom Government on the question of financial assistance to the Territory.

53. The representatives of Mauritius stated that for certain economic reasons resulting from the rapid growth of population in the Territory, which had been a prime factor in causing heavy unemployment, their Government would be faced with deficits in the capital and recurrent budgets for 1967-68. They had already taken measures designed to reduce the gap, they undertook to bring the recurrent budget into balance by 1968-69, and they gave an indicated nature of further measures which their Government intended to take for that purpose. They also agreed on necessary limitations in the capital budget. There would nevertheless be an inescapable residual deficit, and to meet this they asked the United Kingdom Government for additional aid.

54. On this basis, the United Kingdom delegation agreed to recommend for parliamentary approval the provision of additional aid to the Mauritius Government in the Territory's fiscal year 1967-68. It was also agreed that there should be

further talks between the two Governments at a mutually convenient date in the early part of 1968 in regard to the question of British aid to Mauritius in the financial year 1968-69.

55. In a broadcast from London on 30 October 1967, Sir Seenoosagur Ramgoolam said, *inter alia*, that for the first time in its history Mauritius had had to seek budgetary aid from the United Kingdom Government. In London, the discussions had been cordial and that Government had acted with discernment and understanding by providing the Territory with aid and loans totalling Rs.57 million (£4.3 million) for the current financial year. A precondition to this was that the Mauritius Government should introduce some austerity measures in its budgetary policy.

56. In reply to a question in the United Kingdom House of Commons on 1 November, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs drew attention to the points contained in the communiqué of 28 October concerning the financial talks recently held with the Government of Mauritius. He also said that as a result of these talks, his Government had agreed to give additional aid of £2.8 million, making a total of £4.3 million to meet the residual deficit in the Mauritius fiscal year 1967-68.

#### *Public finance*

57. In a speech delivered on 14 November 1967 to the Legislative Assembly, Sir Seenoosagur Ramgoolam stated that in the fiscal year 1967-68, recurrent expenditure was expected to be Rs.234.8 million, including Rs.215.5 million previously approved by the Assembly. Recurrent revenues without taking into account budgetary aid from the United Kingdom and new fiscal measures proposed by the Government would be Rs.204.6 million, leaving a deficit of Rs.30.2 million. Part of this deficit (Rs.17 million) was to be met by a grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom, and the rest by the imposition of higher taxes and the reduction of government spending.

58. The proposed fiscal measures included: (a) an increase in import duties on motor spirit, gas oil, diesel oil and other fuel oils, and capsules; (b) a 5 per cent surcharge on imported goods; (c) a 5 per cent surtax on corporate undistributed profits; (d) an additional charge of 5 per cent of all dues, fees and charges payable for government services of whatever kind; (e) suspension of overseas leaves; (f) postponement of the nominations to certain posts; and (g) cut-backs in administration costs such as parliamentary and ministerial allocations.

59. Sir Seenoosagur also asked the Legislative Assembly to modify the capital budget for 1967-68. He recalled that a capital budget of just over Rs.85 million had been passed by the Assembly on 30 May 1967. Taking into account money unspent in 1966-67, over Rs.92 million had been voted for 1967-68 (an increase of Rs.37 million over the previous financial year). It was now estimated that actual expenditure for the current financial year would be around Rs.57 million. After accepting this figure, the United Kingdom Government had agreed to provide Mauritius with Rs.20 million in grants and another Rs.20 million in loans. Sir Seenoosagur pointed out that even this reduced estimate was nearly Rs.3 million more than had been actually spent in the previous financial year, representing an increase of 5 per cent. Therefore the Government was increasing its investment in the future of Mauritius despite the present difficulties.

60. Sir Seenoosagur said that the capital budget having been reduced, the list of priorities in the 1966-67 development programme was revised. The Government intended to continue a high level of expenditure on projects such as the agricultural development of Rodrigues (the principal dependency of Mauritius), tea development, loans to manufacturing industries and industrial infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage and harbour facilities. In view of the time that had elapsed, the Government decided that the Cyclone Housing Programme of the Central Housing Authority would be terminated at the end of March 1968 and replaced by a new public housing programme.

61. In describing the financial position of the Territory, Sir Seenoosagur said that recurrent revenue and expenditure for

1966-67 amounted to Rs.199.2 million and Rs.220.9 million respectively, giving rise to a deficit of Rs.21.7 million; the Government's reserve funds were completely exhausted. The deficit was accounted for by two main factors: the decline in the national income after a long, uninterrupted spell of progress—a decline primarily due to unfavourable export income, itself ascribable to a reduced sugar crop selling at a lower average than might have been expected; and the heavy burden of unemployment which, however much the Government might attempt to relieve it, was inevitably falling as a family responsibility on a great part of the community, leaving it with a narrower margin for all but the simpler necessities.

62. Sir Seenoosagur thought that with the national income now moving in the right direction, it was reasonable to expect greater buoyancy in revenue returns, and that a remedy must be found for the problem of unemployment. He considered it necessary to develop and strengthen the Territory's economy against the repercussions of population pressure, as well as to balance the recurrent budget. He also considered that austerity was essential and must be accepted in a spirit of national sacrifice in order to re-establish prosperity. While confident that the Territory's resources would permit it to overcome its economic difficulties relatively quickly, he did not expect the period of austerity to be a short one. He said that the proposed fiscal measures referred to above were of a temporary nature. The Government was studying the question of the revision of its financial system. But further measures would be taken before the end of the current financial year, if the circumstances required. To impose taxes and to reduce privileges, however worthy the cause or harsh the necessity for the public good, might be expected to influence people but without winning them as friends. Nevertheless, he believed that total taxation at a little more than 20 per cent of the national income was by no means high, if social justice had meaning and the principles of maximum public advantage were meant to apply.

63. Finally, Sir Seenoosagur gave an assurance that the Government's policy remained steadfast in the will to encourage enterprise and to develop local industry so that the resources of the country might be utilized to the full.

#### *Banking and currency*

64. In September 1966, the Bank of Mauritius Ordinance was passed for the purpose of establishing a Central Bank in the Territory. The purposes of the Bank are to safeguard the internal and external currency of Mauritius and its international convertibility and to "direct its policy towards achieving monetary conditions conducive to strengthening the financial system and increasing the economic activity and the general prosperity of Mauritius".

65. On 18 November 1967, the United Kingdom announced the devaluation of the pound by 14.3 per cent. Since the immediate effect on Mauritius would have been to reduce the value of financial aid from the United Kingdom by the same amount, the aid being given in pounds, the Mauritian rupee was devalued as of 21 November in order to adjust to the United Kingdom's revalued pound.

#### *D. Social conditions*

##### *Labour*

66. In recent years, the economy has not expanded fast enough to provide work for all the new entrants into the labour force. The number of persons registered as unemployed rose from 13,444 in mid-1965 to 15,002 in mid-1966. In August 1967, total unemployment was reported to be 50,000 or over 15 per cent of the working force. During this period, relief workers were maintained with a view to providing work on a four-day-week basis to unemployed persons. Relief workers employed by the Government numbered nearly 30,000 in December 1967, an increase of more than 10,000 over the previous year. Early in October 1967, 10,000 of such workers were dismissed as an economy measure. Their dismissal led to riots in Port Louis and Curepipe, the two principal towns of the Territory. Subsequently, the Government appointed a committee to review the whole question of unemployment and relief works.

67. As previously noted by the Special Committee (see A/6700/Rev.1, chap. XIV), on 28 April 1966 the Government published the first of its biannual surveys of employment and earnings in large establishments. On 29 September it published its second survey.<sup>a</sup> The main purpose of these surveys is not so much to arrive at a total figure of employment, but to provide a continuous series of comparable data which show changes in employment from year to year, from one part of the year to another, and between the various sectors of the economy.

68. The second survey covered 898 establishments (896 in April 1966), which employed 124,479 workers (119,268 in April 1966), including 35,129 on monthly rates of pay and 89,834 on daily rates of pay. Employment by major industrial groups (with the comparable figures for April 1966 given in parentheses) was as follows: agriculture, 56,647, including 53,493 employed by the sugar industry (55,212, including 51,868 employed by the sugar industry); manufacturing, 7,031 (6,850); construction, 2,442 (2,727); mining and quarrying 157 (159); electricity, 1,319 (1,311); commerce, 3,100 (2,961); transport, storage and communication 4,955 (4,102); services, 48,728 (45,849); and others, 100 (87).

69. Between April and September 1966, there was an increase in the average monthly rates of pay for all workers covered by the surveys, with the exception of those in the transport, storage and communications industry whose average monthly salaries decreased by Rs.84. During the same period, upward adjustments were made in the average daily rates of pay for workers in such industries as agriculture, construction, electricity, commerce, and transport, storage and communication. Such rates for workers in certain other industries, e.g., mining and quarrying, manufacturing and services, showed a decline, and those for workers engaged in miscellaneous activities remained practically unchanged.

70. At the end of 1965, there were 95 trade unions consisting of 47 associations of employees in private employment, 32 associations of government servants and 16 of employers. The total membership on the rolls was 46,520, of whom 43,284 were compliance members. The latter figure included: employers, 417; government servants, 5,517 and employees, 37,350. The Ministry of Labour reported<sup>b</sup> that 11 trade unions were registered from 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1966. There were 10 trade disputes involving 2,974 workers and resulting in a loss of 3,514 man-days. The main cause of these disputes was dissatisfaction with conditions of employment.

#### *Public health*

71. There are three systems of providing medical services in Mauritius, of which the largest is the government medical services, administered by the Ministry of Health. Other medical services are provided by the sugar estates for their employees, as required by the Labour Ordinance, while maternity and child welfare services are provided partly by the Government and partly by the Maternity and Child Welfare Society and the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

72. Recently, some important changes have occurred in these systems. Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1965-66 was Rs.20.7 million (an increase of Rs.1.0 million over the previous year), or about 9.8 per cent of the Territory's total expenditure. In 1966, there were 39 maternity, child welfare and social welfare centres, representing a reduction of one from the previous year. The number of beds available for in-patients in the Territory increased by 55 to 3,394 and that of general beds by 42 to 2,118, amounting to a proportion of one general bed per 362 persons. There were 130 government and 84 private physicians (compared with 137 and 74 respectively in the previous year). There was, thus, one physician for every 3,592 persons.

73. On 7 November 1966, following its formulation of detailed plans for family planning, the Ministry of Health

<sup>a</sup> Mauritius: *A Survey of Employment and Earnings in Large Establishments* (No. 2), 29 September 1966.

<sup>b</sup> Mauritius: *Report of the Ministry of Labour (Registry of Associations Branch) for the period 1 January 1965 to 30 June 1966* (No. 14 of 1967).



launched a Territory-wide campaign. At the end of the year, there were 124 family planning clinics in the Territory. In March 1967, a liaison officer was appointed to the Ministry, with the help of the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), to co-ordinate aid from overseas and to liaise between the Ministry and the voluntary bodies concerned. In December 1967, the Premier of Mauritius stated that the annual increase of population amounted at one time to 3.4 per cent, and that now with family planning, it had come down to 2.6 per cent.

#### E. Educational conditions

74. Enrolment in primary, secondary, teacher-training and vocational schools in 1966 was as follows:

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
Primary education .....	340 <sup>a</sup>	136,944 <sup>b</sup>	4,129
Secondary education .....	143 <sup>c</sup>	34,788	1,520
Teacher training .....	1 <sup>d</sup>	517	23
Vocational training .....	3 <sup>d</sup>	305	21

<sup>a</sup> Comprising 168 government, 55 aided and 117 private schools.

<sup>b</sup> Representing over 88 per cent of all children of primary school age (5-6 to 11-12 years).

<sup>c</sup> Comprising 4 government, 13 aided and 126 private schools.

<sup>d</sup> Government schools.

75. One of the main objects of the Government has been to expand facilities for primary education as rapidly as possible to include children of primary school age. In 1966, the Government opened eight new primary schools, but the pressure on the accommodation in the government and aided primary schools continued to be intense.

76. In a report submitted at the end of 1965 and published on 23 January 1967, the Committee on Secondary Education stated that there was a growing awareness of the necessity for secondary schools to offer commercial and technical courses, along with the broader grammar education. Among the more important suggestions made by the Com-

mittee were: (a) existing secondary schools should be encouraged to develop non-grammar school streams; (b) schools which were disposed to introduce, within curriculum of studies, subjects like commerce, journalism, etc., should see to it that they were properly equipped to do so; (c) schools in a rural area should try to give an agricultural bias to their curriculum; (d) schools should give their pupils practical notions of service to the community, a knowledge of the workings of local government and develop in them practical judgement, a sense of initiative and of nationhood; and (e) a secondary school pupil should be so trained as to enable him to be put on the path of further education and independence of living.

77. An additional problem has been the inadequacy of the facilities for further education. In 1966, there were more than 1,300 students following full-time courses in institutions of higher education overseas.

78. Fully recognizing the need to accelerate the development of vocational, technical and further education, the Government in 1966 established two more vocational training centres and concluded an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concerning the setting up of a Trade Training Centre, for which the UNDP has earmarked about Rs.4 million. On 16 June 1967, the Government opened the University of Mauritius, towards which the United Kingdom Government has made an initial pledge of Rs.3 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. On that occasion, Dr. L. J. Hale, Vice-Chancellor, stated that the aim of the new university was to provide courses vital to the immediate economic development needs of the Territory. The university would expand its activities to the maximum, particularly in the field of research. It would collaborate with other existing institutions such as the various research institutes, the Department of Agriculture, the Institute of Mauritius, the Planning Authorities and the Trade Training Centre. Dr. Hale also stated that he was pleased with the efforts thus far made by his teaching staff (numbering 47 in 1966).

79. Government expenditure on education in the financial year 1965-66 totalled Rs.30.3 million (an increase of Rs.1.4 million over the previous year), of which Rs.26.9 was recurrent and Rs.3.4 million capital expenditure. Education accounted for 12.6 per cent of the Territory's total recurrent expenditure.

## CHAPTER XXXII\*

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER AND RELATED QUESTIONS

## A. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. The Special Committee considered the question of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions at its 630th, 632nd to 634th and 637th to 639th meetings, between 5 and 27 September 1968.

2. In its consideration of this item, the Special Committee took into consideration the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967, as well as the provisions of other General Assembly resolutions, particularly operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965, operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2233 (XXI) of 20 December 1966, and operative paragraph 5 of resolution 2351 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 which, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee to study, in accordance with the procedures established by it in 1964 (see A/5800, chap. II), the information from Non-Self-

Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (see annex) containing information on action previously taken by the Special Committee as well as by the General Assembly, and on the dates on which information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, called for under Article 73 e of the Charter, was transmitted for the years 1966 and 1967.

4. At the 630th, 632nd, 634th and 639th meetings, between 5 and 27 September, the Chairman of the Special Committee informed the members that, subsequent to the submission of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General, additional information under Article 73 e of the Charter for the year 1967 had been transmitted by Australia on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Papua; by New Zealand on Niue and Tokelau Islands; and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on Gibraltar, Montserrat, the Seychelles and St. Vincent.

5. At the 637th meeting, on 23 September, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and the United Kingdom, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.637).

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/7200/Add.11 and Corr.1.

6. At the 638th meeting, on 26 September, the representative of Iraq introduced a draft resolution, which was finally sponsored by the following members: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/L.502 and Add.1).

7. The Special Committee considered the draft resolution at its 638th and 639th meetings, on 26 and 27 September. Statements on the draft resolution were made at the 638th meeting by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Australia (A/AC.109/SR.638) and at the 639th meeting by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/SR.639).

8. The draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.502 and Add.1) was voted on by the Special Committee at its 639th meeting, on 27 September, as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) was adopted by 17 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution as a whole (A/AC.109/L.502 and Add.1) was adopted by 20 votes to 3.

9. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/300) is reproduced in section B below.

10. At the same meeting, statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States (A/AC.109/SR.639).

11. On 30 September, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

## B. DECISION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

*Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 639th meeting on 27 September 1968*

12. The text of the resolution was as follows:

*The Special Committee,*

*Recalling that the General Assembly in its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take it fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,*

*Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolutions 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2233 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and 2351 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, approved, inter alia, the procedures adopted by the Special Committee for the discharge of the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII) and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge those functions in accordance with the said procedures,*

*Recalling further that the General Assembly in its resolution 2351 (XXII) once again urged all Member States which have or which assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional development in the Territories concerned,*

*Reaffirming its own previous consensi, particularly the consensus adopted by it on 13 September 1967 concerning this item (see A/6700/Rev.1, chap. XXIV, para. 55),*

1. *Regrets that despite the repeated recommendations of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories still have not seen fit to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter, have transmitted insufficient information or have transmitted information too late and in particular:*

(a) *Deeply deplores the fact that in spite of numerous decisions taken by the General Assembly, the Government of Portugal has maintained its refusal to submit information under Article 73 e with regard to the colonial Territories under its domination;*

(b) *Deplores the persistent refusal by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to submit information on Southern Rhodesia and the decision of that Government to cease transmitting information on Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia;*

2. *Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned;*

3. *Reiterates its previous requests that the administering Powers concerned transmit such information as early as possible and at the latest within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.*

## ANNEX\*

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### *Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter*

1. The Secretary-General's previous report on this subject (A/6700/Rev.1, chap. XXIV, annex) listed the dates on which information was transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 13 September 1967. The table at the end of the present report shows the dates on which such information was transmitted in respect of the years 1966 and 1967 up to 23 August 1968.

2. The information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population, economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of Territories under the administration of Australia, France, New Zealand, Spain and the United States of America, the annual reports on the Territories, which also include information on constitutional matters, were transmitted. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in Territories under their administration was also given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America during meetings of the Special Committee.

3. No information has been transmitted to the Secretary-General concerning Territories under Portuguese administration, which, by resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the General Assembly considered were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter. Nor has the Secretary-General received information concern-

\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/297.

ing Southern Rhodesia which, the Assembly affirmed by resolution 1747 (XVI) of 28 June 1962, was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter.

*Study of information transmitted under Article 73 c of the Charter*

4. In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December

1963, paragraph 4 of resolution 2109 (XX) of 21 December 1965, paragraph 4 of resolution 2233 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and paragraph 5 of resolution 2351 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 which requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 c, and in accordance with the procedure approved by the Special Committee in 1964, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee.

Table

DATE OF TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 B OF THE CHARTER  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR 1966 AND 1967

This table includes all Territories listed in annex III of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session,<sup>a</sup> with the exception of Aden, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, British Guiana, Cook Islands, Gambia, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Singapore Swaziland and Zanzibar.)

	1966	1967
AUSTRALIA (1 July-30 June) <sup>b</sup>		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands .....	19 July 1967	—
Papua .....	19 July 1967	—
FRANCE (calendar year)		
Comoro Archipelago <sup>c</sup> .....	—	—
French Somaliland <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> .....	—	—
New Hebrides (condominium with the United Kingdom) .....	30 October 1967	—
NEW ZEALAND (1 April-31 March) <sup>e</sup>		
Niue Island .....	15 August 1967	—
Tokelau Islands .....	5 August 1967	—
PORTUGAL		
Angola .....	—	—
Cape Verde Archipelago .....	—	—
Guinea (called Portuguese Guinea) .....	—	—
Macau and dependencies .....	—	—
Mozambique .....	—	—
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies .....	—	—
Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies .....	—	—
SPAIN (calendar year)		
Equatorial Guinea .....	29 June 1967	25 June 1968
Ifni .....	29 June 1967	25 June 1968
Spanish Sahara .....	29 June 1967	25 June 1968
UNITED KINGDOM (calendar year)		
Antigua <sup>f</sup> .....	—	—
Bahamas .....	11 September 1967	—
Bermuda .....	23 November 1967	—
British Honduras .....	15 September 1967	—
British Virgin Islands .....	—	—
Brunei .....	18 September 1967	8 July 1968
Cayman Islands .....	21 August 1967	5 July 1968
Dominica <sup>f</sup> .....	—	—
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) .....	28 August 1967	13 August 1968
Fiji .....	5 July 1967	23 July 1968
Gibraltar .....	24 August 1967	—
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .....	11 September 1967	15 July 1968
Grenada <sup>f</sup> .....	—	—
Hong Kong .....	12 September 1967	15 August 1968
Montserrat .....	12 December 1967	—
New Hebrides (condominium with France)....	11 September 1967	3 July 1968
Pitcairn Island .....	2 June 1967	12 July 1968

	1966	1967
<b>UNITED KINGDOM (calendar year) (continued)</b>		
St. Helena .....	11 September 1967	3 July 1968
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla <sup>a</sup> .....	—	—
St. Lucia <sup>a</sup> .....	—	—
St. Vincent .....	16 October 1967	—
Seychelles .....	30 September 1967	—
Solomon Islands .....	14 July 1967	5 July 1968
Southern Rhodesia .....	—	—
Turks and Caicos Islands .....	15 January 1968	—
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1 July-30 June)<sup>b</sup></b>		
American Samoa .....	14 March 1968	14 March 1968
Guam .....	13 September 1967	14 March 1968
United States Virgin Islands .....	13 September 1967	20 March 1968

<sup>a</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 14, part two, annex III.*

<sup>b</sup> Period extends from 1 July of previous year to 30 June of year listed.

<sup>c</sup> On 27 March 1959, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that this Territory had attained internal autonomy and, consequently the transmission of information thereon had ceased as from 1957.

<sup>d</sup> The new designation of the Territory is French Territory of the Afars and the Issas. See Terminology Bulletin No. 240 (ST/CS/SER.F/240) issued by the Secretariat on 15 April 1968.

<sup>e</sup> Period extends from 1 April of the year listed to 31 March of the following year.

<sup>f</sup> In a statement made at the 1752nd meeting of the Fourth Committee on 15 December 1967, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that, having achieved the status of Associated States, these Territories had achieved "a full measure of self-government". His Government had fully and finally discharged its responsibilities under Chapter XI of the Charter and information concerning those Territories would not be transmitted in future.